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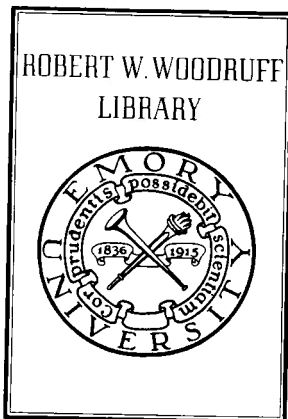
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April 1878.

SOUTHERN GERMANY
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AUSTRIA.

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(Comp. p. XVII.)

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—	17	1	5	21	—	10	—	8	55
—	16	—	5	10	—	9	20	8	—
—	15	—	5	—	—	8	45	7	50
—	12	—	4	—	—	7	—	6	—
—	10	—	3	10	—	5	50	5	—
—	8	6	2	25	—	5	—	4	25
—	6	—	2	—	—	3	30	3	—
—	4	—	1	10	—	2	20	2	—
—	3	—	1	—	—	1	45	1	50
—	2	—	—	20	—	1	10	1	—
—	1	8	—	17	—	1	—	—	85
—	1	7	—	16	—	—	57	—	80
—	1	—	—	10	—	—	35	—	50
—	—	10	—	8	6	—	30	—	42
—	—	9½	—	8	—	—	28	—	40
—	—	6	—	5	—	—	18	—	25
—	—	4½	—	4	—	—	14	—	20
—	—	2¾	—	2	—	—	7	—	10
—	—	2	—	1	8	—	6	—	8
—	—	1¼	—	1	—	—	3½	—	5
—	—	1	—	—	10	—	3	—	4
—	—	2⅓	—	—	6	—	2	—	3
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SOUTHERN GERMANY

AND

AUSTRIA,

INCLUDING THE

EASTERN ALPS.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BÆDEKER.

With 28 Maps and 27 Plans.

Third Edition, remodelled and augmented.

COBLENZ AND LEIPSIC.
K A R L B Æ D E K E R.

1873.

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“Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.”

Chaucer.

PREFACE.

The principal object of the following volume is to render the traveller as independent as possible of hotel-keepers, commissionaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour. The magnificent scenery of the Danube, the Bavarian Mountains, the Salzkammergut, and the Tyrol is almost without rival; and the fact that these districts are comparatively unfrequented by ordinary tourists will prove an additional charm to the discriminating traveller.

The entire contents of the Handbook have been compiled from the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly visited by him within the last few years with a view to gather fresh information. As infallibility cannot of course be attained, the Editor will highly appreciate any information with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience.

The *Maps* and *Plans*, on which special care has been bestowed, will be of essential service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and to select the best routes.

Time Tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is

mistrusted, '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (15 Sgr.), published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, or the official '*Coursbuch*' (20 Sgr.), published at Berlin, and issued seven or eight times a year, will be found useful.

Distances by road are given approximately in English miles; in the case of mountain excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. *Altitudes* are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the *Populations* from data furnished by the most recent census.

Hotels. The Editor believes he consults the wishes and convenience of a number of his readers by enumerating, not only the first-class hotels, but others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of real comfort, and great saving of expenditure. Hotel charges, as well as carriage fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation; but these items, either stated from the personal experience of the Editor, or given approximately from data furnished by numerous travellers, will prove of service to the traveller, by enabling him to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure.

CONTENTS.

I. Language. Money.	Page. XVII
II. Passports. Custom-Houses	XVIII
III. Plan of Tour. Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery	XVIII
IV. Excursions on Foot. Guides	XIX
V. Conveyances	XX
VI. Maps	XXII
VII. Hotels	XXIII
Abbreviations	XXIV

Wurtemberg.

Route.

1. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart by Bruchsal	1
1. Maulbronn	1
2. From Zuffenhausen to Calw and Nagold	2
3. From Karlsruhe to Stuttgart by Pforzheim	2
2. Stuttgart and Environs	3
3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad	10
1. Excursions from Wildbad	11
4. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen	12
1. From Ulm to Mengen	14
2. From Ulm to Kempten	15
3. From Aulendorf to Leutkirch	15
4. From Aulendorf to Mengen.	15
5. Veitsburg. Waldburg	16
5. From Stuttgart to Schaffhausen	16
1. From Rottweil to Villingen	19
2. Hohentwiel	20
6. From Tübingen to Constance. Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, Valley of the Danube, Heiligenberg	20
1. The Island of Mainau.	26
7. The Swabian Alb	27
8. From Stuttgart to Hall (and Nördlingen) by Heilbronn	31
1. From Heilbronn to Heidelberg	32
2. From Crailsheim to Wertheim	33
9. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg	34
1. From Aalen to Heidesheim.	35

Bavaria.

10. From Frankfort to Nuremberg by Würzburg	36
1. From Aschaffenburg to Mayence direct	38
2. The Main from Lohr to Aschaffenburg	38
3. From Würzburg to Heidelberg	40

Route.	Page.
11. From Leipsic to Nuremberg by Bamberg	42
1. From Hof to Eger	42
2. From Hochstadt to Stockheim	43
3. Banz. Vierzelnheligen	43
4. The Ludwigs-Canal	46
12. Nuremberg	47
1. Franconian Switzerland	56
13. From Nuremberg to Augsburg.	58
1. The Danube from Donauworth to Ratisbon.	58
14. From Frankfort to Munich by Ansbach and Ingolstadt	63
1. Rothenburg on the Tauber.	63
2. Heilsbronn.	64
15. From Stuttgart to Munich	66
16. From Leipsic to Ratisbon and Munich via Eger	67
17. Munich.	75
18. From Munich to Lindau	109
1. From Buchloe to Landsberg	109
2. Excursions from Lindau.	111
3. The Lake of Constance	111
19. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps	112
1. Grüntén. Stuibén	112
2. Faltenbach Waterfall. Burgstall. Freibergsee. Tiefenbach. Zwingsteg. Spielmannsau	113
3. Hölltobel. Oythal. Birgsau. Mädelegabel. Nebelhorn	114
20. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau	115
1. From Kempten to Füssen	115
2. From Peissenberg to Füssen	115
21. From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen	120
1. Hinterstein	120
2. The Vilsalper See	121
22. The Starnberger See and Ammersee	122
1. The Hohe Peissenberg	125
2. From Erling to the Starnberger See	126
23. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen	127
1. From Eschenlohe to the Walchensee by the Eschenthal.	127
2. Oberammergau	127
3. Excursions from Partenkirchen	129
4. From Partenkirchen to the Walchensee	130
5. From Partenkirchen to Lermos	130
24. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern. Kochel- see and Walchensee. Jachenau. Tölz (Krankenheil).	132
1. The Benediktenwand	132
2. Herzogstand. Heimgarten	133
3. From Starnberg to Tölz by Wolfrathshausen	134
4. From Tölz to the Achensee. Riss. Plumser Joch	135
25. From Munich to Innsbruck by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee	135
1. Excursions from Tegernsee. Parapluie. Kaltenbrunn. Neureuth. Falls of the Rothach	136
2. Excursions from Kreuth. Schinder. Gaisalp, etc.	137
3. The Unnutz	137
4. Excursions from Pertisau. Lentberg, Sonnenjoch, etc.	138
26. From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bayrisch Zell.	138
1. Excursions from Miesbach	139

Route.	Page.
2. From Schliersee to Tegernsee	139
3. Excursions from Schliersee (Neuhaus). Spitzingssee. Falepp. Rothwand, etc.	139
4. The Wendelstein	140
5. From Bayrisch Zell to Oberaudorf	140
6. From Landl to Falepp over the Ackernalp	141
27. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein	141
1. From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen	141
2. From Brannenburg to the Wendelstein	142
3. Excursions from Kufstein. Thierberg. Kaiserthal.	142
28. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee	144
1. From Bernau to Oberaudorf	145
2. From Uebersee to Kössen and Ruhpolding	145
3. From Traunstein to Reichenhall.	146
29. From Munich to Linz by Simbach	146
30. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon and Linz	147
1. The Nuremberg Switzerland	148
2. From Plattling to Deggendorf	149
3. Excursions from Passau. Hals. Schafberg, &c.	151
4. The Danube from Ratisbon to Linz	152
31. From Würzburg to Bamberg and Baireuth. Kissingen	155
1. Excursions from Bocklet and Brückenau	157
2. From Kissingen to Gemünden	157
3. From Baireuth to Weiden	158
32. From Baireuth to Eger. The Fichtelgebirge	160
33. The Bavarian Forest	164

Archduchy of Austria.

34. Vienna	171
35. Environs of Vienna	207
1. Schönbrunn. Hietzing. Penzing	207
2. Brühl. Laxenburg. Baden.	208
3. Kahlenberg and Leopoldsb.	211
4. Klosterneuburg. Dornbach. Neu-Waldegg	212
36. From Vienna to Linz	213
1. From Amstetten to Weyer.	214
2. St. Florian. Tillysburg	214
37. The Danube from Linz to Vienna	215
1. From Krems to Absdorf.	219

Salzburg and Salzkammergut.

38. From Linz to Salzburg	219
1. Kremsmünster	219
39. From Linz to Ischl. Salzkammergut	220
1. The Falls of the Traun	221
2. Excursions from Gmunden	223
3. The Kranabitsattel	223
4. Excursions from Ischl	225
5. The Ischl Salt Mine	226
6. The Chorinsky Klause	227
7. The Plassenstein	228
8. The Zwieselalp	229
40. From Ischl to Salzburg. Schafberg	230
41. The Attersee and Mondsee	233
1. From Schärfling to St. Gilgen.	234
2. From Mondsee to Strasswalchen and Salzburg	235

Route.	Page.
42. Salzburg and Environs	235
1. Aigen. St. Jacob. Gaisberg. Hellbrunn	240
2. Leopoldskron. Glaneck. Maria Plain. Klesheim	241
3. The Untersberg	241
43. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See. From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall	241
1. The Berchtesgaden Salt Mine	242
2. Excursions from Berchtesgaden. Lockstein. Almbach- Klamm, etc.	243
3. The Gotzenalp. From the Gotzenalp to the Saletalp	245
4. From the Königs-See to Golling by the Torrener Joch	245
5. The Watzmann	246
6. The Kammerlinghorn	247
44. From Salzburg to Reichenhall	247
45. Hallein and Golling	248
1. The Durnberg Salt Mine	251
2. From Hallein by Zill to Berchtesgaden	251
3. From the Schwarzbach Fall to Berchtesgaden by the Sat- teleck	252
46. From Salzburg to Gastein	252
1. The Gamskahrkogel	255
2. Excursions from Gastein. Böckstein. Nassfeld	259
3. Kofschachthal. Over the Klein-Elend-Scharte to the Maltathal	259
4. Anlaufthal. Over the Hochtauern to Mallnitz. Ankogel	259
5. From Wildbad Gastein to Dollach by the Riffelscharte and the Rauris Gold Mine. Kleine Zirknitz. Tramerscharte. Schareck. Sonnenblick	259
6. From Wildbad Gastein to Obervellach by the Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern	260
47. From Gastein to Salzburg by Zell am See	260
1. The Schmittener Höhe	260
48. From Salzburg to Innsbruck	261
1. Schwarzbargklamm. Staubfall. Sonntagshorn	262
2. From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve	263

The Tyrol.

49. Innsbruck and Environs	264
1. Schloss Ambras. Lanserköpfe. Patscherkofl	268
2. Hungerburg. Weiherburg. Hötting. Oberperfuss	269
50. The Zillerthal	269
1. Floienthal. Löffelspitze	271
2. Schwarzensteingrund. Over the Schwarzenstein-Joch to the Ahrenthal	271
3. Zamser Thal. Over the Pfitscher Joch to Sterzing	271
4. Zillergrund. Over the Hörndl-Joch to Bruneck	271
5. Duxer Thal. Over the Duxer Joch to Stafflach	272
51. The Gerlos and Pinzgau	272
1. From Krimml to Kasern over the Krimmler Tauern	275
2. The Kapruner Thal. Kitzsteinhorn. Grosses Wiesbach- horn. Over the Kapruner Thörl to the Stubachthal, and the Riffthor to Heiligenblut	276
3. The Fusch. Hohe Tenn. Grosskopf or Schwarzkopf. Brennkogl	278
4. The Rauris. By the Gold Mine to Döllach or Heiligenblut	279

Route.	Page.
52. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg	279
1. The Bregenzer Wald. Schröcken. From the Schröcken to Oberstdorf	280
2. From the Schröcken to the Upper Lechthal	281
3. The Hohe Freschen	281
4. From Feldkirch to Mayenfeld. Liechtenstein	282
5. From Bludenz to the Schröcken by the Grosse Walserthal	282
6. The Montafun. Passes to the Paznaun and Prättigau. Scesaplana	283
7. The Hohe Frassen	283
8. The Paznaunthal. By the Jamthal and Futschöl Pass to the Engadine	284
9. The Tschürgant	285
53. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz	286
1. The Kaunser Thal. Gepaatsch Glacier. Oelgruben-Joch. Gepaatsch-Joch	287
2. The Martellthal. Saënt-Joch. Hohenferner-Joch. Cevendale-Pass. Over the Madritsch-Joch to Suldén and ascent of the Hintere Schöntaufspitze	288
54. From Landeck to the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass	289
1. Excursions from Trafoi. The Three Holy Springs. Tartischer Alm. The Hochleiten Spitze and over the Hochleitenjoch to Suldén	291
2. From the Stelvio to the Munsterthal by the Wormser Joch	292
3. Piz Umbrail	292
4. Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva. Monte Confinale. Malga di Forno, etc.	294
5. From Sta. Caterina to the Val Camonica by the Gavia Pass	294
6. From Sta. Caterina to Pejo by the Sforzellina Pass	294
55. The Suldenenthal. Ortler District	296
1. Vertainspitze. Monte Cevedale. Hintere Schöntaufspitze	298
2. The Ortler	298
3. Königs-Spitze	299
4. From Suldén to Sta. Caterina over the Eissee Pass and Passo Cevedale	299
56. The Oetzthal	300
1. From Innsbruck to the Oetzthal by the Selrain Thal	301
2. Wildspitze. Weisskugel	302
3. Similaun. Kreuzspitze	303
4. From Gurgl to the Etschthal by the Eis-Joch or the Langthaler Joch	304
5. From Gurgl to Vent over the Ramol-Joch. Ramol-Kogl	304
6. The Pitzthal. Passes to the Oetzthal	305
57. From Innsbruck to Bozen by the Brenner	305
1. The Stubaythal. Habicht-Spitze. Zuckerhütl. Over the Mutterberg-Joch or the Bildstöckl-Joch to the Oetzthal	306
2. From Gschnitz to the Stubaythal by the Pinnes-Joch	306
3. The Ritten. Rittnerhorn	308
4. Excursions from Bozen. Haselburg. St. Isidor. Runklstein. Eggenthal	310
5. The Sarn-Thal. From Bozen to Meran and Sterzing	310
6. From Bozen to Neumarkt by Kaltern	310
7. From Kaltern to Cles in the Val di Non	310
58. From Bozen to Meran	311
1. From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi through the Ultenthal	314

Route.	Page.
59. The Passeyr	315
1. From St. Leonhard to Sterzing. Jaufen	315
2. From St. Leonhard to Sölden by the Timbler Joch	315
60. From Bozen to Verona	316
61. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona	318
1. From Le Sarchè by Comano to Riva	319
2. From Riva to Mori	320
3. Fall of the Ponale. Valle di Ledro	320
4. Monte Brione. Monte Baldo	320
62. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria	323
1. From the Val di Non to Stenico and Pinzolo. Bocca di Brenta	323
2. From Stenico to Pinzolo by the Val Dalcene	323
3. From Pinzolo to Malè by the Ginevrie Alp	324
4. Val Daone and Val di Fumo	325
5. Val Caffaro. Croce Domini Pass	326
63. From S. Michele (or Bozen) to Tirano in the Val Tellina. The Val di Non and Val di Sole. Monte Tonale	326
1. From Cles to Meran over the Gampen Pass	327
2. From the Baths of Rabbi to Martell over the Saënt-Joch	327
3. From Pejo to Martell by the Hohenferner-Joch	328
4. From Edölo to Brescia. Val Camonica. Lago d'Iseo	328
64. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana	330
1. Possagno	332
65. The Valley of the Avisio (Cembra, Fiemme, and Fassa Valleys)	332
1. From Predazzo to Primiero by S. Martino di Castrozza	333
2. From Primiero to Agordo by the Cereda Pass	334
3. From Bozen to Moena by the Caressa Pass	334
4. From Moena to Cencenighe by the Passo di S. Pellegrino	334
5. From Canazei to Buchenstein by the Pordoi Pass	335
6. From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass. Marmolata	335
7. From Ratzes to the Eisackthal or to the Gardena	337
66. The Valleys of Enneberg and Gardena	337
1. From St. Cassian to Cortina by the Valparola Alp	338
2. From St. Cassian to Buchenstein by the Prelungei Alp	338
3. From Corfara to Campidello by the Campolungo or the Sella Pass	338
67. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal	339
1. The Ahrenthal from Bruneck to Kasern	340
2. From Taufers to Rain. Riesenferner Mts. By the Klamml Joch to the Deferegggen Thal	340
3. The Antholzer Thal. Over the Staller Alp to the Defe- reggen Thal	341
4. The Pragser Thal	341
5. From Sillian to Kötschach by the Kartitscher Joch	342
6. From Oberdrauburg to Tolmezzo by Kötschach and Auf der Plecken	343
7. From Greiffenburg to Villach by the Weissensee Thal	342
68. From Bruneck in the Pusterthal to Conegliano (and Venice). Val Ampezzo	344
1. From Cortina to Schluderbach by the Passo delle Tre Croci	346
2. The Cadore and Auronzo Valleys	346

Route.	Page.
3. From Cortina to Belluno by Caprile and Agordo. Cordevole and Agordo Valleys.	347
4. From Belluno to Feltre and Primolano in the Val Sugana	348
69. From Lienz to Windisch Matrei and Pregratten. The Iselthal	349
1. Weisse Wand. Hochschober	349
2. The Defereggan Thal and its Passes	349
3. Excursions from Windisch Matrei and from Inner Gschlöss	351
4. From Windisch Matrei to Mittersill by the Velber Tauern	352
5. The Lasörling	352
6. Excursions from Pregratten. Ascent of the Gross-Venediger	353
7. From Pregratten to the Obersulzbach-Thal by the Obersulzbach-Thörl	354
8. From Pregratten to Krimml by the Krimmler Thörl	354
9. Maurerthal. Maurer-Thörl. Reggen-Thörl.	354
10. The Umbalthal. Over the Umbal-Thörl to the Ahrenthal	355
11. Welitzspitze, or Rödtspitze. Dreiherrnspitze. Simony-spitze. Malhamspitze	356
70. From Windisch Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut	356
1. From Lienz to Kals through the Kalser Thal	357
2. From Uttendorf to Kals by the Stubachthal and the Kalser Tauern	357
3. From Kals to the Grossglockner	358
4. Romariswandkopf	358
71. Heiligenblut. The Grossglockner	359
1. Routes to Heiligenblut	359
2. Excursions from the Hofmannshutte. Fuscherkahrkopf. Wiesbachhorn. Johannisberg, etc.	361
3. Ascent of the Grossglockner	365
4. From Heiligenblut to the Rauris Gold Mine (and Gasten) by the Fleiss. Ascent of the Hohenaar	366
Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria.	
72. From Vienna to Gratz	367
1. Merkenstein. Gutenstein	367
2. From Neustadt to Oedenburg. Forchtenstein. Rosalien-capelle	368
3. From Payerbach to Reichenau and the Höllenthal. Schneeberg. Schneecalp. Raxalp	369
4. The Sonnenwendstein.	370
5. The Schöckel.	371
73. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.	371
1. Excursions from Mariazell	374
2. The Hochschwab	375
74. From Mariazell to Eisenerz by Wildalpen	375
1. From Wildalpen to Eisenerz direct	376
75. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and Rottenmann	377
1. From Hiefau to Leoben by Eisenerz	378
2. From Rottenmann to Salzburg	379
76. Gratz and Environs.	379
1. From Gratz to Köflach. The Schwanberg Alps	382
2. Bad Gleichenberg	383
77. From Gratz to Trieste	383
1. The Baths of Rohitsch, Neuhaus, Franz-Josephs-Bad, and Römerbad	384
2. From Steinbrück to Agram	385

Route.	Page.
3. The Quicksilver Mines of Idria	386
4. The Zirknitzer See	386
5. The Stalactite Caverns of Adelsberg	386
6. Prewald and the Nanos	387
78. From Marburg to Villach.	388
1. From Klagenfurt to Krainburg over the Loibl	389
2. The Dobratsch, or Villacher Alp	389
3. The Gailthal. Hermagor. Reissach, etc.	390
79. From Bruck to Villach	390
1. From St. Veit to Klagenfurt	392
80. From Salzburg to Villach	392
1. From Radstadt to Schladming and Steinach through the Ennstal	392
2. The Lungau	393
3. The Maltathal	393
81. From Laibach to Tarvis	393
1. Excursions from Veldes. The Wochein	394
2. Ascent of the Terglou	394
3. From Kronau to the Isonzo Valley by the Pass of Kronau	395
4. Planitz Valley. The Sources of the Save	395
82. Trieste	396
1. Excursions from Trieste. Miramar. Optschina. Capo d'Istria, etc.	399
83. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo.	399
1. Aquileia	399
84. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume. Excursion to Dalmatia	401

Bohemia and Moravia.

85. Prague	405
86. From Dresden to Prague.	415
1. From Bodenbach to Dux	416
2. From Aussig to Teplitz	416
3. Melnik	417
87. Teplitz and Environs	417
1. The Battle-Field of Kulm	419
88. From Prague to Carlsbad and Eger.	419
1. From Wejhybka to Kralup	419
2. From Priesen to Teplitz	420
3. From Komotau to Chemnitz	420
4. From Eger to Franzensbad	425
89. From Prague to Nuremberg.	425
1. Schloss Karlstein	426
90. From Eger to Vienna	427
1. From Budweis to St. Valentin	428
2. The Krieger-Walhall at Wetzdorf	429
91. From Dresden (Berlin) to Vienna by Jungbunzlau and Znaim	429
1. From Bensen to Warnsdorf and Zittau	430
2. From Böhmisoh-Leipa to Rumburg	430
3. Münchengrätz.	430
4. From Deutsch-Brod to Pardubitz	431
5. From Znaim to Grussbach	432
92. From Prague to Vienna	432
A. Viâ Brünn	432
1. From Pardubitz to Zittau	433

Route.	Page.
2. From Bömisch-Trübau to Olmutz	433
3. From Brünn to Vienna viâ Grussbach	435
4. From Brünn to Prerau	435
B. Viâ Gmünd	436
93. From Vienna to Breslau	436
1. From Prerau to Olmütz	437
2. From Schönbrunn to Troppau	437
3. From Brieg to Neisse and Gräfenberg.	438

Hungary and Galicia.

94. The Danube from Vienna to Pest	439
1. Excursions from Pressburg	441
95. Pest and Ofen	443
96. From Pest to Vienna	450
97. From Vienna to Ofen by Neu-Szöny	451
1. The Abbey of St. Martinsberg	451
2. From Stuhlweissenburg to Steinamanger	452
98. From Trieste to Ofen	452
1. The Baths of Füred	453
99. From Vienna to Mohács by Kanizsa	453
1. The Neusiedler See. Eisenstadt.	454
100. The Danube from Pest to Orsova	455
1. The Baths of Mehádia	462
101. From Pest to Baziasch	462
1. From Pest to Temesvár by Arád	463
102. From Pest to Debreczin, Szathmár, and Szigeth.	464
1. From Debreczin to Miskolcz	464
103. From Grosswardein to Essegg	466
1. From Essegg to Villány	466
104. From Pest to Klausenburg	466
105. From Pest to Kaschau and Eperies	468
1. From Füzes-Abony to Erlau	468
2. From Kaschau to Rosenau and Agtelek	469
3. Bartfeld. Krinica. Zegestov	470
106. From Pest to Altsohl and Ruttká. The Hungarian Mines	470
107. From Pressburg to Kaschau by Tyrnau and Sillein. Valley of the Waag. Tatra Mountains	472
1. From Sillein to Oderberg	473
2. Leutschau	476
108. From Vienna to Cracow. Wieliczka	477
1. From Cracow to the Tatra Mts.	479
109. From Cracow to Lemberg	479
Index	481

Maps.

1. Map of the Eastern Alps from the Splügen to Vienna: before the Title.
2. Map of the Swabian Alb: RR. 6, 7; between pp. 26, 27.
3. Map of Franconian Switzerland: R. 12; between pp. 56, 57.
4. Map of the Environs of Reutte, Partenkirchen, and the Walchensee: RR. 20, 21, 23, 24; between pp. 116, 117.
5. Map of the Environs of Munich: R. 22; p. 123.
6. Map of the Fichtelgebirge: R. 32; between pp. 160, 161.
7. Map of the Bavarian Forest: R. 33; between pp. 164, 165.
8. Map of the Environs of Vienna: RR. 35, 72; between pp. 208, 209.
9. Map of the Danube from Passau to the Strudel: RR. 30, 37; between pp. 214, 215.
10. Map of the Danube from the Strudel to Vienna: RR. 36, 37; between pp. 216, 217.
11. Map of the Salzkammergut: RR. 39, 40, 41; between pp. 220, 221.
12. Map of the Environs of Salzburg: RR. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46; between pp. 240, 242.
13. Map of the Pinzgau and the Hohe Tauern: RR. 46, 47, 51, 67, 69, 70, 71; between pp. 252, 253.
14. Map of the Zillerthal: RR. 25, 37, 48, 50, 51, 57, 67; between pp. 268, 269.
15. Map of the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps: RR. 18, 19, 20, 52; between pp. 280, 281.
16. Map of the Upper Innthal, the Oetzthal, Stubay-Thal, and Vintschgau: RR. 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59; between pp. 286, 287.
17. Map of the Ortler District: RR. 54, 55; between pp. 296, 297.
18. Map of the Inner Oetzthal Mts.: R. 56; between pp. 302, 303.
19. Map of the Lake of Garda and its Environs: RR. 60, 61; between pp. 320, 321.
20. Map of the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps: RR. 54, 60, 61, 62, 63; between pp. 324, 325.
21. Map of the Dolomite Mountains: RR. 57, 65, 66, 67, 68; between pp. 344, 345.
22. Map of the Gross-Venediger District: RR. 51, 69; between pp. 352, 353.
23. Map of the Glossglockner District: RR. 70, 71; between pp. 358, 359.
24. Map of the Danube from Vienna to Pest: RR. 94, 96; between pp. 438, 439.
25. Map of the Tatra Mountains: R. 107; between pp. 474, 475.
26. Railway Map of Austria, Western Sheet
27. ———, Eastern Sheet
28. Railway Map of South-Western Germany

} after the Index.

Plans of Towns.

Augsburg, Bamberg, Carlsbad, Constance, Cracow, Gastein, Gmunden, Gratz, Innsbruck, Ischl, Kissingen, Laxenburg, Meran, Munich, Nuremberg, Pest and Ofen, Prague, Pressburg, Ratisbon, Reichenhall, Salzburg, Stuttgart, Trieste, Ulm, Vienna, Vienna (inner town), Wurzburg.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Southern Germany and Austria. Those, however, who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. At the same time it must be borne in mind that those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared frequently to submit to the extortions practised by commissionaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany and Austria without loss, unless the rate of exchange be below par (1 *l.* = $11\frac{2}{3}$ S. Germ. florins = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are everywhere favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 9 fl. 20 kr. South. Germ. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should provide themselves with circular notes (of 10 *l.* each, issued by the London bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

English and French gold, and also English and Prussian banknotes, formerly bore a high premium when converted into the paper currency of Austria, but the rate of exchange is now less favourable. A gain of 7—8 per cent is generally, however, still realised. Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign is $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{3}{4}$ fl., for a Napoleon $8\frac{1}{2}$ fl., for a Prussian Thaler (in silver or paper) 1 fl. 60 kr., and for a Bavarian florin in silver 90 kr. Austrian. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ none but respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange more advantageously in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns of Southern Germany. The Austrian florin, or gulden (= 2 s.), contains 100 kr. The paper florin, silver pieces of 5, 10, and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 4 kr. are in most common circulation. The old 6 kr. pieces, consisting of a mixture of silver and copper, equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$ fl., are no longer current. The 6 kr. pieces of S. Germany (e. g. Bavaria) are equivalent to 9 kr. Austr.; $1\frac{3}{4}$ fl. of S. Germany is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. Austr., or 1 Thlr. of N. Germany (comp. money-table at the beginning of the book), but, as already observed, a more favourable exchange is generally realised.

The expense of a tour in Southern Germany and Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other European countries. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained a tolerable proficiency in the language, and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6—8s. per diem. Those, on the other hand, who avail themselves of all the public conveyances, frequent hotels of the highest class, engage the services of guides, commissionaires, etc., must be prepared to expend 25—30s. daily.

II. Passports and Custom-Houses.

Passports are now unnecessary in Austria, as well as in Germany, Belgium, Holland, etc., but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street; Letts Son & Co., 6 Royal Exchange.

Custom-House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are confiscated if found. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 3 fl. per lb. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Those who pay duty for cigars or other articles on crossing the frontier should preserve the 'Bollette' or receipt; otherwise they may in some cases be compelled to pay the duty a second time (e. g. on entering a town where civic imposts are levied).

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

Season. The most favourable season for a visit to the mountains of Austria and S. Germany is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such occurrences are exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be

visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls moreover are seen in perfection. The southern districts of the Tyrol should not be visited until late in the autumn (at the end of September or beginning of October), as the heat in summer precludes the possibility of walking with any degree of comfort and safety. Autumn is moreover the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other delicious fruits, which are plentiful and cheap in S. Tyrol.

Companions. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found 'de trop'. The more the number is extended, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller, who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country, will of course most speedily become acquainted with the people, their characteristics, and their land, and is in the most favourable position for deriving instruction from his tour.

Scenery. The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are particularly recommended to the notice of admirers of the picturesque: — Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Nassereit, Innsbruck (R. 20), Partenkirchen and Garmisch (R. 23), the Walchensee (R. 24), the Schliersee (R. 26), the Tegernsee and Achensee (R. 25), the Salzkammergut (RR. 39, 40), Salzburg (R. 42), Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See (R. 43), Gastein and the Nassfeld (R. 46), the Pfandscharte, Franz-Josephs-Höhe, Heiligenblut (R. 71), the Upper Valley of the Inn from the Finstermünz to Innsbruck (RR. 52, 53), the Brenner Railway (R. 57), the Reschen-Scheideck (R. 53), the Stelvio Route and the Suldenthal (RR. 54, 55), the Valley of the Adige, or Etsch, at Meran (R. 58), the Oetzthal (R. 56), the Valley of the Adige above Trent (R. 60), the Val Sugana (R. 62), the Val Sarca and the N. bank of the Lago di Garda (RR. 61, 62), the Ampezzo (R. 68), Fassa (R. 65), Gardena, and Enneberg (R. 66) valleys, in which the dolomite formations are the great attraction; the Upper Zillerthal and the Dornauberg (R. 50), the Lower Ennsthal (R. 75), the Semmering Railway (R. 72), Gratz (R. 76), and finally the Grotto of Adelsberg and Trieste (RR. 77, 82). If the traveller employ his time to the best advantage, and the weather be favourable, most of the above places may be visited in five or six weeks. Those on the other hand who prefer to be more stationary will have no difficulty in selecting some delightful spot as headquarters for excursions and rambles (e. g. Berchtesgaden, p. 242; Gmunden, p. 224; Riva, p. 319).

IV. Excursions on Foot.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and the best able, both physically and morally, to enjoy the beautiful scenery with which Southern Germany, the Tyrol, and other parts of Austria are replete. For a walk of one or two weeks

a couple of flannel shirts, two pairs of worsted stockings, slippers, and the articles of the toilette, carried in a pouch slung over the shoulder, will generally be found a sufficient equipment, to which a light Mackintosh and a stout umbrella may be added. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he contemplates a visit to towns of importance, but even this should be contained in a valise, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Guides. In the more frequented parts of the Tyrol the guides have improved greatly within the last few years, chiefly owing to the exertions of the Austrian Alpine Club; a system of fixed charges has been introduced, and many members of the fraternity are highly intelligent and well informed. Few of them, however, are acquainted with districts beyond their immediate neighbourhood. The usual fee for a tour of some length is 2 fl. per day; but the charges for the longer and more difficult glacier-expeditions are higher, and fixed by special tariff. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. A certain degree of good fellowship should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole travelling companion for several days. The judicious traveller will know when to share the contents of his cigar-case or sprit-flask with his guide, and he will find that such attentions are rarely thrown away. The guides provided by inn-keepers are often bound to hand over their fees, or the greater part of them, to their employers, and they accordingly importune the traveller for an additional gratuity, or 'Trinkgeld'. In remote regions, however, where the traveller has no alternative but to apply to his landlord for a guide, he must occasionally submit to these extortions. Travellers crossing mountain-passes without a guide should observe that the direction of the route is often indicated by heaps of stones or by posts at doubtful points.

V. Conveyances.

Railway-travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are often superior to those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little employed, but are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next to the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is permitted in all the

carriages, except those 'Zum nicht Rauchen' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $13\frac{3}{5}$ d., $11\frac{1}{5}$ d. and $4\frac{1}{5}$ d. per Engl. M. respectively, but in Austria they are somewhat higher. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, accidents are of very rare occurrence. On many lines 20—50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension as to the safety of his 'impedimenta' before he arrives at his final destination, where they will be kept in safe custody (several days usually gratis) until he presents his ticket.

Diligences, termed 'Eilwagen' or 'Mallepostes' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the *intérieur*, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery traversed, and should if possible be secured in good time. In much frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. In Austria no *Luggage* is admitted to the Eilwagen except small trunks, portman-teaus, or travelling-bags under 40 lbs. in weight; heavier articles must be sent by the goods' waggon ('Packwagen', 'Brancardwagen'), an arrangement often very inconvenient if the traveller's time be limited. Passengers are moreover required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening. It must, however, be added that these rules are seldom rigidly enforced.

Extra-Post. The usual charge for a carriage for four persons with a moderate quantity of luggage is (according to tariff) 2 fl. 80 kr. for 2 horses, 80 kr. for the vehicle, and 70 kr. gratuity, i. e. in all 4 fl. 30 kr. (= 8 s. 7 d.), per stage of 2 German miles (about $9\frac{1}{4}$ Engl. M.). The tariff, however, differs in almost every province of Austria. Return post-carriages are charged for at a lower rate. For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter.

Travellers who are pressed for time should apply in writing at the post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and direct a 'Laufzettel' to be forwarded to the different stations on the route. A change of horses will then be provided everywhere without delay. The fare for half the journey is usually exacted in advance.

One-horse extra-post conveyances may often be hired at about 2 fl. 10 kr., including fee, per stage; but as it is optional to the post-masters whether to provide them or not, they cannot always be reckoned upon with certainty. They are rarely denied to a single traveller with moderate luggage, but difficulties are sometimes made about admitting two persons, especially in mountainous districts.

Omnibuses, termed 'Stellwagen' in Austria, run on all the principal high roads of S. Germany. The average fare is 50—60 kr. per stage ($9\frac{1}{4}$ Engl. M.), which they generally take 2 hrs. to accomplish. Cheapness and the advantage of becoming acquainted with the people of the country are the sole attractions these vehicles offer. As they generally halt at second or third-rate inns, those who travel by them are recommended to postpone the principal meal of the day until they arrive at their destination. The '*Cabriolet*' in front is the best part of the Stellwagen, and may be engaged for three fares; but as the maxim 'beati possidentes' appears to be greatly in vogue in some parts of the Tyrol, travellers should secure their seats in good time.

Carriages (Ital. *vetturini*, *nolosinieri*) with two horses for 4 pers. may be hired in the German districts of the Tyrol for 10—12 fl. per day, in the Italian for somewhat less. They travel on an average about 40 M. a day, and halt for a couple of hours in the middle of the day for dinner and rest. Return-carriages (*ritorni*) may sometimes be procured for one-half or two-thirds of the above fare. The drivers and carriage-owners almost invariably demand about one-third more than they intend to take, so that a bargain should always be made before starting. The carriage should also be inspected, and a stipulation made that the entire vehicle, including the box-seat, is to be at the disposal of the hirer. On the conclusion of the bargain the hirer should obtain a sum as earnest-money (*Handgeld*, *caparra*) from the proprietor or driver (1 fl. at least for each day's journey), to be returned on the commencement of the journey. When this precaution is omitted, the driver will rarely scruple to set aside the contract if he has an opportunity of entering into another more advantageous to him. Travellers are cautioned against concluding bargains through the medium of touters (*sensali*), waiters, and commissionaires.

Among the Bavarian Mountains, as well as other parts of Southern Germany, carriage-fares have risen considerably within the last few years, the exorbitant sum of 20—24 fl. a day being occasionally demanded for a carriage and pair. As a general rule it may be stated that the charge for a 'Zweispänner' (carriage with two horses), including gratuity, ought not to exceed one shilling per English mile, while for an 'Einspänner' (one-horse carriage) eight-pence should cover all expenses.

VI. Maps.

The maps contained in the Handbook will be found to meet the requirements of all ordinary travellers, but the pedestrian or the mountaineer may occasionally desire to be provided with others on a larger scale.

The most trustworthy map on a small scale (1 : 500,000) is that published by *Mayr* (sold by Palm at Munich, 4 sheets, mounted,

2 Thlr. 25 Sgr. ; or N. Tyrol, Salzburg, and the Bavarian Mts. alone, 1½ Thlr.). It embraces part of the Lake of Constance and the entire Salzkammergut, and extends from Augsburg to Milan, Venice, and Trieste. Another similar map strongly recommended to pedestrians is *Mayr's Atlas der Alpenländer* (scale 1 : 450,000 ; sold by Perthes at Gotha, 2 Thlr. per plate). The following plates will be found the most useful : — No. II. N. Switzerland, S. Bavaria, and N. Tyrol, extending N. to Tübingen, Ulm, Augsburg, and Landshut, E. to Alt-Oetting, Traunstein, Mittersill, and Windisch-Matrey, S. to Sterzing, Nauders, and the Linththal, W. to Glarus, Radolphszell, and Rottenburg. No. III. Archduchy of Austria, Salzburg, and Styria, extending N. to Passau, Linz, and Krems, E. to Vienna, Neustadt, and Fürstenfeld, S. to Gratz, Gmünd, and Döllach, W. to the Glockner, Lofer, Reichenhall, and Neu-Oetting. No. V. S. Switzerland, S. Tyrol, Lombardy, Venice, extending N. to Coire, Sterzing, and Bruneck, E. to Mittewald, Belluno, and Venice, S. to Padua, Peschiera, and Milan, W. to Como, Lugano, and Olivone. No. VI. Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, and the coast-districts, extending N. to Lienz, Klagenfurt, and Leibnitz, E. to beyond Marburg, Agram, and Carlsstadt, S. to Fiume, W. to Pordone, Ampezzo, and Lienz. — The old *Austrian Ordnance Maps* are not recommended, but a new edition will shortly be issued.

Reymann's Map (pub. by Flemming at Glogau, 10 Sgr. per sheet) and *Wörl's* (pub. by Herder at Freiburg in 12 sheets, 10 Sgr. each) are on a much larger scale (1 : 200,000), and not sufficiently portable for the ordinary traveller.

VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany ; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are more moderate. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows : bed 2s. 6d., plain breakfast 1s., dinner 2s. 6d., table wine 1s., tea with meat 2s., attendance 1s., light 1s., boots extra.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to, for want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in

the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in Southern Germany and the German parts of the Tyrol very reasonable, 3 fl. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the curé's on reasonable terms.

The *Post Inns* are generally good. Those patronised by the *Stellwagen* are very inferior, although convenient for persons travelling by these vehicles, especially when encumbered with luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be combined with unacquaintance with the customs, misunderstandings and disputes too often ensue. They are therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render them intelligible to the servants, and to conform in their requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 S. Germ. or Austr. florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
ft. = English foot.

N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
r. = right.
l. = left.

The number placed before the name of a place on a high road indicates its distance in English Miles from the *last post-station*. Thus: —

14 M. Mittenwald (i. e. its distance from Walchensee).

30 M. Innsbruck (i. e. its distance from Mittenwald).

N.B. Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

1. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart by Bruchsal.

Railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 4 fl. 27, 2 fl. 54, 1 fl. 57 kr. (express 5 fl. 24, 3 fl. 33 kr.). Carriages on the Wurtemberg line (which is reached at Bruchsal) on the American system. — Route viâ *Heilbronn*, see p. 32.

The line traverses a fertile plain, within a short distance of the mountains. Stations *St. Ilgen*, *Wiesloch*. As stat. *Langenbrücken* (Ochs; Sonne), a small place possessing sulphur-baths, is approached, *Kislau*, once a château of the Archbishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women, is seen on the r. At *Mingolsheim*, in the distance to the l., Tilly was defeated by Mansfeld in 1622.

Bruchsal (**Badischer Hof*; **Rose*) is the junction of the lines to Bâle and Stuttgart. Passengers for Stuttgart generally change carriages here. The town (9786 inhab.) was formerly the residence of the Archbishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, a fine 'rococo' edifice, handsomely fitted up and adorned with frescoes by Zick, is worthy of a visit. The castellated building on the l. as the station is approached is a prison, erected in 1845, the church and library of which were burned down in 1871.

Beyond Bruchsal a tunnel of 140 yds. under the churchyard. Stations *Heidelsheim*, *Gondelsheim* (with the ruined castle and modern château of Count Langenstein).

Stat. *Bretten*, a small town commanded by an ancient watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melancthon (1497—1560), to whom a monument was erected here in 1864. Stat. *Maulbronn*.

Maulbronn ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station; post-omnibus to the village twice daily, fare 9 kr.) possesses a Protestant theological seminary, which was once a celebrated Cistercian abbey, and subsequently the seat of the 'monastery school' founded by Duke Christopher in 1556. The **Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1178, is a fine Romanesque basilica with aisles. The late Gothic chapels on the S. side were subsequent additions. A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks from the nave; in front of the central niche are a richly decorated throne and an altar with a colossal crucifix dating from 1473. The choir, adorned with two handsome Gothic windows, contains 92 well carved stalls in the late Gothic style. Each of the transepts, on the N. and S. side of the choir respectively, contains three rectangular chapels. At the W. end of the church is a **Vestibule* ('Paradies') with elegant late Romanesque arcade windows and fine vaulting. The **Cloisters* on the N. side of the church are interesting. The S. passage, in the transition style (1303) is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style, are simpler. In front of the N. wing of the cloisters is a tastefully constructed well-house. Beyond it is the summer refectory ('Rebenthal') with fine vaulting. Other apartments (chamber of flagellation, chapter-house, audience saloon, residence of the superior) adjoin the E. side of the cloisters. On the W. side is the winter or lay refectory, divided into two parts by seven double columns. The entire structure is one of the best preserved of the older monasteries of Germany.

The train now passes through a tunnel of 357 yds., by which the watershed between the Neckar and the Rhine is penetrated. Stations *Mühlacker* (junction for *Pforzheim*, p. 10), *Illingen*, *Vaihingen*, *Gross-Sachsenheim*. On the l. rise the *Stromberg* and the *Heuchelberg*, two low wooded chains of hills. The old *Kraichgau* and *Salzgau*, a fertile, undulating district, are next traversed. The line now crosses the profound valley of the *Enz* by a * *Viaduct*, 115 ft. high, and 357 yds. long, supported by 21 arches, in two series, one above the other (visible from the station, but better from below, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station). Next stat. *Bietigheim*, where the line to Heilbronn and Hall diverges to the N. (see R. 8). Beyond Bietigheim the line presents few attractions. Farther on, immediately to the r., rises a vine-clad height crowned by the small fortress of *Hohenasberg*, used as a state-prison, where Duke Charles confined the poet Schubart from 1777 to 1787 for having composed a satirical epigram on him. Stat. *Ludwigsburg*, the most important place on the line, see p. 9. Stat. *Zuffenhausen*.

To *Calw* and *Nagold* railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 48, 1 fl. 52, 1 fl. 15 kr.). Stations *Kornthal* (p. 9) and *Ditzingen*; then *Leonberg* (Post), the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling (p. 85), which possesses an early Gothic church of the 15th cent., and is noted for a fine breed of large dogs resembling the now extinct St. Bernhard race. *Weil die Stadt* (*Krone; Löwe*), with the late Gothic Church of St. Peter & St. Paul, (end of 15th cent.), was the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler (d. 1630), a statue of whom in bronze adorns the market-place. At stat. *Calw* (*Waldhorn*), a town with 5000 inhab. and a considerable timber trade, the line enters the deep and picturesque *Nagold-Thal*. (From Calw to *Wildbad* diligence twice daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., viâ *Hirschau* and *Calmbach*; comp. p. 11. — Railway to *Pforzheim* in course of construction.)

The line then leads through the *Nagold-Thal*, past *Kentheim*, to stat. *Teinach*, situated at the union of the *Teinach* and *Nagold*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the valley of the *Teinach* are the charmingly situated mineral baths and hydropathic establishment of *Teinach* (*Bad-Hôtel; Hirsch*), whence *Wildbad* may be reached viâ *Zavelstein* (see p. 11). Next stat. *Wildberg* (*Adler; Schwan*), an old town prettily situated on an eminence partially surrounded by the *Nagold*. Then stat. *Nagold* (*Post; Hirsch*), a busy place in a broader part of the valley, commanded by the handsome ruins of the castle of *Hohennagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This is at present the terminus of the line, which is to be continued to stat. *Horb* on the Upper Neckar Railway (p. 18).

Next stat. *Feuerbach*, beyond which the train passes through a tunnel of 1000 yds. under the *Bray*.

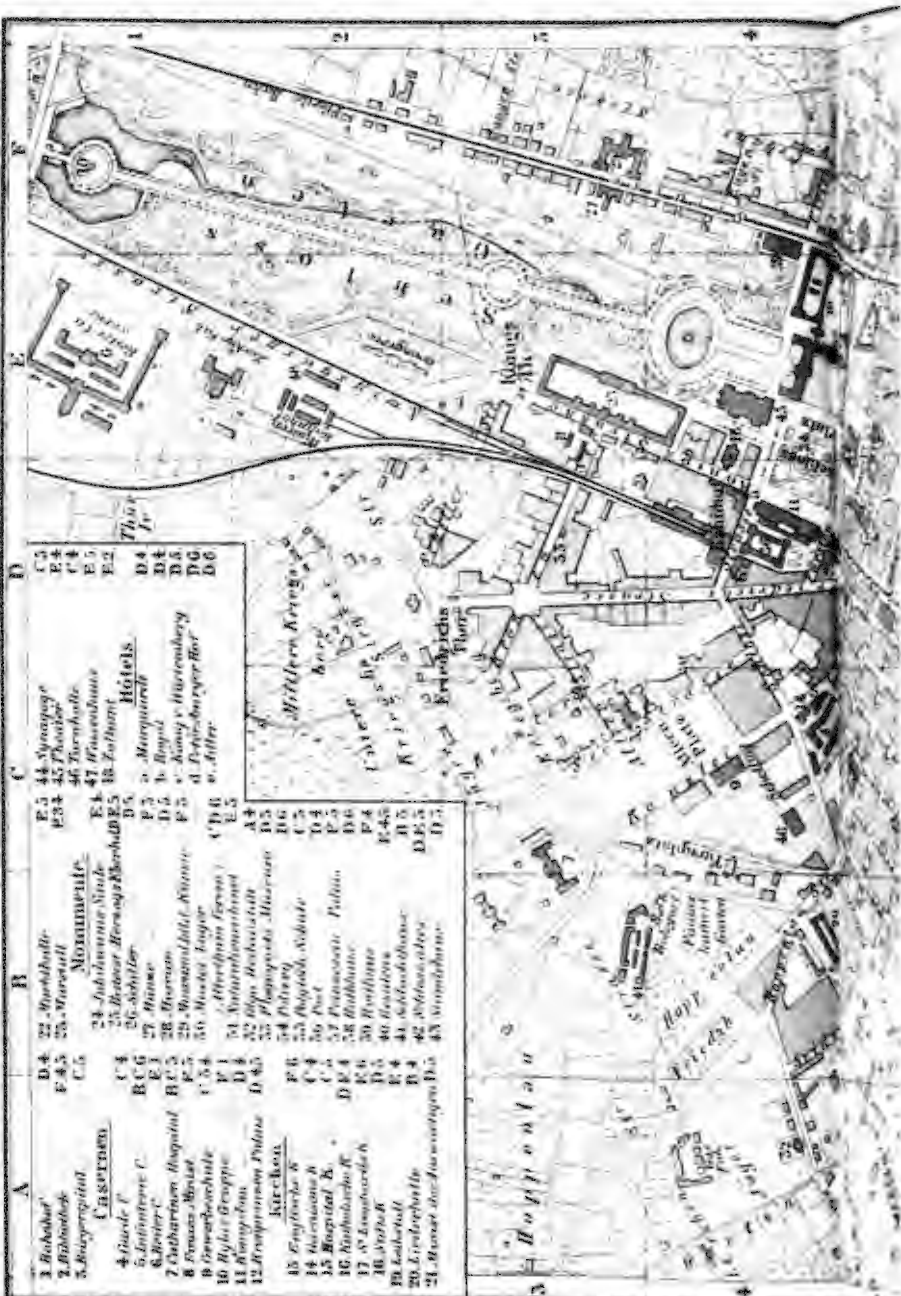
Stuttgart, see below.

From *Carlsruhe* to *Stuttgart* by *Pforzheim* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

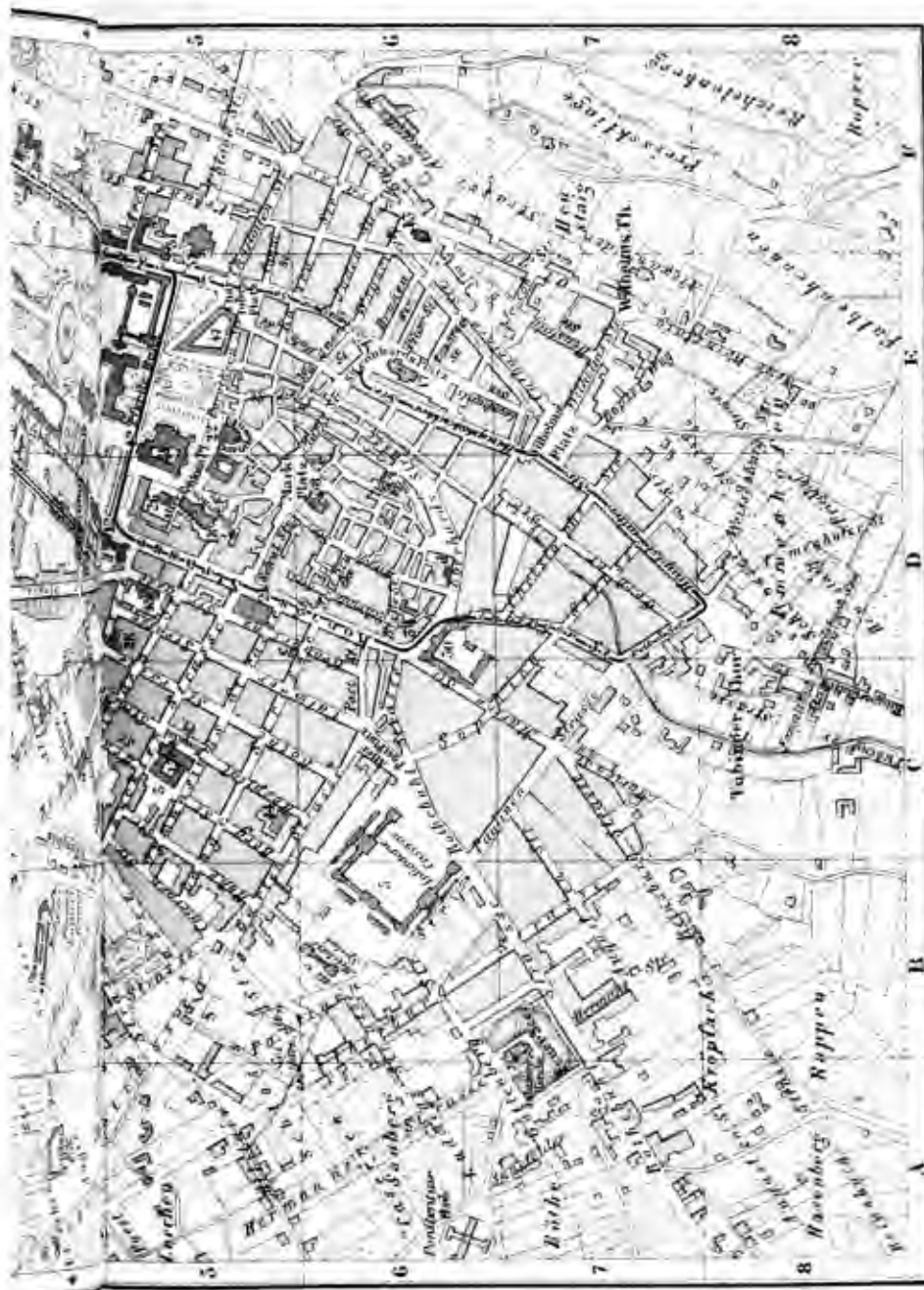
The *Pforzheim* line diverges from the *Baden* main line at

Stat. *Durlach* (**Carlsburg*), a town with 6327 inhab., the ancient capital of the Duchy of *Baden-Durlach*, burned down by the French in 1688. The lofty and conspicuous watch-tower of the *Thurmberg* commands a very extensive view. The line traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. Beyond stat. *Wilferdingen* (*Krone*) the N. slopes of the Black Forest are skirted. *Pforzheim*, and thence to *Stuttgart*, see R. 3.

STUTTGART



A		B		C		D	
1. Rathaus	D 4	22. Markthalle	E 5	44. Synagoge	E 5		
2. Rinderhof	E 4	23. Markthalle	E 5	45. Theater	E 5		
3. Hauptbahnhof	C 5			46. Turmhalle	E 5		
Caserne		Monumente		47. Glacisbau	E 2		
4. Gend. F.	C 4	24. Jubiläumssäule	E 4	48. Schloss	E 2		
5. Infanterie C.	B 6	25. Kaiser-Bismarckdenkmal	D 5	Hotels			
6. Infanterie C.	B 6	26. Schiller	E 5	Hotels			
7. Infanterie C.	B 6	27. Minne	E 5	Hotels			
8. Infanterie C.	B 6	28. Museum	E 5	Hotels			
9. Infanterie C.	B 6	29. Museum	E 5	Hotels			
10. Infanterie C.	B 6	30. Museum	E 5	Hotels			
11. Infanterie C.	B 6	31. Museum	E 5	Hotels			
12. Infanterie C.	B 6	32. Museum	E 5	Hotels			
Kirchen		Kirchen		Kirchen			
13. Evangelische K.	F 6	33. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
14. Evangelische K.	F 6	34. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
15. Evangelische K.	F 6	35. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
16. Evangelische K.	F 6	36. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
17. Evangelische K.	F 6	37. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
18. Evangelische K.	F 6	38. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
19. Evangelische K.	F 6	39. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
20. Evangelische K.	F 6	40. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
21. Evangelische K.	F 6	41. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
22. Evangelische K.	F 6	42. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
23. Evangelische K.	F 6	43. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
24. Evangelische K.	F 6	44. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
25. Evangelische K.	F 6	45. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
26. Evangelische K.	F 6	46. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
27. Evangelische K.	F 6	47. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
28. Evangelische K.	F 6	48. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
29. Evangelische K.	F 6	49. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
30. Evangelische K.	F 6	50. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
31. Evangelische K.	F 6	51. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
32. Evangelische K.	F 6	52. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
33. Evangelische K.	F 6	53. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
34. Evangelische K.	F 6	54. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
35. Evangelische K.	F 6	55. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
36. Evangelische K.	F 6	56. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
37. Evangelische K.	F 6	57. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
38. Evangelische K.	F 6	58. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
39. Evangelische K.	F 6	59. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
40. Evangelische K.	F 6	60. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
41. Evangelische K.	F 6	61. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
42. Evangelische K.	F 6	62. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
43. Evangelische K.	F 6	63. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
44. Evangelische K.	F 6	64. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
45. Evangelische K.	F 6	65. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
46. Evangelische K.	F 6	66. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
47. Evangelische K.	F 6	67. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
48. Evangelische K.	F 6	68. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
49. Evangelische K.	F 6	69. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
50. Evangelische K.	F 6	70. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
51. Evangelische K.	F 6	71. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
52. Evangelische K.	F 6	72. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
53. Evangelische K.	F 6	73. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
54. Evangelische K.	F 6	74. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
55. Evangelische K.	F 6	75. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
56. Evangelische K.	F 6	76. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
57. Evangelische K.	F 6	77. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
58. Evangelische K.	F 6	78. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
59. Evangelische K.	F 6	79. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
60. Evangelische K.	F 6	80. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
61. Evangelische K.	F 6	81. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
62. Evangelische K.	F 6	82. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
63. Evangelische K.	F 6	83. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
64. Evangelische K.	F 6	84. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
65. Evangelische K.	F 6	85. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
66. Evangelische K.	F 6	86. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
67. Evangelische K.	F 6	87. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
68. Evangelische K.	F 6	88. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
69. Evangelische K.	F 6	89. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
70. Evangelische K.	F 6	90. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
71. Evangelische K.	F 6	91. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
72. Evangelische K.	F 6	92. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
73. Evangelische K.	F 6	93. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
74. Evangelische K.	F 6	94. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
75. Evangelische K.	F 6	95. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
76. Evangelische K.	F 6	96. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
77. Evangelische K.	F 6	97. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
78. Evangelische K.	F 6	98. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
79. Evangelische K.	F 6	99. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			
80. Evangelische K.	F 6	100. Evangelische K.	F 6	Kirchen			



2. Stuttgart and Environs.

Hotels. ***MARQUARDT**, adjoining the station, R. 1—13¼ fl., L. 18, B. 30, D. at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 24, at 5 o'clock 2 fl., A. 24 kr.; ***ROYAL**, opp. the station; ***PETERSBURGER HOF**, R. 48, B. 24, D. 1 fl. 12, A. 18 kr.; **KÖNIG VON WÜRTTEMBERG**; **ADLER**, in the Market; **HIRSCH**, Hirsch-Str., near the market, good cuisine; **GALLMANN**, unpretending; **BAYRISCHER HOF**; **GROSSFÜRST**; ***HÔTEL KRAUSS**, ***OBERPOLLINGER**, ***TEXTOR**, all in the Friedrichs-Str., near the station, and inexpensive; **REDWITZ**, near the station, with restaurant. — **PENSION HOWITZ**, Schiller-Str. 3, near the park, 2½—3 fl. per day; ***PENSION SIGLE**, 18 Neckar-Strasse; **PENSION RÜTHLING**, Eugen-Str. 6.

Restaurants, etc.: *Marquardt*, in Dannecker's old studio, in the Schlossplatz; *Reissig*, in the Königsbau (see below), opp. the palace; *Stollsteimer*, Schul-Str.; *Bertrand* (French cuisine), Lange Str. 4b; *Gutscher*, Rothebühl-Str.; *Weizler*, Gymnasial-Str. 21; *Hotel Krauss* (see above), etc. — **Beer Gardens.** *Stadtgarten* (p. 6); *Silberburg* (p. 7); *Koppenhöfer* (fine view, p. 7); *Tivoli*, Militär-Str.; *Werner*, Sophien-Str.; *Hack'sche Garten*, Rothebühl-Str., where concerts are frequently given; **Englischer Garten*, above the horse-groups in the Anlagen, with fine view; **Schützenhaus*, Kanonenweg, with fine view; *Wulle*, Neckar-Str.; *Actiengarten*, Weinsteige, outside the Wilhelmsthor.

Cabs. One horse ¼ hr. 12, ½ hr. 18 kr.; two-horse ¼ hr. 1—2 pers. 18 kr., 3—4 pers. 24 kr.; per hr. 48 kr. to 1 fl.; half-day 4—5 fl., whole day 5—6 fl. Each carriage should contain a tariff.

Tramway every 10 min. through the principal streets to Berg and Cannstatt. Good carriages. Fare in the town 3, to Berg 6 (open cars 8), to Cannstatt 8 kr.

Railway Station at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and Friedrichs-Str., one of the finest structures of the kind in Germany.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 36), an extensive new building opposite the station, and connected with it by means of a tunnel.

Exhibition of modern pictures of the *Kunstverein*, Friedrichs-Str. 32; that of *Herdle & Peters*, Rothebühl-Str. 1b, daily 9—5, Sund. 11—5 (12 kr.).

Theatre daily except Saturdays; closed in July and August.

Baths, see p. 8.

English Church (Pl. 13) in the Olga-Strasse.

Stuttgart (892 ft.), capital of Wurtemberg, with 91,623 inhab. (10,700 Rom. Cath.), a city of very recent origin, is the most beautifully situated of the German capitals, and is surrounded by picturesque vine-clad and wooded heights. The Stiftskirche, which is the principal church, and the old palace are almost the only important buildings older than the present century.

The town is intersected from S.W. to N.E. by the handsome *Königs-Strasse*, ¾ M. in length. In this street rises the imposing **Königsbau** (Pl. 11), with Ionic colonnade in front, broken by two projecting Corinthian porticoes. The structure, which measures 445 yds. by 135 yds., was erected by Leins in 1856—60. The lower story comprises the Exchange (2—3 p. m.) and an arcade with shops, above which are concert and ball rooms. Adjoining the Königsbau is the extensive *Palace of the Queen Dowager*. On the r., farther on, are the *Bazar* with attractive shops, the *Neue Kanzlei* (government offices), and the 'Ministerium' of the Exterior. Then on the l., at the end of the street, the *Legionscaserne* (p. 6), at the corner of the Marien-Strasse.

The extensive **Schloss-Platz*, laid out in pleasure-grounds,

containing two fountains, is adorned with a **Column** (Pl. 24), 59 ft. high, erected in 1841 to the memory of King William, and crowned with a *Concordia* in bronze. At the corners of the pedestal are represented the 'Lehrstand', 'Nährstand', 'Wehrstand' (i. e. the estates of the teachers, the bread-winners, and the defenders of their country), and Commerce. The reliefs on the pedestal represent the foundation of the constitution, the battles of La-Fère-Champenoise and Brienne, and the storming of Sens. The genii at the base of the two neighbouring fountains represent the rivers of Wurtemberg.

The new **Palace** (Pl. 40), begun in 1746, and completed in 1807, consists of a central building adorned with a gilded crown, and of two wings, and is said to contain 365 apartments. The left wing, in which the king resides, is not shown. Permission to visit the r. wing is obtained from the castellan.

The ground-floor contains a series of large * frescoes by *Gegenbaur*, executed in 1843—45, chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496), most of the cartoons of which are in the Museum (p. 5). Among the pictures may be mentioned: *Pollak*, Oriental woman with carrier-pigeon; *Schnitzer*, Battles of Epinal and Montereau (1814 and 1815). Sculptures: *Dannecker*, Bacchus, Venus. Most of the others are not original works. Then a curious clock with rotatory ball, Sèvres porcelain presented by Napoleon I., Pompeian antiques, etc.

The W. wing of the palace adjoins the *Theatre* (Pl. 45). The *Royal Stables* (Pl. 19), on the E. side of the palace, contain about 100 fine horses (fee 12 kr.).

The **Old Palace** (Pl. 42), on the S. side of the Schloss-Platz, erected 1553—70, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at the corners and a court in the middle. Part of the building is concealed by the ground, as it was formerly surrounded by a moat which was afterwards filled up. In the court rises the equestrian

Statue of Count Eberhard (Pl. 25), a Count of Wurtemberg (d. 1496) who was created a duke by the Emp. Max. This palace contains the office of the *Obersthofmeister* (or chief intendant of the palace), where tickets for the Rosenstein and the Wilhelma are procured (office hours 9—12 a. m.).

In the Schiller-Platz, which adjoins the Old Palace on the W., rises the ***Statue of Schiller** (Pl. 26), designed by Thorwaldsen, and erected in 1839.

On the S. side of the Schiller-Platz is situated the ***Stiftskirche** (Pl. 18), Prot. since 1532, in the Gothic style, erected 1436—95. Towers unfinished. Reliefs on the S. Portal: Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles.

* *Stained Glass* of 1848—51, from drawings by Neher: in the choir the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Resurrection; in the organ-choir king David. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven * *Stone Figures* of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from the close of the 16th cent. Gothic pulpit in stone, of the 15th cent., with reliefs, unfortunately bronzed. In the N. aisle an old relief in stone, representing Christ as the Judge of the world (above), and the Wise and Foolish Virgins (below).

A few paces to the S. lies the *Market Place*, with the *Town Hall* (Pl. 38), the central point of the old part of the city.

The *Neckar-Strasse*, the old road to Cannstatt, running parallel to the Königs-Strasse, and beginning at the Charlotten-Platz towards the S.E., contains a number of handsome palaces and dwelling-houses, and is the second street in importance in the town. On the r., at the beginning of the street, is the *Palace of the Princesses* (Pl. 37), with a pleasant garden, adjoining which are the *State Archives*.

The **Cabinet of Natural History** (Pl. 31), which occupies 16 apartments in the N. wing of the building of the Archives, is accessible daily, 11—12 and 2—3 o'clock. It contains a valuable collection of silver ores, geological specimens from different parts of Wurtemberg, fossils, thirteen teeth of a mammoth found near Cannstatt, zoological specimens chiefly from Africa, skeletons, and other objects of interest.

The building opposite, with a long wing in the street which leads to the Schloss-Platz, was in 1775—1794 the seat of the *Carls-Schule*, a school of high repute, where Schiller received his elementary education (p. 9).

The royal **Library** (Pl. 2), Neckar-Str. 8, open daily 10—12 and (except Saturdays) 2—5, contains 300,000 vols., 3600 MSS., 9000 Bibles in 80 different languages, and 2400 specimens of early printing. Connected with the library is the *Collection of Coins, Antiquities, &c.* (Neckar-Str. 10), accessible by giving notice at the library on the day previous.

Farther down the Neckar-Strasse, in a new building with wings opposite the Mint, is situated the ***Museum of Art** (Pl. 29; Sund. 11—1, 2—4; Mond., Wed., Frid. 10—12, 2—4; on other days at the same hours, fee 24 kr.).

On the ground-floor *Casts of antiques*. — In the *Thorwaldsen Museum* models and casts of that great master's works, presented by himself (d. 1841): Christ, the Apostles, kneeling Angel, Ganymede, Cupid and Psyche, Procession of Alexander; also Canova's Graces, Rauch's statues of Victoria, Michael Angelo's Moses. — In the *Dannecker Cabinet* originals and casts by this master (d. 1841), among which is a celebrated bust of Schiller in marble. The hair was partially mutilated by the master himself when suffering from a fit of mental aberration. Also a room containing numerous Roman inscriptions and sculptures found in Wurtemberg.

Picture Gallery on the upper floor. *1st Saloon*. In the centre * *Bathsheba*, a statue in marble by *Kopf*. (N.) *4. *Giov. Bellini*, *Pieta*; *5. *Titian*, *Mary Magdalene*; 8. *Tintoretto*, *Venetian Senator*; 10. *Titian*, *St. Jerome*; *11. *Giulio Romano*, *Madonna della Seggiola*; *12. *Pordenone*, *Judith with the head of Holofernes*; *14. *Palma Vecchio*, *Madonna and saints*; 18. *P. Veronese*, *Lady in Venetian costume*. — (E.) 24. *Bellini*, *Madonna*; *27. *Caravaggio*, *The Tribute-money*. — (S.) 37. *C. Dolce*, *The Virgin*; 42. *Bellini*, *Madonna*.

Cabinets: I. (W.) 92. *Caravaggio*, *Soldiers playing dice*. II. (W.) 141. *Palma's School*, *Three female half-figures*. III. (E.) 151. *P. Veronese*, *Madonna*; (W.) 162. *Titian*, *Madonna*; 165. *Raphael* (copy), *Portrait*; 191. *Palma Vecchio*, *Portrait*. — Cabinets IV. and V. contain nothing of importance. — VI. (W.) *237. *Schick*, *Apollo among the shepherds*; 248. *Schick*, *Noah's sacrifice*; 842. *Wächter*, *Job and his friends*; 244. *Wächter*, *Bacchus singing*; *243. *Koch*, *Landscape after a storm*; 245. *Reinhardt*, *Italian landscape*.

2nd Saloon. (N.) *359. *Everdingen*, *Landscape*; 348. *Rembrandt*, *Portrait of an old woman*; 344. *Kupet-ky* (d. 1740), *Portrait of himself with*

spectacles, the face quite different from different points of view. (W.) 332. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a boy; 333. *Van Dyck*, Dead Christ; 329. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 330. *G. Reni*, St. Sebastian; 324. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Coronation of the Virgin; 320. Portrait of Mona Lisa, after Leonardo da Vinci; 327. *And. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 321. *Velasquez*, Duke of Olivarez and his gardener; 316. *Murillo*, Portrait of a boy. (S.) 299. *And. del Sarto*, Portrait of the artist Galeazzo Campi; 297. *Metsu*, Portrait; 293. *Rubens*, Penitent Magdalene; 284. *Titian*, Portrait of Andrea Doria; 280. *Muereldt*, Dutch burgomaster. (E.) 341. *Zurbaran*, St. Clara taking the veil; 262. *Van Dyck*, The painter Snyders and his family.

3rd Saloon. Dutch and old German masters. 368, 391. *L. Cranach*, Portraits; *Cranach*, Judith; 447. 410, 406. *Holbein the Elder*, Portrait, Praying woman, Christ mocked; 409. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 398. *Roger v. d. Weyden*, Bathsheba bathing.

Corridor. Small Dutch pictures, etc. (N.) 472. *A. v. Ostade*, Rustic Tavern; 487. *Teniers*, Peasant whistling; 526. *G. Don*, Portrait; 547. *Ruydael*, Portrait; 561. *Netscher*, Portrait. (E.) 460. *Natr. Rosa*, Landscape.

4th Saloon. Modern masters. 611. *Hetsch*, Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, with her sons; 662. *R. Langer*, Francesca da Rimini and Paolo, from Dante; 633. *Rottmann*, Epidauros at sunset; 630. *Ebert*, Children bathing; 648. *B. Neher*, The young man of Na in raised from the dead; * 649. *Neher*, Descent from the Cross; 660. *Riedel*, Medea; 678. *F. Dietz*, Scene outside the gates of Leipsic in 1813; 659. *Rustige*, Emp. Otto I. after the conquest of the Danes; 684. *Rustige*, The Countess of Rudolstadt taking the Duke of Alva prisoner; 688. *Th. Schütz*, Dinner during harvest; 695. *Schirmer*, Landscape; * *Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis, a sketch in colours; * *Bauerle*, The orphans; *A. Feuerbach*, Iphigenia. The adjacent Cabinets VII. and VIII. also contain modern pictures: * *C. Haberte*, Suppression of the Wurttemberg monastery of Alpirsbach in 1648; 670. *Brion*, Bridal procession in Alsace; * *G. Goss*, From the villa of Hadrian.

On the E. side of the Neckar-Strasse are the * **Anlagen**, or *Schloss-Garten*. These charming pleasure-grounds, embellished with fine groups of trees, flower-beds, and sheets of water, and extending to a length of about 2 M. (nearly to Cannstatt), were adorned in 1849—54 with modern sculptures in marble.

Eight statues in the 'Rondell' are copies of antiques and modern works by *Hofer* (beginning on the side next the palace): Capitoline Amazon and Telemachus, after Bienaimé, Venus of Melos and Discus-thrower, Apollo Belvedere and Diana of Versailles, Venus of Arles and Germanicus (Louvres). Above the conduit which feeds the pond, on the side next the palace, a colossal group by *Dannecker*, representing water and meadow nymphs. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther is the Abduction of Hylas (Pl. 10); 200 paces farther two Horse-tamers, both groups by *Hofer*.

The **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 35), in the Alleen-Strasse, erected in 1860—65 in the Italian Renaissance style, is one of the best institutions of the kind in Germany.

To the W. in the Alleen-Platz is the * **Stadtgarten**, a permanent horticultural exhibition adorned with marble statues of Silenus with Bacchus, and Fortuna, both copies from the antique by *Hofer* (admission 12 kr.). Concerts are frequently given here. On the W. side of the garden, in the Kanzlei-Strasse, is the new and handsome *Machine-building School* (Pl. 9). In the vicinity is the *Liederhalle* (Pl. 20), the property of a vocal society, with large concert-rooms. The adjoining garden (open to the public) contains a colossal bust of Uhland in bronze.

The * **Musterlager**, or Industrial Museum (in the Legionscaserne.

Pl. 30), a very comprehensive collection of Wurtemberg products, should also be visited (admission gratis).

On the exterior of the choir of the late Gothic **Church of St. Leonard** (Pl. 17) is a *Mt. of Olives*, a fine sculpture of the 15th cent. In the late Gothic **Spitalkirche** (Pl. 15), erected 1471—93, is a model of Dannecker's large marble statue of Christ (p. 70). The cloisters contain the tomb of Reuchlin, the erudite friend of Melancthon. In the vicinity is the **Synagogue** (Pl. 44), with handsome domes, erected in 1861. In the *Feuersee* (Pl. B, 7), farther to the S.W., is the handsome modern **Church of St. John** in the Gothic style. The *Post-Office* (p. 3), the *Vereinsbank* near it, the iron *Market Hall* at the back of the old palace, and the Military Offices in the Aeussere Neckar-Str. are also fine modern structures.

The **Museum** (Pl. 28), the property of a club, contains reading-rooms, restaurant, &c. (introduction by a member). The **Silberburg-Garten*, belonging to the Museum, is a pleasant resort (concerts in summer) at the S.W. end of the town. Near it is *Koppenhöfer's Beer-Garden*, which commands a similar view. The finest view in the environs is obtained from the **Jägerhaus* on the *Hasenberg*, a steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. towards the S.W. (by the Rothebühl-Strasse). The *Karlslinde* on the *Reinsburg* is a good and less distant point of view.

Charming views from the **Uhlandshöhe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); ascent by the Museum in the Neckar-Strasse, indicated by blue direction-posts. A similar point is the *Schillerhöhe*, on the *Bopser*, outside the Wilhelmsthor, reached by the Neue Weinstein, a continuation of the Olga-Strasse, commanding beautiful and varied views during the winding ascent.

Cannstatt (**Hôtel Hermann*; *Bellevue* and **Fahrenbach*, near the station; *Wilhelmsbad*, with Turkish and other baths; Restaurants of *Merz* and *Demel*, both at the station), a town with 11,804 inhab., situated at the extremity of the Anlagen, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Palace at Stuttgart, is a favourite resort of the citizens. Tramway and carriages, see p. 3; rail. in 8 min. At Cannstatt the Neckar becomes navigable. The warm saline and chalybeate springs attract a number of patients, while the mildness of the climate, the pleasant situation of the town, and the educational advantages it affords, have contributed to render it a favourite residence for strangers. The terrace of the *Hôtel Hermann* affords a pleasant and fashionable afternoon lounge. An open-air theatre (5—7 p. m.) near the railway station is also a favourite resort in summer (train back to Stuttgart after the performance). The *Cursaal*, in the *Sulzerain*, with the *Wilhelmsbrunnen*, the most important of the mineral springs, is the chief rendezvous of visitors. A whey-cure establishment, a restaurant, and a Trinkhalle are immediately adjacent. An avenue of chestnuts leads from the Sulzerain to the *Wilhelmsbad* and a new bath-house of Dr. Tritschler.

Sanitary Establishments. That of the *Hofrath v. Veiel* is for cutaneous diseases. Sanitary calisthenic establishments of *Dr. Tritschler* and *Hofrath v. Ebner*. That of *Dr. Ruehle*, for nervous and mental affections. *Dr. Naedelin's* institution for female disorders. — *Private Schools:* *Prof. Kleemann, Dr. Klose, Mr. Hirsch*, etc.

The *Sprudel*, welling forth like that of Carlsbad, and other mineral springs on the island between Cannstatt and the village of **Berg** (*Grüner Hof*), on the l. bank of the Neckar, have given rise to a number of bath-houses (e. g. the *Inselbad*, where a band plays at 6 a. m.). On a slight eminence above the village rises the new Gothic church with an elegant open tower. The '*Mineralbad Stuttgart*', situated at the tramway terminus at the extremity of the village, contains a swimming-bath and a pleasant garden where a band plays on Sundays and Wednesdays. **Ploucquet's* admirable collection of stuffed animals was transferred hither from Stuttgart in 1872 (admission 12 kr.).

The **Royal Villa**, on the neighbouring eminence, a modern Renaissance building surrounded by gardens and hot-houses, commands a charming view. Tickets of admission obtained at the office of the Obersthofmeister, at the Alte Schloss (p. 4).

In the interior the Carnival and October Festival at Rome, two large pictures by *Müller*; then, *Nicaise de Keyser*, Daughter of Jairus; *Kaminski*, Old beggar with his son; *Bohn*, All Souls' Day, and Solitude; *Tenerani*, Psyche in a sitting posture. In the garden statues of the four seasons by *Kopf*, and busts in bronze of the last emperor and empress of Russia by *Rauch*.

The **Rosenstein**, a villa in the Roman style on the adjacent height, is also accessible by ticket as above (fee 30 kr.).

Statuary in the interior: *Wagner*, Pan and Bacchante; *A. Wolf*, Enchantress kneeling; in the chief saloon, with frieze by *Weibrecht*, representing rural occupations: *Wagner*, Psyche and Ganymede; *Dannecker*, Cupid; *Tenerani*, Venus holding a bow; *Hofer*, Cupid breaking his bow; *Rosetti*, Esmeralda teaching her goat to read. Pictures (arranged in the order in which they occur in the rooms shown to the public): *Weller*, Italian Improvisatore; *Gurlitt*, Athens; *Peters*, Lake of Garda; *Bamberger*, Sorrento; *Calame*, Morning and Evening; *Riedel*, Italian woman; *Riedel*, Lady in lace dress; **Kaulbach*, Anacreon; *N. de Keyser*, Two female slaves; *Maes*, Italian woman; *Riedel*, Bacchante; *Guffens*, Two Italian women; **Riedel*, Greek Flower-girl; *Feuerbach*, Portrait; *Schendel*, Group in a market-place with a lady giving alms; *Hove*, Interior. Also Frescoes by *Dietrich*, History of Bacchus, and by *Gegenbaur*, Olympus.

At the N. base of the hill is the ***Wilhelma**, an edifice in the Moorish style, erected for King William I. in 1842—51 and completed shortly before his death (tickets from the Obersthofmeister-Amt in the Alte Schloss necessary, comp. p. 4; castellan's fee 30 kr.).

The first building which the visitor reaches in the well kept gardens is the *Festsaalbau*, containing a single saloon sumptuously fitted up. It is connected by means of circular colonnades with two *Pavilions* (that to the r. contains a *Picture Gallery*, of Oriental subjects only, some of them admirable) and with the *Château* itself on the upper terrace. In the centre of the latter is the audience-chamber, on the r. a drawing-room, on the l. the king's study. There are also bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and a bath-room (with a fine stalactite ceiling). The tasteful decorations of the different apartments in various styles were chiefly executed by artists of Stuttgart.

At the back of the château several other terraces rise to the plateau of the hill, on the summit of which is a *Belvedere*, another structure in the Moorish style surmounted by a dome. The lower terraces within the colonnades are embellished with beautiful flower-beds, fountains, and groups of animals in marble and bronze by Hofer.

At **Hohenheim**, another royal château, 6 M. S. of Stuttgart, erected by Duke Charles in 1768, there is an admirable agricultural school. Extensive view from the summit. A visit may also be paid on the same day to the model farms of **Klein Hohenheim**, **Scharnhausen**, and **Weil** (where there is a considerable stud). Permission to inspect the two latter is obtained at the office of the royal domains in Stuttgart, Friedrichs-Strasse 26. Weil is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Esslingen (p. 12). Stuttgart may be regained by carriage on the l. bank of the Neckar, or by railway.

Near stat. **Untertürkheim** (p. 12) (*Hirsch, the garden of which is a favourite resort) rises the **Rothenberg** (1345 ft.), where a Greek chapel, containing the tombs of Queen Catharine, a Russian princess (d. 1819), and of King William (d. 1864), occupies the site of the ancient ancestral castle of the princes of Wurtemberg. In the interior the four Evangelists by Thorwaldsen and Dannecker. Service on Sundays in accordance with the Greek ritual. Beautiful view of the Neckarthal, the Swabian Alb, and a considerable part of Wurtemberg towards the N. and W. — At **Untertürkheim**, on 28th May, 1514, the peasantry of the Remsthal formed the league popularly known as the '*Arne Conrad*', which was the precursor of the War of the Peasants. — **Obertürkheim** (rail. stat., p. 12), with the opposite village of **Wangen**, is another favourite point for excursions from Stuttgart.

The **Solitude**, 6 M. W. of Stuttgart, erected in 1767 by Duke Charles, was in 1770—75 the seat of the Carls-Schule, where Schiller received the rudiments of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart. Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here. The grounds and park command an extensive prospect. A whey-cure establishment at the Solitude attracts visitors in summer. In the vicinity is a deer-park with a bear's den and the **Bären-See** (cards of adm. at the office of the royal chasse, in the Academy at Stuttgart). Deer fed at 11 a. m., wild boars at 6 p. m.

Kornthal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Solitude (railway see p. 2), is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, and like them possessing several good educational establishments. The inn belonging to the community contains an interesting collection of presents from missionaries.

Ludwigsburg (Bär), a dull town with 8000 inhab. and a garrison of 4000 soldiers, 9 M. N. of Stuttgart, is the great military dépôt of Wurtemberg, and contains an arsenal, gun-foundry, barracks, military schools, &c. (reached by railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). It was founded at the beginning of the last century by Duke Eberhard Ludwig (d. 1733, whose statue adorns the market-place) as a rival of Stuttgart, and

was considerably extended by Duke Charles, who resided here in 1764—85. The streets are broad and regularly built. The *Palace*, which contains a gallery of the portraits of kings of Wurtemberg, is surrounded by extensive, well-kept grounds. The *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin, contains mediæval armour and other relics; fine view from the balcony. A subterranean vault contains a representation in wax of Count Emich, an ancestor of the royal House of Wurtemberg, carousing with a Capuchin. At the S. E. extremity of the Schloss-Garten is the *Churchyard*, containing Dannecker's monument to Count Zeppelin (d. 1801), the minister of King Frederick, erected by order of the latter.

The N. prolongation of the grounds is the *Favoriten-Park*, connected by an avenue of poplars with the *Seegut* (or *Monrepos*), a royal château with admirably conducted farm, 1½ M. from Ludwigsburg.

Marbach, a small town on a height on the r. bank of the Neckar, about 6 M. N.E. of Ludwigsburg, was the birthplace of Schiller (b. 10th Nov., 1759; d. 9th May, 1805). The house in which he was born was purchased by subscription in 1859, and has been restored as far as possible to its original condition. It contains various reminiscences of the illustrious poet.

3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad.

Railway to Pforzheim in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 30 kr., 1 fl.); thence to Wildbad in 1 hr. (fares 56, 38, 25 kr.)

The country between Stuttgart and Mühlacker has already been described (p. 2). Beyond stat. *Enzberg* the line enters the dominions of Baden. On the l. flows the *Enz*. On the hill to the r. rises a lofty watch-tower.

Pforzheim (810 ft.) (**Hotel Becker*, or *Post*, moderate), a busy, manufacturing town, of which gold and silver wares are the staple commodities, lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Wurm*, and the *Nagold* (19,801 inhab.). The **Schlosskirche* on an eminence, erected in the 12th—15th centuries, contains a number of interesting monuments.

In the choir are the statues of the Margraves Ernest (d. 1604), Jacob (d. 1590), and Carl II. (d. 1577). The latter was the first prince of this line who embraced the reformed faith. Then the statue of his wife Kunigunde, Margravine of Brandenburg (d. 1558); Countess Palatine Anna (d. 1587); Margr. Albert of Brandenburg, celebrated for his numerous campaigns, who died here (in 1557) under the imperial ban; then Margr. Bernhard (d. 1553). On a large sarcophagus are the recumbent figures of Margr. Ernest (d. 1558) and his wife Ursula (d. 1538). Beneath a Gothic covering is the bust of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick (d. 1811). On the wall a modern medallion portrait of Margr. George Frederick; beneath it the names of natives of Pforzheim who fell at Wimpfen (p. 32) in 1622, while fighting under that prince against the Imperial troops under Tilly.

The market-place is embellished with a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1558), the founder of the extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine line.

Railway from Pforzheim to Carlsruhe, see p. 2. The railway to Wildbad continues to follow the picturesque green valley of the *Enz*. Stat. *Birkenfeld*.

Neuenbürg (*Post*) is a picturesquely situated town, the greater part of which was rebuilt after a fire in 1783. Above it, on a wooded eminence skirted by the *Enz*, rises the *Schloss*, erected by Duke Christopher in 1658 on the site of an older building, and now the seat of the authorities of the district. Adjacent is the so-called *Fruchtspeicher*, the ruins of a castle with some Roman remains. The train crosses the *Enz*, passes beneath the *Schlossberg*, and then recrosses the river. Next stat. *Höfen*; then *Calmbach* (**Sonne*), with a handsome modern church.

Wildbad (1411 ft.) (**Badhôtel*; **Klump*; **Bellerue*; charges R. 1½ fl., B. 36—42, D. from 1 fl. 36 to 2 fl. 36 kr.; **Frey*, D. 1 fl. 18 kr.; **Keim*; *Hôtel de Russie*), a celebrated watering-place (3035 inhab.), situated in the narrow, pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, possesses a warm alkaline spring (94—107° Fahr.), used as a cure for gout and rheumatism. The greater part of the town lies on the r. bank of the *Enz*, while the station is at the lower end of it on the l. bank. In the *Curplatz* at the end of the Haupt-Strasse, is the handsome new *Curhaus*, with reading and ball rooms, a café, and admirably organised baths (music 7—8 a. m. and 6—7 p. m.). The springs rise in the baths themselves, and their efficacy is chiefly ascribed to their being thus used in a fresh and natural condition at the fountain-head. Most of the patients (about 5000 annually) prefer the system of bathing in common, as at Leuk in Switzerland. There are three well arranged public baths for each sex (30 kr.) as well as a number of private baths (48 kr.). There are pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the *Enz*; on the S. side as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort.

Excursions. A road ascends the *Enzthal* to (9 M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn), see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — By the small *Wilde See*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, to the *Kaltenbrunn* shooting-lodge 9 M.; thence to the *Hochthurm* (3625 ft.), a fine point of view, ¼ hr. — To (4½ M.) *Eggenmühl*, (2¼ M.) *Dobel*, and (3 M.) *Herrenalb*.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 8 fl.), and is also recommended to pedestrians. Viâ *Calmbach* (see above) to (2¼ M.) *Reichenbach* (*Löwe*). Thence, leaving the main road, by a bye-road to (6 M.) *Röthenbach* (view of *Holenzollern* from the height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to *Teinach*), and (2¼ M.) *Zaretstein* (*Lamm*), with a picturesque ruined castle. Descent to (1½ M.) *Teinach* (p. 2); thence down to the (1 M.) *Nagoldthal*, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw* (p. 2); then (1½ M.) *Hirschau*, or *Hirsau* (*Hirsch*), with a celebrated ruined monastery, and (3¼ M.) *Liebenzell* (*Enteres* and *Oberes Bad*), a bath with warm springs of long established repute, pleasantly situated, and overlooked by a ruined castle. Thence back to Wildbad by *Hirschau* and *Calmbach*.

Carriage to *Gernsbach* in the Black Forest with two horses 15. to *Calmbach* 3½, *Enzklösterle* 7, *Herrenalb* 12. *Baden-Baden* 22 fl.

4. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Railway to Ulm in $2\frac{1}{4}$ —4, to Friedrichshafen in 6—8 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 15, 3 fl. 33 kr. (express slightly higher). Carriages on the American system.

The line skirts the Anlagen, passes through the Rosenstein Tunnel, and crosses the Neckar to *Cannstatt* (p. 7). Fine view of Cannstatt and the valley of the Neckar, in the distance the Swabian Alb; retrospect of the Royal Villa, the Rosenstein, and the Wilhelma with its gilded dome. Stat. *Untertürkheim* (p. 9) lies at the foot of the *Rothenberg*; to the r., on the opposite bank of the Neckar, *Weil* (p. 9); then stat. *Obertürkheim* (p. 9). This district is one of the most beautiful and fertile in Swabia.

Stat. **Esslingen** (**Krone*), prettily situated on the Neckar, with 14,109 inhab., once one of the most important of the free imperial cities, and still partly surrounded by walls, was founded by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1216. The lion of the Hohenstaufen is still to be seen hewn in stone on the *Wolfsthor*, on the E. side of the town. The **Liebfrauenkirche*, erected 1406—1522 in the later Gothic style, contains some fine stained glass. Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially that of the Last Judgment on the S. Portal. The interior with its slender columns has been judiciously restored. Under the organ choir are the tombstones of Hans and Matthäus Böblinger, two of the architects of the church. Fine perforated tower, completed in 1520, 247 ft. in height; beautiful view from the top. — The *Old Rathhaus*, opposite the modern Town Hall, surmounted by the imperial eagle, was erected in 1430. — The Church of *St. Dionysius*, a basilica in the transition style, founded in the 11th cent., and partially altered in the 14th and 15th, possesses a fine screen and ciborium of 1486. — *St. Paul's Church*, in the early Gothic style, was completed in 1268. — The once imperial castle of *Perfried* above the town commands a very fine view. — Sparkling Neckar-wine is largely manufactured here. Kessler's Machine-factory is the most extensive in Wurtemberg. Other branches of industry also flourish at Esslingen.

Stat. **Plochingen** (*Waldhorn*; *Krone*) lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. Upper Neckar Railway to Tübingen and Rottweil, see R. 5. The line now follows the *Fils*. Stations *Reichenbach*, *Ebersbach*. On a height near stat. *Uihingen* rises the château of *Filseck*; on the river lies *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with an ancient Romanesque church. The conical *Hohenstaufen* (p. 27), the loftiest and most remarkable spur of the Alb, now becomes visible to the l. The village of *Staufen*, 20 min. walk from the summit, is about 5 M. from Göppingen; one horse carr. thence to Staufen in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1 fl.

Stat. **Göppingen** (*Apostel*; *Sandwirth*, nearest the stat.) is a well-built modern town, re-erected after a fire in 1782, with several weaving and dyeing factories. The government-buildings were



formerly a ducal castle, erected by Duke Christopher in 1562 with the stones of the ancient castle of Hohenstaufen. At the S. W. corner of the court an artistically hewn spiral stone staircase ('Traubenstiege', vine-stair) ascends to the tower.

Stat. *Eislingen* (to the l. the Hohenstaufen and the Rechberg with its chapel, p. 27). Opposite stat. *Süssen* (pp. 27, 35) rises the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck*. To the r. of stat. *Gingen* appear the long ranges of the Alb; to the l. on an eminence are the rugged ruins of *Scharfeneck*. To the E. is the Eibachthal with the village of *Eibach* and a château of Count Degenfeld; S.W. the valley of the Fils with the baths of *Ueberkingen* (3 M. from Geislingen) and *Ditzenbach* (4½ M. farther). At stat. *Geislingen* (*Post*), in a narrow ravine at the base of the Alb, bone-wares are carved and turned. On a rock above the town rises the tower of *Helfenstein*, destroyed in 1552. This is the most picturesque part of the line.

The Filsthal is now quitted; the line ascends the *Geislinger Steig*, a wooded limestone hill, in which fossils abound, to the tableland of the *Swabian Alb* (R. 7), the watershed between the Neckar (which falls into the Rhine) and the Danube. The ascent is very considerable, about 350 ft. in 3 M. (1:45). The *Rauhe Alb*, as this lofty plain is termed, is then traversed, and the line descends into the valley of the Danube. The outworks of the fortifications of Ulm soon become visible. The train passes close to the (l.) *Wilhelmsburg*, the citadel of Ulm, erected on the spot where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack, when hard pressed and surrounded by the French after the battle of Elchingen (p. 66), surrendered and were taken prisoners.

Ulm (1204 ft.) (**Russischer Hof*, at the station, R. from 48, B. 30, D. 1 fl., A. 12 kr.; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, to the r. of the station. In the town: **Kronprinz*; **Baumstark*, second class; *Gold. Löwe*. — **Rail. Restaurant*; *Wilhelmshöhe*, a fine point of view), with 24,739 inhab., formerly a free imperial city of great importance, as its external aspect still indicates, is a fortified town belonging to Wurtemberg (garrison 5000). The *Danube* on which it lies is here joined by the *Blau*, augmented by the *Iller* above the town, and from this point downwards is navigable. The river is the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* on the opposite bank belongs.

The **Münster* (Prot.), a church with double aisles, founded in 1377, and built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., but still uncompleted, is one of the finest Gothic cathedrals in Germany. The massive and beautifully decorated **Tower* in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple vestibule between the projecting buttresses, is a most imposing structure, 334 ft. in height (projected height 495 ft.). An inscription on the N. side of the coping announces that it was ascended in 1492 by the Emp. Maximilian. It commands an extensive view, the Sentis and the Alps f Glarus being visible in clear weather.

The interior originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1507 the latter were divided by slender round pillars and covered with star vaulting, so as to form four aisles. The church is the largest in Germany, after the cathedral of Cologne (length 139 yds., width 55 yds.; nave 141 ft., aisles 72 ft. in height). The sculpturing on the portals is worthy of inspection. On the principal W. portal are the Creation, the Fall, Apostles, etc.; on the S.W. side-portal the Last Judgment; on the S.E. side-portal the history of Mary. The principal W. entrance first leads to the *Vestibule of the Nave*, erected in 1851, with good modern stained glass and the magnificent *Organ*, the largest in Germany, built in 1856 (100 stops). By the second pillar of the nave is the * *Pulpit*, executed by Burkard Engelberger about 1500, the * cover beautifully carved in wood by J. Syrlin in 1510. Farther on, to the l. of the entrance to the choir, is the * *Ciborium* of 1469, 93 ft. in height, beautifully sculptured in stone by Adam Krafft (?). The * *Choir Stalls*, by Jörg Syrlin the Elder, 1469—1474, whose bust adjoins the shrine of the saint, are boldly carved in oak. The busts on the N. side below embody paganism, the relief-busts Judaism, above which is Christianity in the pointed arches. On the S. side are Sibyls below, women of the Old Testament in the middle, and women of the New Testament above. High altar by M. Schaffner (1521). Fine old stained glass in the choir of 1480. The S. aisle contains the octagonal *Font*, with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings, by Syrlin the Elder (1470). On the walls and pillars are numerous escutcheons of Swabian families. The octagonal *Holy Water Basin* round the E. pillar is in the late Gothic style, by Syrlin the Younger (1507). The S. (*Besserer's*) *Chapel* contains a beautiful portrait of Eitel Besserer by Martin Schaffner (1516). The Sacristy contains a delicately executed * altar-piece of 1484, attributed to M. Schön. — The sacristan lives on the r. side of the principal entrance (fee 24—30 kr.).

In the market is situated the handsome *Rathhaus* (Pl. 13), erected at the beginning of the 16th cent. in the transition style from late Gothic to Renaissance. Handsome hall on the 3rd floor. Remains of frescoes of the 16th cent. on the exterior. The *Fischkasten*, a beautiful fountain at the S.E. corner, is by Syrlin the Elder (1482).

A little to the W. is the *Neue Bau* (Pl. 10), erected in 1591 on the site of an old imperial palace, and now containing government offices. The quadrangle, decorated in sgraffito, contains a fountain in the centre with St. Elizabeth. — The *Stone Bridge* at the beginning of the Hirsch-Strasse, affords a picturesque survey of the *Blau*, enclosed by mediæval wooden houses.

From Ulm to Mengen by a branch-line in 3¼ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 20, 2 fl. 14, 1 fl. 29 kr.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the *Blau*, with picturesque woods and rocks. Stations *Söflingen*, *Herrlingen*. At stat. *Blaubeuren* an old monastery contains a * altar admirably carved in wood. The *Blau* issues from the *Blautopf*, a small blue lake above the town. At stat. *Schelklingen* the ruins of a castle. The line now enters the *Schmiechenthal*. Stat. *Allmendingen*. Then *Ehingen* (*Traube*; *Post*), near the *Danube*, an ancient town surrounded with walls. The church of *St. Blasius*, in the degraded style of the last century, possesses a good Gothic tower. The line now traverses the broad valley of the winding *Danube*. Stations *Bettingen*, *Rottenacker*, *Munderkingen* (a small town of some antiquity, nearly surrounded by the river). At stat. *Rechtenstein* the line crosses to the r. bank of the *Danube*, and after again crossing the river twice it reaches stat. *Untingen*. Stat. *Riedlingen* possesses a Gothic parish church. Stat. *Herbertingen* is the junction for Aulendorf (see below). Stat. *Mengen* (p. 15) is at present the terminus of the railway, which is to be continued hence to *Messkirch* (p. 23). Branch line from Mengen to *Sigmaringen* (7½ M. to the N.W.) open as far as *Scheer* only; diligence thence to *Sigmaringen* (p. 22) three times daily in 1½ hr.

From *Ulm to Kempten* by railway in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 36, 2 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36 kr.). Stations *Neu-Ulm, Senden*. To the r., on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a château of Prince Fugger. The line now follows the course of the Iller. Stat. *Voehringen*. At stat. *Illertissen* (Hirsch) a well preserved castle, said to be of Roman origin. Near stat. *Allenstadt* the extensive château of *Illereichen*. Stations *Kellmünz, Fellheim, Heimertingen*. Then stat. *Memmingen* (*Bairischer Hof; Falke*), an old town with 7200 inhab., a free city of the Empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. Hops are extensively cultivated here. The principal church contains *67 choir-stalls, carved in wood in the richest late Gothic style, and dating from the close of the 15th cent., probably by Jörg Syrlin. — Stations *Grönenbach* (the village 1 M. from the station), *Dietmannsried, Kempten* (p. 109).

The line now ascends for a short distance on the l. bank of the Danube, and passes the influx of the *Iller*. At stat. *Erbach* a château of Baron Ulm. The as yet insignificant Danube is now crossed, and a flat and uninteresting district traversed. Stations *Laupheim* (to the r. the distant ruin of *Schelklingen*), *Schemmerberg, Warthausen* (on a wooded height near it rises the château of that name).

Stat. *Biberach* (*Deutscher Kaiser and Württemberg. Hof* at the station; *Ente; Post; Rad*), with 7091 inhab., once a free town of the Empire, is still surrounded by walls and towers. Wieland, who was born (1733) in the neighbouring village of *Ober-Holzheim*, held a civil appointment here in 1760—69. The scenery now becomes more attractive. Stations *Ummendorf, Essendorf, Schussenried*. At stat. *Aulendorf* (*Löwe) is the château of Count Königsegg, with deer-park and garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps.

From *Aulendorf to Leutkirch* by a branch-line in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 39, 1 fl. 6, 44 kr.) by *Waldsee*, picturesquely situated between two small lakes, with a Schloss and Gothic church. Next stations *Rosberg, Wolfegg* (with a château of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg), *Kisslegg, Leutkirch* (a manufacturing town with 2400 inhab.). — The line is to be continued to Memmingen.

From *Aulendorf to Mengen* by a branch-line in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 fl. 23, 56, 37 kr.). Stat. *Saulgau*, a small town with an interesting Gothic church. At stat. *Herbertingen* the line enters the broad valley of the Danube, and reaches the Ulm and Mengen railway (see above).

The line now follows the course of the small river *Schussen*, which is occasionally visible as the train proceeds towards Friedrichshafen. The churches in Upper Swabia are frequently roofed with zinc. The population is Roman Catholic. Here and there the country is picturesquely wooded. Stations *Durlesbach, Mochenwangen*. To the l. beyond stat. *Niederbiegen* rises the orphan-asylum of *Weingarten*, with its three towers, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1053 by the Guelphs. Pilgrimages are still made to the church. Towards the S. the Sentis and other mountains of Appenzell come in view.

Stat. *Ravensburg* (1456 ft.) (*Post*), an ancient town, surrounded by vine-clad heights, once subject to the Guelphs, then to the Hohenstaufen, and finally a free town of the empire, still preserves a picturesque, mediæval exterior, and is surrounded by pinnaced walls and towers of various forms. The most slender of the latter

is termed the *Mehlsack* ('sack of flour'). The Protestant church, recently restored, is a good Gothic structure.

The **Veitsburg** (1719 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the town, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the Alps of Switzerland, and the Vorarlberg. A still finer point of view is the **Waldburg** (2520 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., the ancestral castle of the family of that name ('Truchsess von Waldburg').

Beyond Ravensburg another glimpse of the Alps is obtained. Stat. *Meckenbeuern*; *Tettmang*, with the extensive château of the extinct Counts of Montfort, lies to the l. The Lake of Constance now soon becomes visible.

Friedrichshafen (1319 ft.) (* *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, at the station, R. 48, B. 30, L. and A. 20 kr.; * *BELLEVUE*, halfway between the station and the quay, similar charges, pension 2 fl., closed in winter; * *KÖNIG VON WÜRTTEMBERG*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. N. of the station, comfortable and not expensive; *SONNE*; * *KRONE*, of the second class, with garden, on the lake; * *Leuthy's* Restaurant), a busy commercial place of modern origin, with 2827 inhab., and a harbour, as its name indicates, was founded by King Frederick of Wurtemberg, who connected *Buchhorn*, the most diminutive of 'imperial cities', with the monastery of *Hofen*, now the palace, and gave the place its modern name. The *Palace* contains a few pictures by modern Wurtemberg masters, such as *Gegenbaur* and *Pflug*. A pavilion in the palace-garden commands a charming prospect. The lake-baths attract numerous visitors in summer. Handsome Lighthouse on the quay.

Lake of Constance and steamboats upon it, see p. 111.

5. From Stuttgart to Schaffhausen.

Railway to Plochingen in 1 hr. (fares 54, 33, 21 kr.). From Plochingen to Schaffhausen via Tuttlingen (*Upper Neckar Railway*) in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 8 fl. 31, 5 fl. 45, 3 fl. 48 kr.

To *Plochingen*, where the *Upper Neckar Line* begins, see R. 4.

Stat. *Unterboihingen*. To the r. in the valley, near *Köngen*, the Neckar is crossed by a very ancient stone bridge, from which Duke Ulrich is said to have leaped in 1516 in order to escape from the troops of the Swabian League by whom he was pursued. Branch-line to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (p. 28). To the l. rise the Alb Mts., in the centre of which is the *Hohenneuffen* with its imposing ruins (p. 28). Stations *Nürtingen*, *Neckarthailfingen*. The line now quits the Neckar for some distance. Near stat. *Bemplingen*, fine views of the Alb, in which Teck and Hohenneuffen are the most conspicuous points, are obtained to the l.

Stat. *Metzingen* (**Grüner Baum*). The **Floriansberg* to the l. commands a beautiful view of the Alb. Post-omnibus hence to Urach (p. 28) in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., six times a day.

Stat. **Reutlingen** (**Ochs*, in the market-place; *Kronprinz*; *Lamm*, at the station), once a free imperial town, is an industrial place, with 14,237 inhab., on the *Echaz*, the water of which is conducted through all the streets. Some of the old houses are picturesque.

The ancient ramparts and fosses have been converted into long, well-built streets. In front of the station is a monument to *Frederick List* (d. 1846), the eminent political economist, who was a native of this place. The Gothic (Prot.) **Church of St. Mary*, the finest in Wurtemberg, was erected 1272—1343, and restored in 1844, on which occasion some very early frescoes were discovered in the baptistery. The *font of 1499 is admirably and richly sculptured in stone; the reliefs in the niches represent the Seven Sacraments. The *Holy Sepulchre in the nave is of the same period. The sacristan's house adjoins the W. portal, on the S. side. — *Lucas's* **Pomological Institution* merits a visit.

Stat. Bezigen. At *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line crosses the *Echaz*, re-enters the valley of the Neckar, and soon crosses the marshy *Blaulach*. To the r. *Lustnau*, a favourite resort of the Tübingers, with a fine church.

Tübingen (*Traube*, moderate; *Prinz Carl*; *Lamm*; **Goldner Ochse*, near the station), with 9343 inhab., situated on the slopes of a hill on the Neckar (1053 ft.), possesses a university, founded by Duke Eberhard in 1477, the theological and medical faculties of which enjoy a high reputation (800 students). Melanchthon was a lecturer here before he was summoned to Wittenberg. The *Stift*, a Protestant seminary with about 100 pupils, founded in 1537 by Duke Ulrich, is established in an old Augustine monastery. The Rom. Cath. *Wilhelmstift*, with 130 students, occupies the *Collegium Illustre*, which was founded in 1587 as a school for sons of the nobility. The *Town Hall* was erected in 1508. The house looking down on the Neckar bridge was the residence of the poet Uhland, where he died in 1862. His grave in the cemetery is marked by a monument of granite.

The late Gothic **Stiftskirche*, erected 1470 — 1529, contains some fine old stained glass in the choir, and 12 monuments with recumbent stone figures, chiefly of Wurtemberg princes, among whom is Duke Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496), the founder of the university. An old German winged picture here was painted by Lazarus Bertsch in 1574.

The lower part of the town is unattractive. The *University*, *Hospital*, and other important buildings are in the new and handsome Wilhelms-Strasse in the E. part of the town. The university possesses a picture-gallery (containing a *Correggio* and a *Murillo*) and other collections, among which that of *Fossils*, in the old building next to the *Stiftskirche*, deserves attention. It contains a fine ichthyosaurus, 24 ft. in length. The spacious *Schloss*, situated on a hill commanding the town, erected in 1535, with a good portal (outer entrance) of 1603, contains the admirably arranged *Library*, the chemical laboratory, and a collection of casts. Fine *view from the small bastion at the back of the *Schloss*; also from the *Oesterberg* opposite the *Schloss*.

Railway to *Hechingen*, see p. 20.

About 3 M. N.W. of Tübingen, on the old road to Stuttgart, lies the well preserved Cistercian monastery of *Bebenhausen*, founded in 1183, one of the finest Gothic structures in Swabia. Perforated tower, refectory with elegant turret of 1409, and cloisters worthy of inspection.

Stat. *Kilchberg*. On a height (1562 ft.), to the N.W., rises the (13¼ hr.) **Wurmlinger Capelle**, architecturally insignificant, but commanding a very extensive prospect. Its praises have been sung by Uhland and other poets. (The chapel may be reached by a pleasant path through the wood from the Schloss at Tübingen, a route easily found.)

Rottenburg (*Goldner Hirsch*; *Bär*; *Kaiser*; *Adler*; *Prinz Carl*, at the station), an ancient town (6145 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the Neckar, and connected by a bridge with the suburb of *Ehingen*, is an episcopal see. The Church of *St. Martin* should be inspected. The *Bischofshof*, formerly a Jesuit monastery, contains a collection of Roman antiquities found in the Roman station of *Sumolocenna*, which once stood here. The inmates of the new Prison are employed in the manufacture of silk. Hops are extensively grown here.

The railway crosses the Neckar and follows the l. bank of the river. Vineyards gradually give way to pine forest. Stat. *Niedernau*. The baths of that name lie in a valley on the opposite bank of the Neckar. The line now crosses the Neckar, and near stat. *Bieringen* the *Starzel*. To the r. beyond a long tunnel rises the château of *Weitenburg*, with its handsome tower. On a pine-clad eminence to the l. of stat. *Eyach* stands the ruin of *Frondeck*. In the *Eyachthal*, 3 M. to the S., lie the chalybeate baths of *Innau* (*Frey*). From stat. *Mühlen* diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. *viâ* Innau to the small Prussian town of *Haigerloch*.

Stat. **Horb** (*Krone*; *Post*), a well-built village on the slope of a hill on the l. bank of the Neckar, with a large church in the transition style. On the hill an ancient watch-tower and a pilgrimage chapel. Diligence from Horb twice daily in 2 hrs. (fare 1 fl.) to *Freudenstadt*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The valley continues to be broad and picturesque. The line occasionally enters Prussian territory. Stations *Dettingen*, *Neckarhausen*. The river is now crossed, and the valley contracts. To the l. above *Fischingen* rises the extensive ruin of *Wehrstein*. Stat. *Sulz* (*Post*), a small town of imposing appearance, and conspicuous from a considerable distance, possesses a saline spring and a Gothic church. Then a tunnel, to the left beyond which rises the ruin of *Geroldseck* on an isolated eminence. Near *Aistaig* pleasant glimpses of the valley are enjoyed. Stat. *Oberndorf* (*Post*; *Hirsch*), a prosperous village on the r. in the valley. The Royal gun-factory occupies an old Augustine monastery. Diligence hence twice daily in 2¾ hrs. to *Schramberg*, and in 2½ hrs. to *Alpirsbach*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Stations *Epfendorf, Thalhausen*. The journey from the latter to Rottweil is the most interesting part of the route. The line is carried over four bridges and through four tunnels, and finally passes by a long tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil is situated. The station, where there is an extensive engine factory, is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. The saline springs of *Wilhelmshall* lie $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

Rottweil (**Post*; *Lamm*; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1 fl. 18 kr.), an ancient town (5135 inhab.) with well preserved walls and towers, was a free town of the Empire and the seat of an imperial court of justice down to 1802. The **Heilige Kreuz-Kirche*, a fine Gothic structure (12th — 14th cent.) has been restored by Heideloff. The *Kapellenkirche*, with its fine Gothic tower of 1374, was entirely remodelled at the beginning of last century. Some good carvings on the S. side and in the panels of the doors are the sole relics of the original structure. The *Chapel of St. Lawrence* in the old cemetery contains a collection of mediæval carvings, chiefly of the Upper Swabian school. In the centre is a mosaic from a Roman bath, representing Orpheus. The *Hochthurm* (148 ft.), a substantial structure of solid masonry, rising from the highest part of the town on the W. side, commands an extensive view.

From Rottweil to Villingen by railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 6, 44, 29 kr.). — Stations *Deislingen, Trossingen, Schwenningen* (the source of the Neckar is 3 M. to the S.). A lofty plain, the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, is next traversed. Beyond stat. *Marbach* the line descends the *Brigachthal* to Villingen, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Primthal*. To the l. several picturesque glimpses of the *Hardt, Linsenberg*, and other spurs of the Alb. Stat. *Neufra*. The line ascends, and then traverses a high lying, well cultivated plain, termed the *Baar*. Stat. *Aldingen*. To the l. rises the long *Heuberg*, with the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche* on the nearest peak. To the r. in the distance is the flattened cone of the *Hohenkarpfen*. Stat. *Spaichingen* (Hæring, at the station), a straggling village. Stat. *Rietheim*. Stat. *Wurmlingen* (Bellevue), a small town on the *Faulenbach*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway. The line soon describes a long curve and crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge. **Tuttlingen** (*Post*; *Bär*; *Ochs*), a town with 7181 inhab., re-erected since a fire in 1803, lies on a broad plain on the r. bank of the Danube, and is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant from the station. Above it rise the ruins of the *Honburg*, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, commanding a pleasant view.

The line continues to traverse the broad and fertile valley of the Danube, which it crosses by an iron bridge near stat. *Mähringen*. Stat. *Immendingen* (Falke) is the junction for *Donaueschingen*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The railway again crosses the Danube, gradually ascends its S. bank, penetrates the hill which forms the watershed between the Danube and Rhine by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel, and

descends to stat. *Haettingen* (Hauser's Restaurant). After a farther descent through deep cuttings, a long tunnel, and over lofty viaducts, the line runs along the high E. slopes of the hills. Stat. *Thalmühle*. The wooded *Valley of Engen* is now descended to stat. *Engen*, an ancient little town, where the mountains are quitted.

The railway now skirts the *Höhgau*, a group of volcanic peaks, the highest of which, the *Hohenhöfen* (2854 ft.), rises to the W. of stat. *Welschingen*. Stat. *Mühlhausen*. Stat. *Hohenkrähen* lies at the foot of a bold rock (2116 ft.) of that name, crowned with fragments of a ruined castle. Stat. *Singen* (**Krone*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station) lies at the base of the *Hohentwiel*.

The fortress of **Hohentwiel* (2267 ft.), a small 'enclave' of Württemberg in the *Höhgau*, rises on a lofty and detached volcanic cone, 2 M. to the N.W. of *Singen*. It was repeatedly defended with success by the Württemberg commandant *Widerholt* during the Thirty Years' War. In 1800 it was destroyed by the French. The imposing ruins command a superb view of the Lake of Constance, the Tyrolese Alps, and those of Switzerland as far as *Mont Blanc*. Indicator and telescope at the top. A ticket for the tower (12 kr.) must be procured at the inn halfway up.

Beyond *Singen* are the stations *Gottmadingen*, *Thayingen*, and *Herblingen*.

Schaffhausen (**Krone*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Rheinischer Hof*, opposite the station, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Schiff*; *Löwe*) is a picturesque old Swiss town (8700 inhab.) on the r. bank of the Rhine, formerly a free town of the Empire, and now the capital of the Canton of that name. The *Vesenstaub*, a pleasant promenade, commands a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

The **Falls of the Rhine* are most conveniently visited by proceeding by railway from Schaffhausen to stat. *Dachsen*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. See *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

6. From Tübingen to Constance.

Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, Valley of the Danube, Heiligenberg.

Railway from Tübingen to Hechingen in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl., 40, 27 kr.). From Hechingen to Sigmaringen ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) diligence twice daily in 6 hrs.; two-horse carr. from Hechingen to Sigmaringen in 8 hrs. (incl. halt of 1 hr. at Gamertingen), 12 fl.; one-horse carr. from Sigmaringen to Heiligenberg (p. 24) $4\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 7 fl.; to the monastery of Beuron (p. 23) and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fl. — From Sigmaringen to Messkirch diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; from Messkirch to Radolfszell railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fares 1 fl. 36, 1 fl. 6, 42 kr.

The line follows the E. side of the pretty *Steinlach-Thal*. At stat. *Dusslingen* a handsome bridge crosses the *Steinlach*, and another at stat. *Mössingen*. To the r. are the small sulphur baths of *Sebastiansweiler*. *Bodelshausen* is the highest point on the line, which soon crosses the Prussian frontier and descends to

Hechingen (**Linde*, R. and B. 1 fl., D. 48 kr., omnibus at the station; *Rad*; *Löwe*, nearest the station; beer at the *Museum*). which till 1850 was the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, but became Prussian in 1849, when the principality of Hohenzollern was mediatised. It is an old town with 3700 in-

hab. (500 Jews), situated on the lofty slope of the valley of the *Starzel*, which is crossed here by the Tübingen road. The church, erected in 1782, contains a relief by Peter Vischer, representing a Count of Zollern and his wife. The Prot. church on the S. side of the town is a small, but elegant modern structure in the pointed style. On the road, 5 min. farther, is the *Villa Eugenia*, with gardens, the property of the prince.

The ***Hohenzollern** (2841 ft.), a conspicuous isolated eminence to the S. of Hechingen, and 900 ft. above it, is a very interesting point, easily attained by pedestrians in 1½ hr. from Hechingen (carr. in 1 hr., one-horse 2 fl. 24 kr., two-horse 3½ fl.). The footpath leads to the l. from the 'Linde' hotel (the road goes to the r.) as far as a (20 min.) cemetery, which lies on the l.; then by a shaded path indicated by direction-posts through the wood, at first in a straight direction, then slightly to the r., until the wood is quitted near a tower (containing a steam-engine employed in pumping water up to the castle), beyond which the road is followed (the zigzags may be cut off by steep paths). This magnificent castle was erected by Frederick William IV. in 1850-55 as a ***Royal Château**, and finally completed in 1867. The bold and skillful construction is as admirable as the situation. The old castle which occupied this site was destroyed in 1423 and restored in 1454, but at the beginning of the present century little of it remained except the chapel. An inscription over the 'Adlerthor' alludes to the history of the edifice; above it is the Prussian eagle; below, an equestrian figure representing the Elector Frederick I. Passing through the Adlerthor the visitor enters the *Rampenturm*, within the narrow limits of which three bold and ingeniously contrived curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower situated 75 ft. higher. The balustrade above the entrance to the tunnel is adorned with two lance-bearers in stone. The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle, by walls 45-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, and provided with bastions and corner turrets. Within this enclosure stands the modern castle, a winged edifice with five towers, two of which rise to a height of 120 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five storeys of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence. The towers are adorned with the arms of the Zollern family. On the tower of St. Michael, above the balcony of the apartments of the Empress, is a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon in bronze. The style of the entire structure is that of the latter part of the 14th cent., which has been strictly adhered to, notwithstanding the serious difficulties encountered in constructing the approach to the castle and providing it with fortifications. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

To the l. in the upper *Burghof* is the *Burggarten*, adorned with a bronze statue of Fred. William IV. beneath a Gothic canopy. Opposite, to the r., is the *Wehrhaus*, or barrack, containing a restaurant. Adjoining it is the *Protestant Chapel*. To the l. (S.) rises the *Michaelsturm* with the relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. Adjacent to it, towards the E., in the direction of the garden, is the Rom. Cath. *Chapel of St. Michael*. In the centre of the quadrangle rises the handsome *Königslinde*.

A lofty flight of steps by the *Wehrhaus*, adorned with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the apartments of the interior. The *Stammbaum-Halle*, or genealogical hall, containing genealogical trees, coats of arms, etc., is first entered. Beyond it is the sumptuous **Grafensaal*, in the Gothic style, borne by eight columns of red marble, and overlaid with gilding and painting. On the r. of this saloon is the *Kaiserhalle*, borne by a central pillar, embellished with eight painted statues of German emperors by the windows; opposite them, on the W. side of the hall, is the *Bischofshalle*, with two statues and 28 medallion portraits of prelates of the house of Zollern. Adjoining the *Grafensaal* on the W. is the *Library*, a low apartment with carved bookcases

and *frescoes by Peters illustrative of the history of the castle. From the Library the visitor proceeds to the r. to the *Markgrafenthurm*, which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the emperor. The Rom. Cath. Church of *St. Michael* is the only part of the earlier structure now extant. It contains some interesting stained glass from the monastery of Stetten. The Protestant Church in the Gothic style is remarkable for its tasteful simplicity.

Another attraction is the very extensive view from the *Warthurm*, or *Treppenthurm*, to which a winding stair ascends. It embraces the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Balingen and Rottweil, beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its most conspicuous mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb. About 1 M. to the E. rises the *Zellerhörnte*, a spur of the lofty plain of the Alb, within the dominions of Wurtemberg, and 214 ft. higher than Hohenzollern. — The castellan's house is on the r. side of the tower (fec 30 kr.).

An attractive path leads to the E. along the *Trauf*, as the summit of the wooded mountains is termed, in 2½ hrs. to *Starzel* (see below), on the route towards Sigmaringen. This route is recommended to pedestrians proceeding to the latter, in preference to returning to Hechingen, especially as a considerable saving is thus effected.

The road from Hechingen to Sigmaringen through the *Killerthal* presents several picturesque points, and is preferable to the somewhat longer route by Ebingen. It crosses the *Starzel*, and ascends the valley of that stream, termed the *Killerthal*, passing the villages of (2¾ M.) *Schlatt*, (1¼ M.) *Jungingen*, (Adler). (¾ M.) *Killer*, (¾ M.) *Starzeln* (*Höfle), mentioned above (r. rises the ridge of the *Trauf*), and (¾ M.) *Hausen*. The road here quits the *Killerthal*, and ascends the table-land of the Alb, to (¾ M.) a chapel (2431 ft.), the culminating point between the Rhine and the Danube; (¾ M.) *Burladingen*. The road descends, following the course of the *Vehla*, to (3 M.) *Gausselfingen* and (2¼ M.) *Neufra*, and after a slight ascent enters the *Lauchartthal*, and descends to (2 M.) *Gamertingen* (*Post), a small town with an old castle, 15 M. from Hechingen, 13½ M. from Sigmaringen, and the same distance from the castle of Lichtenstein (p. 30). On a rock, higher up the *Lauchartthal*, rises the old monastery of *Muriaberg*, now a sanitary establishment for cretins.

The road to Sigmaringen continues to follow the picturesque valley of the *Lauchart*: (3 M.) *Hettingen*, with an ancient castle of the counts of Montfort; (1½ M.) *Hermertingen*, (2¼ M.) *Veringen* (Engel), near which the limestone rocks are curiously hollowed out at places, (1½ M.) *Veringendorf*, with a handsome church. At (1½ M.) *Jungnau*, with its old watch-tower and glittering spire, the road ascends slightly, affording several picturesque retrospects, traverses a wood, and finally descends to (3¾ M.)

Sigmaringen (1860 ft.) (**Deutsches Haus*, moderate), a small, but important looking place (with 2300 inhab.), the residence of the sovereign lords of the soil down to 1850 (comp. p. 20). The *Schloss*, on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube, contains a collection of old armour and weapons, etc., in the modern *Kunstbau*. The *Old German* saloon contains interesting pictures, carving, etc.

A small saloon and a corridor contain family portraits, dating from Count Thassilo (d. 801) down to Charles Antony, the last independent prince. The library contains valuable books, MSS., and objects of art of the Renaissance period. Picturesque view from the castle-terrace.

On the bank of the Danube opposite Sigmaringen rises the *Mühlberg*, an attractive and easily accessible point of view.

Excursion to the (2 M.) * *Park of Inzighofen*. The precipitous and wooded S. bank of the Danube is ascended by steps, and laid out in delightful grounds. The current of the river is here so imperceptible, that it resembles a lake.

The * *Valley of the Danube* (carriages see p. 20; those of Bollmann recommended) above this point is rocky and picturesque. The road on the l. bank follows the windings of the river, and leads through eight tunnels. It passes the Jesuit monastery of *Gorheim*, the village of *Lai*, the beautiful ruin of *Dietfurt* on the opposite bank, and the picturesque village and château of *Gutenstein*, also on the r. bank. 9 M. *Thiergarten* (*Inn) possesses iron-works of Prince Fürstenberg; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. ruin of *Falkenstein*; $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Neidingen*; $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hausen*, with a lofty ruin near it, where a stone bridge crosses the Danube. The road, however, on the l. bank is still followed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langenbrunnen*, above it the old château of *Wernmug*, the property of Prince Fürstenberg, commanding a magnificent prospect. On the opposite bank, farther on, is seen the handsome castle of *Wildenstein*, entered by a drawbridge crossing a deep moat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. Monastery of *Beuron* on the r. bank of the Danube, which is now crossed by a covered wooden bridge (the pedestrian may quit the road at a small house before the village is reached, and cross the river by a ferry, thus effecting a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The well-preserved monastery, founded in 1077, suppressed in 1802, is now again used as a Benedictine Abbey. The handsome church contains fine modern ceiling-paintings. The * *Pelican*, an inn and whey-cure estab., is a pleasant resting-place. A footpath to the l. in the neighbouring wood leads to the (20 min.) *Petershöhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — Above Beuron the scenery is less attractive; the road quits the river. Friedingen is 6, Tuttlingen 12, Stockach 15 M. distant from Beuron.

The road to Messkirch quits the Danube at *Inzighofen* (see above) and traverses an unattractive district, passing *Engelwies* and *Rohrdorf*. *Messkirch* is at present the terminus of the railway, which is to be extended to *Mengen* (p. 14). The line from Messkirch to Radolpfszell traverses the wooded ravine of the Stockach. Stations *Sauldorf*, *Schwackenreut*, *Zizenhausen*. Stat. *Stockach* lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of *Ludwigshafen* on the Lake of Constance. The French under Jourdan were defeated here by Archduke Charles in 1799. To the r. in the distance the cones of the Hühgau are visible. At stat. *Radolpfszell* the line unites with the Schaffhausen and Constance railway.

From Sigmaringen to Heiligenberg and Ueberlingen. Soon after leaving Sigmaringen the road ascends, and traverses the beautiful deer-park of the prince. The highest point, in clear weather, commands a view of the Alps of Appenzell, the Sentis, and the Glärnisch. The village of (6 M.) *Krauchenwies* (*Gold. Adler) contains a château of the prince. On the height

near (3 M.) *Hausen* another extensive prospect is enjoyed; a short distance farther the dominions of Baden are entered. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pfullendorf* (Ochs), a very ancient town, possesses an old Gothic church with an open tower.

Our route now quits the high road, and traverses an uninteresting district to (9 M.) **Heiligenberg** (2372 ft.) (**Post*, or *Adler*), an insignificant place, with the extensive château of Prince Fürstenberg, which contains a magnificent hall, 111 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, with a beautifully carved wooden *ceiling (16th cent.), probably the finest in Germany: A number of well-executed modern bronzes, older works in chased silver, and family-portraits are preserved here. The chapel also possesses a ceiling in carved wood.

* *View* from the castle, which rises conspicuously 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance, strikingly beautiful: E. the Vorarlberg Mts., beginning with the Hochvogel, the snow-clad Alps of Switzerland, Scesaplana, Kamor, Hohe-Kasten, Altmann, Sentis, Churfürsten, Glärnisch, Tödi, Windgelle, Titlis, Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; then the volcanic Hohgau, and the Belchen and Feldberg in the Black Forest; in the foreground the extensive and picturesque Linzgau, beyond it the Lake of Constance. — The same view is enjoyed from several parts of the flower-garden, on the l. of the road to the castle; also from the **Freundschafts-Höhlen*, a number of grottoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.W. of the inn. The walk may be prolonged through the beautiful beech-wood, and the inn regained by another path.

From Heiligenberg to *Ueberlingen* or *Meersburg* 9 M. The road descends rapidly, traverses the fertile *Linzgau*, and passes *Salem* (1460 ft.) and *Mühlhofen* (1378 ft.), where the road to Meersburg diverges to the l. Salem was formerly a Cistercian Abbey; the handsome buildings are now the property of the Margrave William (model farm); the Gothic church (1282—1311) formerly belonged to the abbey. — Near *Seefeldten* the road to Ueberlingen reaches the vine-clad banks of the green **Lake of Ueberlingen**, as the N. bay of the Lake of Constance is termed, passes the suppressed convent (now château) of *Maurach*, and reaches **Ueberlingen** (**Löwe*, moderate; *Bad-Hôtel*, with shady garden, both on the lake), an ancient place, once a town of the Empire, containing several mediæval buildings. The **Rathhaus* is a richly decorated Gothic structure. The hall with its carved wood-work is an object of great interest. The 39 statuettes on the walls, representing the various elements of the German Empire (3 spiritual and 4 temporal Electors, 4 Dukes and 4 Margraves of the Empire, Landgraves, Counts, Barons, Knights, Burghers, and Peasants), are attributed to Jörg Syrlin, the wood-carver of Ulm (p. 14). Opposite to them are portraits of the Emperors, beginning with Rudolph II. At the entrance to the Rathhaus are drawings of a huge pike, 12 ft. long, caught in the lake in 1570, and a bustard, shot in 1730.

The adjacent *Münster*, of the 14th cent., with double aisles and chapels, contains two altars with fine wood-carving of the 17th cent.

In the suburbs, by the lake, is a *Bath-Establishment* of some



Gasthöfe.

- a. *Bacht* C.4.
- b. *Aulw* C.4.
- c. *Bachhof* B.4.
- d. *Kreuz* C.4.
- e. *Schiff* C.4.

- 1. *Constitutionaal* C.4.
- 2. *Dampfbade Baden* C.4.
- 3. *Rhein* B.4.

Kirchen

- 4. *Augustiner* B.5.
- 5. *Minster* B.C.3.
- 6. *Protestant K.* A.4.
- 7. *Stephansk* B.3.
- 8. *Orthodoxe* C.4.
- 9. *Prote* C.3.
- 10. *Protest* B.4.
- 11. *Evangelische* B.4.
- 12. *Schneidthur* A.5.
- 13. *Stadthaus* B.4.
- 14. *Stadtkirche* B.4.
- 15. *Telegr Bureau* A.5.
- 16. *Theater* C.3.
- 17. *Waisenberghaus* B.7.

KONSTANZ.
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repute, with chalybeate water. Fine views of the lake from various points. The Appenzell Mts. are visible hence; also, to the S. E., the summits of the Rätikon Mountains.

From Ueberlingen to Constance by steamer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; r. the island of *Mainau* (p. 26). **Meersburg** (1463 ft.) (*Schiff*; *Wilder Mann*, unpretending; *Löwe*) is commanded by an ancient castle, supposed to have been founded by Charles Martel, but erected in its present form in 1508 by a bishop of Constance. The churchyard contains the tomb of the celebrated *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. The wines of Meersburg are the best on the lake. The steamer now crosses the lake (comp. p. 111). Custom-house formalities at Constance, the lake being neutral.

Constance (**Hecht*, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 24, B. 36, A. 24, L. 24 kr.; **Adler* or *Post*, similar charges; **Badischer Hof*; *Krone*; *Schiff*), a free town until 1548, but after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now only 10,052 inhab. (1200 Prot.), though it once numbered 40,000. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the lake, at the point where the Rhine emerges from it. The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was suppressed in 1802. Three years later, at the treaty of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 5), founded in 1048, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th cent. Gothic tower erected 1850—1858; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform commanding a charming view.

On the *Doors* of the principal portal are **Bas Reliefs*, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Haider in 1470. The **Choir Stalls* with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave, the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (30 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of 6th July, 1515, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the S. chapel, adjoining the choir, an *Entombment of Christ* in high relief; in the N. chapel a *Death of the Virgin*, coloured stone figures life-size, 1460. — The *Treasury* contains missals embellished with miniatures, 1426. On the E. side is a crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high, dating from the 13th cent. On the exterior of the N. side, two aisles of the **Cloisters* still exist, from which an idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed. The sacristan shows the cathedral (fee 24 kr.), but the S. door is usually open.

The *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. 7), a late Gothic building of the 14th cent., near the cathedral, with slender tower, contains some interesting wood-carving and sculptures, but the exterior has been disfigured by modern restoration.

Farther S. in the street, in a small square, stands an ancient building with arcades, styled by an inscription '*Curia Pacis*', in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. In the same square Frederick VI., Burggrave of Nurem-

berg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, 18th April, 1415.

The *Wessenberg-Haus* (Pl. 17) contains books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor J. H. v. Wessenberg (d. 1850), who for many years acted as the chief superintendent of the diocese. — The *Stadt-Kanzlei*, or *Town-Hall* (Pl. 14), erected in the Renaissance style in 1593, has been recently externally decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance. The apartments of the ground-floor contain the valuable *Municipal Archives*, comprising 2800 documents, the most interesting of which date from the period of the Reformation.

The ancient *Dominican Monastery*, in which Huss was confined, situated on an island in the lake, near the town, is now a manufactory. The railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Waldshut intersects the N. extremity of this island.

The *Kaufhaus*, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 1), by the lake, erected in 1388, contains the great *Council Chamber*, supported by massive beams of oak (restored in 1866), where the celebrated ecclesiastical Council held its meetings (1414—16). This apartment is now being decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of the town, by *Pecht* and *Schwörer*, three of which are completed (adm. 6 kr.). The upper floor contains a small collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the private property of the castellan (9 kr.).

The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the *Schnetzthor*, bears his effigy sculptured in stone in the 16th cent. Immediately after his arrival he was placed in confinement in a Franciscan monastery. To the W. of the suburb of *Brühl* the spot where the illustrious Reformer suffered martyrdom is indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions.

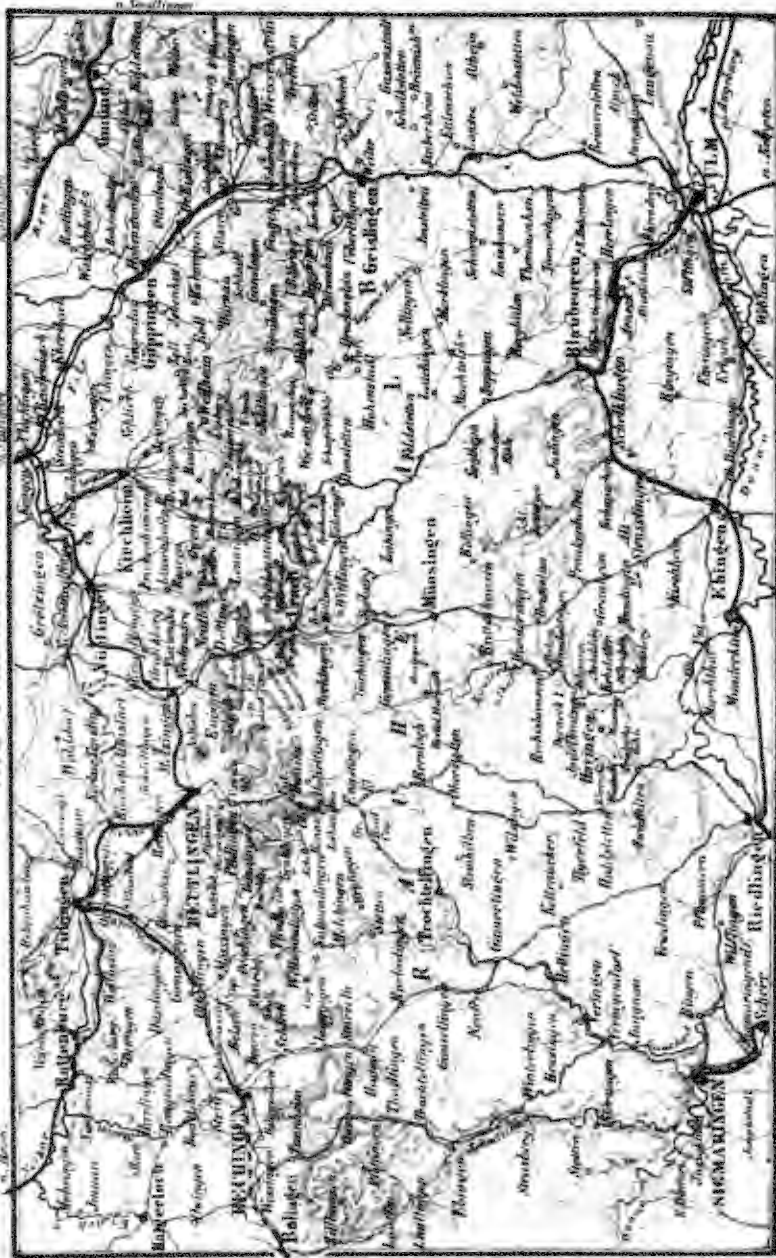
Fine view from the quay. The abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (Pension Helvetia), on Swiss territory, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the S. gate, is now a school. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving, with about 1000 small figures, executed in the last century.

Steamboats on the Lake of Constance (p. 111) to *Friedrichshafen* (p. 16) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to *Lindau* (p. 111) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to *Romanshorn* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to *Rorschach* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*). Wherever the traveller lands he must undergo the formalities of the custom-house, the lake being neutral. Constance is the only place belonging to Baden on the l. bank of the Rhine. The Swiss frontier is immediately outside the S. gate.

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of • *Mainau*, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic Order, as a cross on the S. side of the castle indicates. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is now entirely covered with pleasure grounds. Good restaurant. One-horse carr. from Constance 7. two-horse 12 fr.; rowing-boat (in 1 hr., a pleasant trip) 5 fr. and gratuity.

Railway to Schaffhausen and Bâle, see *Baedeker's Rhine*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

THE SWABIAN ALB.



7. The Swabian Alb.

This district, forming the central part of Swabia, is a wooded range of limestone mountains, intersected by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. The portion adjoining the Danube, a lofty and sterile plain, is appropriately termed the *Rauhe Alb* (i. e. bleak, inclement). The mountains on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous views, and the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partially clothed with fine beech-forest, while many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Inns generally good and inexpensive. Pedestrians desirous of deviating from the usual route of tourists will find many attractions in this district.

The most interesting points, which may be visited in five days, are: *Hohenstaufen* and *Rechberg*, the *Lenninger Thal* and the *Teck*, *Hohenneuffen*, the *Uracher Thal*, *Reutlingen* with the *Achalm*, the *Honauer Thal* and *Lichtenstein*, *Tübingen*, *Hohenzollern*.

First Day. By the first train from Stuttgart to *Gmünd* (p. 35). Thence by a good road (on which the omnibus to Süssen runs, see p. 13) to the (3 M.) summit of the upper ***Rechberg** (2316 ft.). On the broad plateau of the mountain stands a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel (refreshments at the parsonage, but no quarters for the night). The view is preferred by many to that from the *Hohenstaufen*. It embraces a wide tract of fertile and undulating country, sprinkled with towns and villages, stretching to the N. as far as the *Welzheimer Wald*. The old-fashioned town of *Gmünd* lies in the foreground. To the W., beyond the old castle of *Rechberg*, rise the *Hohenstaufen* and the *Black Forest Mts.*; towards the S. W. extend the mountain ranges of the *Swabian Alb*; and in clear weather the *Tyrolese* and *Swiss Alps* are distinguishable towards the S.E. and S.

The traveller now proceeds to visit the ruins of the castle of *Hohenrechberg* (burned down in 1865), situated on the lower peak of the mountain. Thence by a path which cannot be mistaken along the crest of the hill in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the village of *Hohenstaufen* (Ochs, rustic, but clean; Lamm), situated on the slopes of the ***Hohenstaufen** (2237 ft.), to which a path ascends from the village in 20 min. Near this path is a small *Church* on the slope of the mountain, now partially restored, the sole relic of the time of the Imperial House of *Hohenstaufen* (sacristan, who lives in the vicinity, 12—18 kr.). The exterior is adorned with the imperial eagle, surrounded by the names of the emperors of this illustrious family (1138—1254), which became extinct by the premature death of the ill-fated *Conradin* in Italy. Above are the armorial bearings of the seven ancient electorates of Germany; beneath, those of the former kingdom of *Jerusalem*; then those of the other countries (part of *France*, *Holland*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, part of *Italy*, &c.) over which the emperors held supremacy. On the N. wall is an old fresco, almost obliterated, of *Frederick Barbarossa*, with inscription, probably of the 16th cent., recording that the emperor, '*amor bonorum, terror malorum*,' was in the habit of entering the church

by this door (now walled up). Of the ancient castle on the summit of the hill scarcely a trace is left; it was destroyed during the War of the Peasants in 1525, and the stones were afterwards employed in constructing the castle at Göppingen (p. 13). Extensive prospect.

A pleasant road, traversing woods for a considerable way, leads from the village of Hohenstaufen to (5½ M.) Göppingen (rail. stat., p. 12). Thence by evening train via *Plochingen* and *Unterboihingen* to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (Post; Bär), a small town possessing a handsome palace, and prettily situated in the *Lauterthal* in the midst of the Alb Mts. The night should be spent here.

Second Day. Excursion to the ***Lenninger Thal**, one of the most beautiful in the Alb, extending 12 M. to *Gutenberg*, a very pleasant drive. From *Owen* (Post or Krone, moderate), a small town about halfway to Gutenberg, with a handsome restored Gothic church, the traveller should ascend (in 1 hr.) to the ruined castle of ***Teck** (the ancestral residence of the Dukes of Teck; picturesque view; the 'Sibyllenloch' is a lofty grotto on the brink of the rock on the W.). On an imposing rock near *Ober-Lenningen* rise the remnants of the *Wielandstein*. From Gutenberg the pedestrian should proceed by *Schlattstall* and *Grahenstetten* (with guide) to the Beuren Rock and Hohenneuffen (in 3 hrs.), without descending into the valley (carriages drive by Owen and Beuren to Neuffen).

The ***Beurener Fels**, or Rock of Beuren (ascended by a good path from Owen or from Beuren in 1 hr.), is a prominent mass of rock commanding a beautiful view of the plains of Wurtemberg (Black Forest, Melibocus, Donnersberg, &c., in the background). Hence across the elevated plateau by *Erkenbrechtsweiler* in 1 hr. to

***Hohenneuffen** (2398 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, crowned by the picturesque and imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold. Fine view with charming foreground.

Urach may be reached hence in 2 hrs. by traversing the tableland, without descending into the valley. It is pleasanter, however, to descend by a good path through the wood to the cheerful town of *Neuffen* (Hirsch). Thence over the *Sattelbogen* in 1½ hr. to *Dettingen* in the Urach valley, and in 1¼ hr. more to *Urach*. Of the three last-mentioned points of view, Teck may best be omitted where time is limited.

Third Day. **Urach** (*Post) is an old-fashioned little town. The Church of St. Amandus was erected in 1472, the monastery in 1477 by Count Eberhard im Bart, whose confessional in the church is adorned with good carving. In the Schloss, erected in 1443, partially of wood, is a Rittersaal containing reminiscences of the Counts, afterwards Dukes of Wurtemberg. The fine Gothic Fountain in the market-place also dates from that period. Omnibus to *Metzingen*, see p. 16.

The * **Uracher Thal** from Dettingen to Seeburg, 6 M. above Urach, vies in beauty with the valley of Lenningen; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. At *Dettingen* rises the conspicuous *Rossberg* (2572 ft.); farther up, the *Kugelberg*, in a side-valley on the r.; then *Hohen-Urach* (2132 ft.) and the *Thiergartenberg*.

Beyond Urach the road ascends by the course of the *Erms*, with its numerous mills, into the **Seeburger Thal**, a picturesque, rocky, and well-wooded valley. Above the *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohenwittlingen*, beneath which is the fine stalactite cavern of *Schillingsloch*. Farther on, the ruins of *Baldeck*. In the upper and wildest part of the valley, between lofty walls of rock, lies the small village of *Seeburg*. The excursion from Urach to Seeburg is most pleasantly made in an open carriage (one-horse carr. there and back about 2½ fl.).

The most attractive excursion from Urach is to * **Hohen-Urach**, and to the waterfall. The summit is crowned with extensive ruins and affords a good view, but is inferior in interest to the *Hohenneuffen*. Beneath the second gateway of the castle, to the l., is the chamber in which the ill-fated poet *Frischlin* was imprisoned; in attempting to escape he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below (1590). A path through beautiful beech-wood leads hence to (1½ hr.) a grassy terrace, from which the * *Waterfall of Urach* is precipitated to a depth of 80 ft. A steep rocky path leads to the foot of the fall, one of the most picturesque spots in this district. In a lateral valley in the vicinity is the rifle-practice ground of the *Wurtemberg* infantry. Hence back to Urach in ½ hr.

The carriage-road from *Urach* to *Reutlingen* descends the valley by *Dettingen* and *Metzingen* (p. 16); railway thence to *Reutlingen* in 20 min. Pedestrians should select the far more attractive route over the hills (3 hrs., guide desirable). On their return from the waterfall, they should turn at the base of the *Kugelberg* into the other branch of the side-valley, to *Güterstein*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a stable; then a steep ascent to *St. Johann* (refreshments); or direct thither from the waterfall (direction-posts are placed at doubtful points). From *St. Johann* in ¼ hr. more the * **Grüne Felsen** (green rock), a delightful point of view, is reached. Thence by *Eningen* (* *Bazlen*), a busy manufacturing market-town at the base of the *Achalm*, to *Reutlingen* (p. 16).

Fourth Day. From *Reutlingen* to the summit of the * **Achalm** (2300 ft.), an isolated mountain, about halfway up which a sheep-farm of the king of *Wurtemberg* is situated. The sheep, 600 in number, find excellent pasture on the higher slopes of the mountain. The wool always realises a high price. On the summit a lofty tower with a huge vane. Admirable * view: *Tübingen* Castle, *Lichtenstein*, entire chain of the *Alb*, *Hohenneuffen*, *Rechberg*, and *Hohenstaufen*; picturesque foreground, below the spectator *Reutlingen*, to the S. *Eningen*. The carriage-road to the *Achalm*,

diverging from the Metzingen and Urach road, is much longer than the footpath, by which the summit is easily attained in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. : from the post-office the Garten-Strasse (10 min.) is ascended to the l., at the end of it to the l. again; in 10 min. the base of the mountain is reached, and the path passes under a bridge; after 3 min., an ascent to the l. towards the sheep-farm, which is attained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence by winding paths to the summit in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Key of the tower (12 kr.) kept at the farm; view from the foot of the tower almost as good as from the top.

Delightful excursion from Reutlingen, one of the most attractive in Swabia, to Schloss ***Lichtenstein** (2985 ft.), or the '*Schlösschen*', 3 hrs. S. of Reutlingen. This modern château, completed in 1842, the property of Count William of Wurtemberg, stands on an isolated, rocky peak, rising 850 ft. above the Honau valley (cards of admission at the palace of the Duchess Urach, in the Neckar-Strasse at Stuttgart). The road, flanked by numerous fruit-trees, traverses a manufacturing district, passing *Pfullingen* (Hirsch), with two paper-mills, *Unterhausen* (Adler), with spinning-factory in the Swiss style, and *Oberhausen* (*Krone, unpretending). Thus far driving is preferable (in 1 hr., one-horse carr. about 3 fl.). The ascent now commences by a good carriage-road on the wooded W. slope. After 10 min. the road is quitted at a cutting in the rock, a few steps are ascended to the l., and after 8 min. in a straight direction the forester's house is reached (refreshments), adjoining the entrance to the castle.

The castle is approached by a draw-bridge, by which a cleft in the rock is crossed. The interior is tastefully fitted up in the mediæval style, and adorned with a number of fine old German pictures of the Swabian school by Wohlgemuth, Holbein, Schön, &c. There are also numerous antiquities, weapons, and suits of armour, but the principal attraction is the *view obtained from the lofty tower (129 ft.). In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps are visible, the Glärnisch, Churfirsten, Sentis, Aarberg, and Zugspitze; to the N., far below, the picturesque green Honauer Thal, through which the Echaz and the Albstrasse wind; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. Even the Königsstuhl at Heidelberg is said to be visible. On a projecting rock outside the château the count has erected a monument to the poet Hauff (d. 1827), by whose pen the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalised.

The *Nebelhöhle*, a stalactite grotto, 200 yds. long and 75 ft. high, 1 hr. W. of Lichtenstein, is frequently visited, but the brilliancy of the stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches. Adm. 12 kr. each pers., guide 24, each torch 8 kr.; key and guides at the Krone at Oberhausen. A national festival is held here on Whitmonday.

The *Carlshöhle*, near *Erpfingen*, 2 hrs. walk from *Pfullingen* (s. above) is a more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured. A carriage-road leads through the *Honauer Thal*, ascends the *Honauer Steige*, and passes *Engstingen*; carriages can drive almost to the grotto. The principal

curiosity here is the resemblance of the stalactite formations to Gothic architecture, human figures, etc. Near the entrance are two boxes filled with human and bears' bones. — In returning, the route by Lichtenstein to Pfullingen (6 M.) should be selected.

In the evening by railway (p. 15) from Reutlingen to Tübingen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Fifth Day. Morning at Tübingen (p. 17); then by railway in 1 hr. to Hechingen, whence in the afternoon the *Hohenzollern (p. 21) may be ascended.

8. From Stuttgart to Hall (and Nördlingen) by Heilbronn.

Railway to Hall in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 15, 2 fl. 48, 1 fl. 51 kr.); from Hall to Nördlingen in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 12, 2 fl. 39, 1 fl. 54 kr.).

From Stuttgart to

Stat. *Bietigheim*, where the main line is quitted, see p. 2. The *Enz* is crossed. Then stat. *Besigheim* (Sonne; Waldhorn), a small town at the influx of the *Enz* into the *Neckar*, probably of Roman origin, with two handsome towers, the remnants of mediæval castles. To the l. is the *Michelsberg* (1280 ft.), on which stands a very ancient chapel, said to have been once a Roman temple of Luna. The line follows the *Neckar*, passes through a tunnel (700 yds.) beyond stat. *Kirchheim*, and returns to the river at

Stat. *Lauffen*, the old castle and church of which stand picturesquely on two rocks, separated by the river. To the l. on a height beyond *Nordheim* rises the *Heuchelberger Warte*. As Heilbronn is approached, the vine-clad *Wartberg*, 522 ft. above the *Neckar*, the finest point in the environs of the town, commanding a beautiful view, becomes visible on the r. Inn on the summit.

Heilbronn (**Eisenbahn-Hôtel*, at the station. In the town: **Falke* or *Post*, R. 48, D. 48, A. 18 kr.; **Rose*, moderate. Restaurants: *Feesenmaier*; *Grimm*; *Dietrich*, by the new bridge; *Frank*, *Fleiner-Str.*, etc.), formerly a free town of the Empire, is now an important commercial and manufacturing place with 18,955 inhab., charmingly situated on both banks of the *Neckar*. The site of the old fortifications is occupied by a pleasant *Avenue*, encircling the old town, beyond which suburbs are springing up in every direction.

To the l. in approaching the town from the station the visitor observes the *Custom-House* and the *Wilhelms-Canal*; to the N.W. the *Winter* and *Wood Harbours*. The town is entered by a new iron bridge. The late Gothic *Rathhaus* in the market-place, with its lofty flight of steps, contains a curious clock constructed by Herbrecht in 1580. The building figured prominently in the feud between the town and Götze von Berlichingen, immortalised by Goethe. In the council-chamber his 'iron hand' is said to have distributed blows which effectually cured 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady.' Letters from him, from Franz von Sickingen, the intrepid Reformer, and others are shown. The old-

fashioned house, at the corner of the Markt-Strasse and Markt on the l., is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born. The story, however, is based on an unfounded tradition.

The **Church of St. Kilian*, founded in 1013, is the finest edifice in the town. The nave, a remnant of a basilica with pointed arcades, is all that remains of the original structure. The present church, in the late Gothic style, was built in the 15th cent.; the tower, 217 ft. in height, was begun in 1529, and finally completed in the Renaissance style. The choir (1480) contains a winged **altar-piece* in carved wood, representing the Nativity and Resurrection of Christ and the Death of the Virgin, executed by Tillmann Riemenschneider in 1498, and a fine ciborium.

On the r., farther N., is the *Hafenmarkt*, with the tower of the *Church of the Franciscans*, which was destroyed by the French in 1688. In the simple Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* the first Protestant divine service was celebrated in 1525. The *Schiller-Haus* opposite was occupied by the poet in 1793—94.

The *Diebsturm*, commonly known as *Götzens Thurm*, in which Goethe represents the knight to have died (he was really imprisoned here for one night only in 1519), is a lofty, square tower on the Neckar above the bridge, and is conspicuous from the railway.

The *Cemetery*, containing some interesting old tombstones, is tastefully laid out.

From Heilbronn to Heidelberg by railway in 2—3 hrs. (2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 54, 1 fl. 12 kr.). At stat. *Neckarsulm*, a pleasant little town with an old lodge of the Teutonic Order, the Neckar is approached. Near stat. *Kochendorf* are the saline springs of Friedrichshall. From stat. *Jartfeld* (*Anker), a saline bath at the mouth of the *Jart*, a branch-line runs to *Osterburken*, on the Heidelberg and Würzburg railway. *Wimpfen im Thal* and above it *Wimpfen am Berg*, with the saltworks and saline baths of *Ludwigshall* (*Hôtel Hammer), are 'enclaves' of Hessen. The fine Gothic church in the valley was erected in 1262—78. Wimpfen am Berg is said to occupy the site of the Roman station *Cornelia*, which was destroyed by the Huns under Attila. The directors of the saltworks have a good collection of Roman antiquities found here.

The line crosses the Neckar here, and traverses an undulating and partially wooded district. Stat. *Rappenau* (Sonne) also possesses salt springs. Several unimportant stations. Then *Sinzheim*, where Turenne defeated the Imperial forces in 1674. The line traverses the *Elsenzthal*. At stat. *Meckesheim* it unites with the Würzburg railway; thence to *Neckargemünd* and Heidelberg, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The train crosses the Neckar at the foot of the Wartberg, passes through a long tunnel (1111 yds.), and reaches

Stat. **Weinsberg** (**Traube*), an ancient and historically remarkable town. The ruined castle of *Weibertrue* ('woman's faithfulness') on the height was the scene of the events on which Bürger founded one of his ballads. Justinus Kerner, the poet (d. 1862), occupied a house at the foot of the hill, where a *Magnetic Sanitary Establishment* has since been established by his son Dr. Th. Kerner. Near it is a monument to the poet. The handsome Romanesque church, a basilica with pointed arcades,

contains a small picture of 1659, representing the women quitting the castle. During the War of the Peasants in 1525 the most savage atrocities were committed here.

The train now traverses the fertile and populous *Weinsberger Thal*. On a hill to the r. stands the small town of *Löwenstein*, commanded by the ruined castle of the *Löwenstein-Wertheim* family. In a narrow valley at the foot of the hill lies *Lichtenstern*, a Prot. Reformatory for children, formerly a nunnery. Stations *Willsbach*, *Eschenau*. The train now descends into the valley of the *Brettach*, which it crosses near stat. *Bretsfeld*.

Stat. *Oehringen* (*Römischer Kaiser*), popul. 3400, is a pleasant town on the *Ohrn*, with a Schloss of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, below which are cellars of vast size. The Gothic *Stiftskirche*, containing monuments of the Hohenlohe family and good stained glass, is interesting. Next stations *Neuenstein* and *Waldenburg*, both containing châteaux of the Hohenlohe family. Beyond stat. *Kupfer* (the small town of *Kupferzell* lies 3 M. N.) the train reaches the culminating point (1378 ft.) between Heilbronn and Hall, and then descends to stat. *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the *Kocher*.

Hall, or *Schwäbisch Hall* (**Lamm*; **Adler*), on the *Kocher* (popul. 7793), has a picturesque appearance from the station. The Gothic Church of *St. Michael* (1427—1525) contains mediæval carving. The interesting Benedictine church (12th cent.) of the *Komburg*, an old Benedictine abbey situated in the valley of the *Kocher*, 1½ M. from Hall, and now tenanted by invalid soldiers, possesses an embossed altar-covering (antependium) in gilded copper, dating from 1130, and a huge candelabrum of the same period. Salt is largely manufactured here. The salt-water is conveyed in pipes from the **Wilhelmsglück* mine (9 M.), which is more interesting than those in the *Salzkammergut*, and more resembles those of *Wieliczka* (R. 108). Descent by a long flight of steps (680), or by a slide. The long galleries and spacious halls, glittering with crystals of salt, are imposing. Pure rock-salt is excavated here. Where the salt is less pure, it is obtained by filling portions of the mine with water, which in a few weeks becomes thoroughly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off and evaporated.

Next stations *Sulzdorf*, *Eckartshausen*. Then *Crailsheim* (*Post*), on the *Jaxt* (popul. 3688). The Church of *St. John*, a Gothic basilica of the 15th cent., contains an altar finely carved in wood, flanked with pictures by *Wohlgemuth*.

From *Crailsheim* to *Wertheim* by railway in 6¼ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 5, 2 fl. 44, 1 fl. 49 kr.). Stations *Wallhausen*, *Roth am See*, *Blaufelden*, *Schrozberg* (a large village), *Niederstetten* (an old town with walls and gates, the residence of Prince Hohenlohe Jaxtberg), *Laudenbach*, *Weikersheim* (a wine-growing place, prettily situated on the *Tauber*). Then *Mergentheim* (*Post*), an old town on the *Tauber*, where the Master of the Teutonic Order resided down to 1805. The extensive Schloss contains the natural history cabinet of Duke Paul of Wurtemberg. *St. John's*, in the transi-

tion style (12th cent.), is the most interesting of the churches. The *Karlsbad*, near the town, with springs containing Glauber's salts, has lately come into notice.

The line follows the pleasant Tauberthal. Stations *Königshofen*, *Lauda* (where the Würzburg line, p. 40, turns to the E.), *Distelhausen*, *Tauberbischofsheim* (a pleasant town with 2500 inhab.), *Brombach* (once a Cistercian abbey, with a transition church of the 12th cent.), *Reicholzheim*.

Wertheim (*Badischer Hof*; * *Hôtel Held*, on the river), an old town with 3800 inhab., the residence of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, is prettily situated at the influx of the Tauber into the Main, at the foot of a wooded hill, which is crowned by the extensive and tolerably well preserved ruins of a castle destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The situation of the town, with the imposing red sandstone ruin above it, somewhat resembles that of Heidelberg.

The line ascends the Jaxtthal towards the S.; stations *Jaxtheim*, *Jaxtzell*. Then *Ellwangen* (*Adler Post*), an old town with a castle on the height above it, formerly the capital of a small ecclesiastical principality, suppressed in 1803. The *Stiftskirche*, founded in 770, and rebuilt in 1124, is a Romanesque basilica; the crypt under the choir belongs to the earliest structure.

At stat. *Goldshöhe* the train reaches the Remsthal Railway (R. 9).

9. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg.

Railway (Remsthal Line) to Nördlingen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 42, 3 fl. 6, 2 fl. 3 kr.); thence to Nuremberg in 3 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 48 kr.).

The Remsthal Railway diverges to the l. from the Stuttgart and Ulm line at Cannstatt, and in considerable windings ascends the hill which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. From the culminating point a fine retrospect is obtained of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar. The line now descends to

Stat. *Waiblingen* (*Post*; *Lamm*), a town of great antiquity, whence the royal Salic line, as well as the succeeding House of Hohenstaufen, derived their appellation of *Waiblinger*, corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini, once so celebrated as the name of a faction. The Gothic church, outside the town, erected 1450—88, possesses a fine tower.

The populous, fertile, and picturesque *Remsthal* begins here.

Beyond stat. *Endersbach* a handsome viaduct. To the r., in a lateral valley, are *Beutelsbach* and *Schmaith*, producing good wines, the former with a very ancient church. On the height to the l. of stat. *Grunbach* is the village of *Buoch*, to the r. is the *Schönbühl*, both commanding fine views. Then stat. *Winterbach*.

Schorndorf (*Hirsch*), an old town once fortified, possesses an interesting Gothic church, with very fine portal and choir of 1477.

Stations *Plüderhausen*, *Waldhausen* (where the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa is said to have been born). The vine-culture ceases. To the N.E. of stat. *Lorch*, on the Marienberg, rises the Benedictine monastery of that name, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, and partially destroyed during the War of the Peasants,

but recently restored. It contains several tombs and monuments of the Hohenstaufen. *Wäschenbeuern*, a village between Lorch and the Hohenstaufen, on which their castle stood (p. 27), was the cradle of that illustrious race. On the r., as Gmünd is approached, the double peak of the *Rechberg* (p. 27) is visible, and a glimpse of the barren Hohenstaufen is obtained.

Gmünd (*Rad; Drei Mohren*; fine view of the Hohenstaufen, Rechberg, and Stufen from the station), formerly a town of the Empire, possesses three churches of great antiquity (pop. 10,739). Jewellery is the staple manufacture of the place. The Arlers were once celebrated as architects here (R. 86). The Gothic *Kreuzkirche* (1351—1410) was erected by Heinr. Arler; sculptures of the Portal of 1380, carving of the altar of the 15th cent. The pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator* on a neighbouring hill is hewn out in the rock. The Romanesque *Church of St. John* contains an old picture in which the ancient castle of Hohenstaufen is represented. The monastery of *Gottes-Zell* is now a prison. — Omnibus from Gmünd to *Süssen* (p. 13) twice daily in 3 hrs. Ascent of the *Rechberg*, see p. 27.

Stat. Unterböbingen. The *Rosenstein* (2398 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle, ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from stat. *Mögglingen*, commands a magnificent view of the entire Alb. At stat. *Essingen* the line crosses the watershed (1719 ft.) between the Rems and Kocher, and then descends into the *Kocherthal*.

Aalen (*Krone*) was once a free imperial town (popul. 5552). At stat. *Wasseraalfingen* are very extensive iron-works.

Branch-line from Aalen to *Heidenheim* on the *Brenz* (*Krone; Taube*), a thriving industrial town, commanded by the picturesque ruins of *Hellenstein*; diligence thence by *Neresheim* (with suppressed Benedictine monastery, the sumptuous church of which was erected in 1772; near it the château and park of *Taxis*) to Nördlingen in 4 hrs.

Stations *Goldshöfe* (the junction for Ellwangen, Hall, and Heilbronn, see R. 8), *Lauchheim* (r. on the height the *Kapsenburg*, once a Teutonic Lodge). The train now passes through a tunnel (715 yds.) and enters the attractive *Eger-Thal*. Above stat. *Bopfingen*, to the r., rises the ruin of *Flochberg*, to the l., the *Ipf* (2237 ft.), the summit of which is said to have been levelled by the Romans. The line now enters the *Ries*, a remarkably fertile tract, probably once the bed of an extensive lake. Stat. *Pfäumlach*.

Nördlingen (*Krone; Sonne; Hôtel Wüst*, nearest the station), formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. The Gothic *Hauptkirche*, erected 1428—1505, contains a fine ciborium, and some monuments. Extensive prospect from the tower, extending over the Ries with its numerous villages, of which 99 are said to be visible. The handsome late Gothic *Rathhaus* contains a large mural painting by *Schüuffelin* (1515), representing the history of Judith and Holofernes; on the upper floor a collection of old German pictures, and autographs chiefly of the period of the Thirty Years' War (always accessible). — During the Thirty Years'

War the Imperial army under Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infanta Don Fernando, gained a signal victory here over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, 27th Aug., 1634, a success of as great moment to the former as the victory of Lützen had been to the latter.

The first village on the l. beyond Nördlingen is *Wallerstein*, with a ruined castle. The lpf, mentioned above, again becomes conspicuous.

Stat. *Oettingen*, on the Wörnitz, is the residence of the Prince of Oettingen-Spielberg. To the l. of *Wassertrüdingen* rises the long *Hesselberg*. The line quits the Wörnitz, passes stat. *Cronheim*, and reaches the *Altmühl* near stat. *Gunzenhausen*, the junction for Würzburg (R. 10) towards the N., and Munich (R. 17) towards the S.

Stat. *Langlau*. At stat. *Pleinfeld* (branch-line to Treuchtlingen, p. 64) the line enters the valley of the *Swabian Rezat*, where hop-abound. On a wooded eminence on the r. rises *Schloss Sandsee*, the property of Prince Wrede. From stat. *Georgensgmünd* a branch-line leads in 25 min. to *Spalt*, a small town prettily situated on the *Rezat*, the birthplace of G. Spalatin (d. 1545). The *Swabian* and *Franconian Rezat* unite here to form the *Rednitz*, which the line follows nearly as far as Nuremberg. Near stat. *Roth* is an old château of the 14th cent.

Schwabach is an old town of some importance. The late Gothic church, erected 1469—95, contains *Wohlgemuth's* last large picture, an altar-piece with wings; also several other pictures of the 14th—17th cent.; the Gothic ciborium, 49 ft. in height, dates from 1505.

Near stat. *Reichelsdorf* the line crosses the *Rednitz*, then the *Ludwigs-Canal* near

Nuremberg (R. 12).

10. From Frankfort to Nuremberg by Würzburg.

Railway in 7—9½ hrs.; express fares 11 fl. 24, 7 fl. 36 kr.; ordinary 9 fl. 27, 6 fl. 18, 4 fl. 15 kr.

The Hanau Railway Station is outside the Allerheiligenthor at Frankfort, ¾ M. from the Zeil. Soon after the station is quitted, **Offenbach** (**Stadt Cassel*; *Schwan*; *Engel*), a prosperous manufacturing town, with the old castle of *Isenburg*, becomes visible on the r., on the opposite bank of the *Main* (direct railway thither from the station on the W. side of Frankfort in 20 min.). Among fruit-trees on the hills to the l. lies the village of *Bergen*, a place frequently mentioned in the war-annals of the 18th cent.; to the r., also on the opposite bank of the *Main*, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Cassel.

Stat. *Hochstadt*; then *Wilhelmsbad*, with pleasant promenades, much frequented by the Frankforters. On the *Main*, about ½ M.

to the r., is the château of *Philippsruhe*, the property of the ex-Elector of Hessen, with extensive orangeries, once presented by Napoleon to his sister Pauline Borghese, and used as a hospital in 1813 after the battle of Hanau. The train next crosses the *Kinzig*, which here falls into the Main.

Hanau (**Adler*, opp. the post-office; *Riese*; *Carlsberg*), a pleasant, well-built town, in the most fertile district of the Wetterau, with 20,500 inhab. (2000 Rom. Cath., 500 Jews). The more modern part of the town owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands on account of their creed in 1597, and were denied an asylum at Frankfort. The handicrafts practised by them, such as the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, and of gold and silver trinkets, still flourish. Few of the present inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers, but divine service in Dutch and French is still performed here on Sundays. — Railway to *Fulda* and *Bebra* (for Leipsic), see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

Near Hanau, on 30th and 31st Oct., 1813, Napoleon, on his retreat from Leipsic with 80,000 French, defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Austrians, and Russians under Wrede, who had hastened to oppose him. The battle was fought in the *Lamboiwald*, on the opposite bank of the Kinzig, on the road to Leipsic. General Wrede was wounded on the occasion.

The district between Hanau and Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. To the l. rises the *Hahnenkamm*. To the r. *Steinheim*, a small town on the Main with a conspicuous castle, is visible in the distance. Stat. *Gross-Auheim*, *Kahl*; then *Dettingen*, where the English, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French, 27th July, 1743. This was the first success decisively gained by Austria in the War of Succession. Stat. *Klein-Ostheim*.

Aschaffenburg (**Freihof*, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl.; *Adler*; *Georgi*, *Eisenbahn-Hôtel*, both at the station; *Goldnes Fass*), with 6212 inhab., was for centuries the summer residence of the Electors of Mayence, but since 1814 has belonged to Bavaria. The *Schloss*, with its four lofty towers (191 ft.), erected 1605—14, contains a library with valuable 'Incunabula', and several books of the Gospels with well executed miniatures (the finest is by Glockenton, an artist of Nuremberg, 1524); also a collection of 20,000 engravings and 382 pictures, several of them valuable, by Cranach, Grün, Grünewald, and a number of Dutch masters.

On 14th July, 1866, Duke Alexander of Hessen and the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians near Aschaffenburg; 2000 Austrians were taken prisoners.

If the traveller on leaving the station turn immediately to the r., then outside the gate to the r. again, and follow the direction of the old fosse, he will reach the **Pompeianum*, a villa erected by King Lewis in 1824—49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings. A mosaic

on the wall was presented by Pope Pius IX. The interior affords an idea of the arrangements of a Roman dwelling. View from the platform (fee 24 kr.).

The **Stiftskirche*, a Romanesque basilica, was founded in 980, but frequently altered and enlarged. Cloisters of the 12th cent.

In the r. aisle is a **Monument* in bronze, with gilded sarcophagus containing the relics of St. Margaret, and dating from 1540. In the choir a monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence, cast in 1525 during his life-time, by P. Vischer, and opposite to it a Madonna by Joh. Vischer. To the l. in the transept a large monument in alabaster of the Elector Fred. Charles Joseph (d. 1802), who is supported by the genii of Religion and Eternity, at his feet the broken insignia of the Electorate; the forced attitude of the figures spoils the effect. A valuable 'Ascension' attributed to Durer is probably by Grünewald.

The Main is here crossed by a bridge, constructed in 1430. The *Schöne Busch* on the l. bank, 2 M. from the town, is a royal park with a château, orangery, and inn.

From Aschaffenburg to Mayence by the direct railway in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 36, 2 fl. 9, 1 fl. 24 kr.). Scenery uninteresting. *Darmstadt*, the principal station, and Mayence, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Beyond Aschaffenburg the line ascends. Beyond stat. *Laufach* it passes through the long tunnel (1 M.) of *Heigenbrücken* and attains the elevated tract of the *Spessart Mts.*, one of the most extensive forest-districts in Germany. Numerous sequestered valleys are traversed, and cuttings in the red sandstone passed through. Beyond stat. *Partenstein* the line descends into the Lohrthal, and at *Lohr* (*Hôtel Gundlach*, or *Post*; *Krone*), a small manufacturing place, reaches the valley of the Main, which it follows till Würzburg is reached.

The Main from Lohr to Aschaffenburg, a distance of 70 M. by the windings of the river, is very picturesque, but rarely visited since the steamboats have ceased to ply. The descent may be made by small boat (in 2 days, for about 15 fl.); even pedestrians will find this scenery worthy of notice. The finest points are: (r. bank) *Schloss Triefenstein*, property of Prince Löwenstein. (l. bank) *Wertheim* (p. 34). (l.) *Freudenberg* (Rose), picturesque old town with ruined castle. (l.) *Millenberg* (Engel), an old town, historically interesting and charmingly situated. A monument on the rock, shaded by two poplars, below the town, erected by the Princess of Leiningen, afterwards Duchess of Kent (d. 1861), commemorates the melancholy death of 62 Saxon volunteers by the upsetting of a ferry-boat. (r.) *Klingenberg*, with picturesque ruin, produces a highly esteemed red wine. Below (l.) *Obernburg* the river presents fewer attractions.

Near stat. *Gemünden* (poor inn) the line crosses the *Franconian Saale*, which here falls into the Main. The little town lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Spessart and Rhön Mts., commanded by the ruins of the *Schorenberg*, which was destroyed as early as 1243. The red road ascending the wooded hills to the l. leads to Kissingen (p. 103), 23 M. distant (diligence daily in 5½ hrs.).

From Gemünden to Elm by railway in 1½ hr. (fares 37, 25, 16 kr.). The line runs through the pleasant *Sinnthal*; Stations *Rineck*, *Burgsinn*, *Mittelsinn*, *Jossa* (to Brückenau see p. 157), *Sterbfritz*, *Vollmerz* (in the neighbourhood to the E. the ruins of *Steckelberg*, once the seat of Ulrich von Hutten); then *Elm*, a station on the Bebra-Hanau Railway (see *Baedeker's North Germany*).

The valley of the Main expands. Stat. *Wernfeld*. Stat. *Carl-*



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 Bishop's Palace, Hof Bureau | A 2 |
| 2 Bank | C 2 |
| 3 Burgoerspital | B 2 |
| 4 Cathedral | F D 4 |
| 5 Fischhalle | B 2 |
| 6 Frauenkirche | C 2 |
| 7 Gymnasium | D 2 |
| 8 Juliuspspital | AB 2 3 |
| Kirchen | |
| 9 Altkerkhof | D 4 |
| 10 Dom | F 2 B |
| 11 Burgo K. | A 2 |
| 12 Marien Kap. | B 3 |
| 13 Michaels K. | D 2 |
| 14 Johann K. | D 2 |
| 15 Peters K. | D 2 |
| 16 Karmeliter | F 3 |
| 17 Predigerk. | D 2 |
| Kloster | |
| 18 Benediktiner | B 2 2 |
| 19 Prämonstr. | B 3 |
| 20 Hof u. Telegraph | B 1 2 |
| 21 Präsidenten Wohnung | C 1 |
| 22 Regierung | D 2 |
| 23 Kaufhaus | C 1 |
| 24 Synagoge | D 2 |
| 25 Theater | B 2 |
| 26 Hof universität | D 2 3 |
| 27 obere Hofpforten (Kloster) | B 3 |
| 28 Hofpforten | C 2 |
| Häuser | |
| a. Burg, Hof R. 2. h. Kuchl. Hof | |
| b. Burgoerspital 2. h. Kuchl. Hof | |
| c. Hofpforten Hof | |
| d. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| e. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| f. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| g. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| h. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| i. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| j. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| k. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| l. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| m. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| n. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| o. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| p. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| q. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| r. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| s. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| t. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| u. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| v. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| w. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| x. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| y. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |
| z. Kuchl. Hof | C 1 |

stadt, once the fortified frontier-town of the ancient episcopal see of Würzburg, and still surrounded with walls and towers, is said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and extended by Charlemagne. Professor Bodenstein, the first of the Puritanical iconoclasts, is mentioned in the history of the Reformation as 'Carlstadt', from having been a native of this place. On the opposite hill the ruined *Carlsburg*. *Laudenbach* on the l. bank of the Main has a château of Prince Wertheim which was destroyed during the War of the Peasants. Stat. *Retsbach*, *Veitshöchheim* (with a royal château and park). Opposite to it lies the old monastery of *Oberzell*, now a manufactory.

Würzburg (558 ft.) (*RUSSISCHER HOF, Pl. a, R. 1 fl. 12, B. 30, A. 18 kr.; *KRONPRINZ, Pl. b; *WÜRTEMBERGER HOF, Pl. c; *HOTEL RÜGGER, Pl. d; *FRÄNKISCHER HOF, Pl. e; *ADLER, Pl. f; WEISSER SCHWAN, Pl. g. moderate; SÄCHSISCHER HOF, Pl. h; WITTELSBACHER HOF, Pl. i; *BLAU: GLOCKE, Pl. k; LANDSBERG, Pl. l; PFEUFFER'S HÔTEL GARNI. Newspapers at the *Harmonie*, opposite the cathedral, a club to which access may be obtained. Wine at *Haderlein's* in the Dominicaner-Platz), one of the most ancient and historically remarkable towns in Germany (40,008 inhab., 4000 Prot.), and of very interesting exterior, has for upwards of 1000 years been the capital of an episcopal see, over which 82 bishops have successively presided.

The principal church is the *Cathedral* (Pl. 10), an extensive cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, consecrated in 1189, extended and embellished in 1240 (to which date the four towers belong), and restored in 1852. It contains numerous monuments of bishops, the finest of which are those of Bibra and Scherenberg, on the r. side of the nave and in the r. aisle, executed by Riemenschneider (p. 45) at the beginning of the 16th century.

Adjoining the cathedral on the N. is the *Court House*, next to which rises the *Neumünster Church* (Pl. 16), dating from the 12th century; façade in the baroque, interior in the Jesuit style, but well proportioned; handsome dome adorned with stucco and gilding. On the exterior of the Romanesque choir, on the l., is a tablet in memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide*, or Walter the Fowler (d. 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German minstrels, who was interred in the old cloister. A sum of money was left by him for purchasing food for the birds, and a vase was placed on the top of the original tomb for this purpose. The new monument is similarly provided, but the bequest has long since been diverted to the use of the canons themselves. Beneath the choir is a crypt.

The finest church at Würzburg is the **Marienkappelle* (Pl. 12) in the market-place, an elegant Gothic structure, with beautiful portal and slender tower, erected in 1377—1479, and restored in 1857. The statues adjacent to the S. portal and in the choir are by Riemenschneider. A curious relief on the N. portal represents the Conception. Adjoining the church on the r. is the house *Zum Falken*, tastefully built in the rococo style. — The *Stiftthaus*

Church (Pl. 11), with two towers and lofty dome, on the N.E. side of the town, built in 1671 in imitation (?) of St. Peter's at Rome, is locally regarded as a masterpiece of architecture. Altars in the interior overlaid with gilding.

In the vicinity are the extensive buildings of the **Julius-Spital* (Pl. 8), an admirably organised hospital and school of medicine, containing a number of medical collections. The property of the hospital is computed at 6 million fl. (about 500,000 l.); 600 persons, of whom 300 are patients, are daily boarded and lodged here. The *Statue* of the founder, Bishop *Echter v. Mespelbrunn* (d. 1617), in front of the hospital, is by Schwanthaler.

In 1582 the same bishop founded the *University* (Pl. 26), which is attended by 700 stud., most of them medical. It contains collections of antiquities, paintings, coins, engravings, etc., many of them interesting.

The extensive royal **Palace* (Pl. 23), formerly the residence of the bishop, was erected in 1720—44 in imitation of that of Versailles. The staircase, with a lofty painted ceiling, is very imposing. The cellars, probably the most spacious in Germany, are capable of containing 4000 casks. The **Palace Garden* is a very favourite promenade. — In the Hofstrasse, which leads to the palace-square, is the *Marktschule*, a Gothic building with wings, containing the commercial and grammar schools and the collections of the polytechnic and historical society.

The *Bridge* over the Main, constructed 1476—1607, is adorned with statues. On the l. bank, above the bridge, rise the grey towers of *St. Burkard* (Pl. 9), the only church of Würzburg which has retained its ancient exterior intact, erected in 1033—42 in the Romanesque style; choir of the 15th century. In the interior, however, it has shared the same fate as the other churches.

On the hill, 426 ft. above the river, rises the fortress of *Marienberg* (Pl. 4), erected in 1650 on the site once occupied by one of the 50 forts of Drusus and afterwards by an episcopal castle. The steep S. slopes, termed the *Leiste*, produce the *Leistenwein*, one of the best in Franconia. *Steinwein*, produced by the vineyards of the *Steinberg* on the r. bank, is also highly esteemed. Cards of admission to the fortress are issued by the commandant. The view is the only attraction. — A still finer point of view is the neighbouring **Nicolauscapelle*, built in 1650, a place of pious resort, containing some good altar-pieces.

Near Würzburg the Archduke Charles defeated the French General Jourdan in 1796. Here likewise, in 1525, the insurgent peasantry were defeated by the episcopal troops, and 60 of the ringleaders executed. In 1866 the campaign of the Prussian army of the Main terminated at Würzburg with the bombardment of the fortress (27th July). The armistice was concluded on the following day.

Railway to *Bamberg* and *Baireuth*, see R. 31.

To *Heidelberg* in 5—8 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 33, 4 fl. 30, 2 fl. 50 kr.). Stations *Heidingsfeld* (see p. 63; junction of the Ansbach line), *Reichenberg*, *Geroldshausen*, *Kirchheim*, *Wittighausen*, *Grünsfeld*, *Gerlachsheim*, *Lauda*

(junction for Wertheim, p. 34). Then through the pretty valley of the Tauber to stat. *Königshofen* (railway to *Mergentheim* and *Crailsheim*, see p. 34). The line quits the Tauberthal and enters a mountainous district. Several tunnels. Stations *Unterschüpf*, *Wölchingen-Borberg* (seat of the district authorities, with a Schloss), *Eubigheim*, *Rosenberg*, *Osterburken* (branch line to *Jaxtfeld*, see p. 32), *Adelsheim*, *Seckach*, *Schefflenz*, *Dallau*, *Mosbach*, *Neckarelz* (where the Neckar is crossed), *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmstadt*, *Weibstadt*, *Neidenstein*, *Meckesheim* (junction of the Heilbronn line). The line now traverses the *Elsenz-Thal*. Stations *Mauer*, *Bannenthal* (a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers), *Neckargemünd* (where the line returns to the Neckar), *Schliefbach* (another popular haunt). Finally through a tunnel under the castle hill to *Heidelberg* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The line to Ansbach (p. 63) and Gunzenhausen diverges here. The next stations on the Nuremberg line are *Rottendorf* and *Dettelbach*.

Kitzingen (**Roths Ross*; *Stern*), on the r. bank of the Main, a prosperous commercial town, with 7000 inhab., famous for its beer, is connected by a bridge with *Etwashausen* on the l. bank of the Main. The Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th cent. contains a beautiful ciborium. In 1525 the Margrave Casimir caused nine of the burghers to be executed at the Arsenal, and many others to be deprived of sight, as a punishment for their participation in the insurrection of the peasantry.

The station is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the town. The line crosses the Main and leads towards the S.E. through uninteresting scenery. Stations *Mainbernheim* (where the Main is crossed), *Iphofen*, *Markt-Einersheim*, *Markt-Bibart*, *Langensfeld*, *Neustadt an der Aisch* (with remains of ancient walls and towers, a hop-trading place), *Emskirchen* (where the line crosses the *Aurach* by a fine viaduct, 132 ft. in height), *Hagenbüchach*, *Siegelsdorf*, *Burgfarnbach* (with a château of Count Pückler and a brewery of high repute). The railway now crosses the *Rednitz*.

Stat. **Fürth** (*Hôtel Kitt*; *Eisenbahn-Hôtel*) is a thriving commercial and manufacturing town (20,972 inhab.), vying with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy articles. The very extensive manufactories of gold leaf and of mirrors are worthy of a visit. The modern *Rathhaus* with its lofty tower is a conspicuous building. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (14th cent.) contains a beautiful late Gothic *ciborium, 25 ft. in height, attributed to Adam Krafft. The *Rednitz*, which unites with the *Pegnitz* below the town and forms the *Regnitz*, is crossed by a railway and a suspension bridge.

On an eminence on the *Rednitz*, 2 M. to the S.W., lies the *Alte Feste*, near which the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on 4th Sept., 1632. The head-quarters of Gustavus were at the inn 'Zum Grünen Baum', in the street now named after him. Six different attacks on the intrenched camp of Wallenstein proved unsuccessful.

Between Fürth and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Nuremberg besides the government railway, trains also run hourly (in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) on the *Ludwigsbahn* (station

at Nuremberg outside the Spittler-Thor), the oldest line in Germany (1835). Before Stat. *Fürther-Kreuzung*, the junction with the Bamberg line (R. 11), is reached, the government railway crosses the Ludwigs-Canal, runs for some distance parallel with it, and then turns to the E. into the **Nuremberg Station** (p. 47).

11. From Leipzig to Nuremberg by Bamberg.

Saxon Railway to Hof, express in 4½ hrs. (fares 3 Thlr. 21, 2 Thlr. 28, 2 Thlr. 6 Ngr.); *Bavarian Railway* from Hof to Nuremberg, express in 5¾ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 39, 5 fl. 6, 3 fl. 24 kr.).

Country at first uninteresting. To the l. the *Pleisse* is occasionally visible.

Stat. **Altenburg** (**Hôtel de Russie*; *Hôtel de Saxe*; *Stadt Leipzig*), with 18,500 inhab., is overlooked by the ducal *Schloss* from which in 1455 the knight Kunz von Kauffungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. Lindenau's Museum, which contains 166 Italian pictures, besides copies, casts, and Greek and Etruscan vases.

Stations *Gössnitz* (junction for Chemnitz), *Crimmitschau*, *Werda* (junction for Zwickau), all manufacturing towns. **Reichenbach** (*Lamm*, R. and B. 28 Ngr.; **Engel*) is another busy manufacturing place. Carriages are changed here for Eger (p. 67) and Schwanndorf.

The train now crosses the profound *Göltzschtal* by an imposing viaduct, 728 yds. in length. Far below, to the l., are the small town and castle of *Mylau*. Stations *Netzschkau*, *Herlasgrün* (p. 67), where the line to Eger diverges to the l. Beyond stat. *Jöketa* the line crosses the deep, wooded *Elsterthal* by another viaduct (170 yds. long, in the centre 257 ft. high).

Stat. **Plauen** (**Deil's Hôtel*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Engel*), a manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 23,000 inhab., is the capital of the Voigtland. The old castle of *Radschin* was anciently the seat of the Voigt (*advocatus regni*). Stations *Mehltheuer* and *Reuth*; then a lofty wooded plain, the watershed between the Elster and the Saale. As Hof is approached, the blue outlines of the Fichtelgebirge (p. 162) become visible to the l.

Stat. **Hof** (*Hirsch*; *Löwe*; *Brandenburger Hof*; *Lamm*, moderate; *Rail. Restaurant*), a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 16,010 inhab., re-erected after a fire in 1823. Gothic *Rathhaus*.

From Hof to Eger by railway in 3¾ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 42, 1 fl. 9 kr.). Stations *Oberkotzau*, *Rehau*, *Selb*, *Asch* (Post), *Franzensbad* (R. 88). From Eger to Carlsbad, see R. 88.

The line traverses a hilly district, in the vicinity of the winding Saale. Stations *Oberkotzau*, *Schwarzenbach*. From stat. *Münchberg* (**Bayr. Hof*) a carr. may be taken to Weissenstadt (p. 163) over the Waldstein in 3 hrs., 4—5 fl. Stat. *Stambach*. On the l. rise the *Schneeberg* and *Ochsenkopf*, the highest summits of the Fichtelgebirge (p. 162). *Markt-Schorgast* lies in a valley to the r.

(to Berneck, see p. 161). The construction of the line here is an object of interest (gradient at first 1 : 40; descent to Neuenmarkt 575 ft.); cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other in rapid succession. To the l. in the distance is *Himmelkron*, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the burial-place of the Countess of Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', d. about 1300), from whom a branch of the Brandenburg family is descended.

Stations *Neuenmarkt* (junction for Baireuth), *Unter-Steinach*. Country picturesque, especially near **Culmbach** (**Goldener Hirsch*; **Rail. Restaurant*), celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, on the *Weisse Main*, commanded by the *Plassenburg* which is now employed as a prison.

Near stat. *Mainleus*, the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed as far as Bamberg. At their confluence lies *Schloss Steinhausen*. Beyond stat. *Burgkunstadt* the *Main* is crossed. Near stat. *Hochstadt* the *Rodach* falls into the *Main*.

From *Hochstadt* to *Stockheim* a branch-line in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 3, 42, 30 kr.). The line runs through the pretty *Rodachthal*. Stations *Redwitz* (at the entrance of the romantic *Steinachthal*), *Ober-Langenbach*, *Küps* (a considerable village with a castle of the von Redwitz family); then *Kronach*, a small town (3600 inhab.) picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and *Rodach*, formerly fortified and bravely defended during the Thirty Years' War, the birthplace of the painter *Lucas Cranach* (1472). Above the town is the extensive fortress of *Rosenberg*. Thence through the *Hasslachthal* by stat. *Gundelsdorf* to *Stockheim*, near which there are valuable coal-mines.

Lichtenfels (**Anker*, at the station; *Krone*), is the junction of the *Werra* line (to *Coburg* and *Eisenach*, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*). The monasteries of *Banz* (1¼ hr., carr. there and back 3½ fl.) and *Vierzehnheiligen* (1 hr., carr. there and back 2½ fl.) are conspicuous objects in the landscape. The pedestrian desirous of visiting both should proceed first from *Lichtenfels* to *Vierzehnheiligen*, and thence to *Banz* (1 hr.) and (1½ hr.) stat. *Staffelstein*.

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of **Banz**, founded in 1096, was dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings on a wooded height, 400 ft. above the *Main*, now belong to Duke *Max* of *Bavaria*. *View from the terrace. Valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, and of fossils found in this neighbourhood, among which is a remarkably fine specimen of an *ichthyosaurus*, the head alone 7 ft. long. A Descent from the *Cross*, a relief in silver, presented by Pope *Pius VI.* to his godson Duke *Pius* of *Bavaria*, is erroneously attributed to *Benvenuto Cellini*. Cosmorama of scenery in *Palestine*, visited by the duke. — Inn at the château.

Opposite *Banz*, at the same elevation, is the monastery-church of **Vierzehnheiligen** (*Hirsch*), the most frequented shrine in *Franconia*, visited by upwards of 50,000 pilgrims annually. The well proportioned interior is in the *Jesuit* style, adorned with frescoes by a *Munich* artist. In the centre of the nave is an altar which marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothhelfer' (i. e. saints who help in time of need) appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1446, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. Looking through this altar from the high altar, the visitor obtains a striking glimpse of *Banz*. In the two *W.* chapels are numerous thank-offerings, such as figures in wax, etc.

Near stat. *Staffelstein* the *Staffelberg* rises abruptly from the

valley; then on the opposite side the *Veitsberg*, crowned with a chapel and ruined castle, and commanding a magnificent view. Stations *Ebensfeld*, *Zapfendorf*, *Breiten-Güßbach*.

Bamberg. *BAMBERGER HOF (Pl. a), R. from 48, D. 1 fl. 12, A. 12 kr.; *DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. b), similar charges. — Of the second class: ERLANGER HOF (Pl. c), at the station; *DREI KRONEN (Pl. d); *GOLDNER ADLER (Pl. e) and SCHWARZER ADLER (Pl. f), both opposite the suspension-bridge, on the r. bank of the Regnitz. — *Fiacre* into the town for 1—2 pers. 18, 3—4 pers. 24, trunk 6 kr. — *Baths* at the *Theresienhain* (p. 46), above the town. — **Porcelain Painting Establishment* of C. Schmidt, Jacobsberg No. 1800, 200 paces from the road to the Altenburg.

Bamberg, the seat of an ancient episcopal see (25,748 inhab.: 2000 Prot.), built on five hills, is a handsome looking town, situated in a very fertile district which has long been famous for its vegetables. The road from the station to the town (to the cathedral 1 M.) traverses the 'Gärtnererei-Vorstadt', or garden-suburb. At the beginning of the paved road, on the l., is the old church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. 5), founded in 1063, originally a Romanesque basilica, with a Gothic choir, but disfigured by alterations. Behind the church is a singular looking gateway with armorial bearings etc., date 1697. The E. branch of the Regnitz is here crossed by two bridges, the *Sophienbrücke* and the *Kettenbrücke*. The former, an iron bridge, leads to the modern part of the town with its handsome streets (the *Sophienstrasse* and *Hainstrasse*) and pleasure-grounds, which extend as far as the Theresienhain (p. 46). The chief stream of traffic, however, flows across the Kettenbrücke, or chain-bridge, constructed in 1826, from which the Hauptwach-Strasse runs to the S. to the neighbouring Maximilians-Platz and the market.

In the Maximilians-Platz, on the r., is the extensive *Priests' Seminary* (Pl. 9); in the market-place the Jesuit church of *St. Martin* (Pl. 2). The adjacent Lyceum possesses a *Library* of some value, with 2600 MSS., among which are a Bible written by Alcuin for Charlemagne, the prayer-books of Emp. Henry II. and his wife Cunigunde, with beautiful Byzantine ivory diptychs of the 11th cent., numerous miniatures, and rare impressions; also a Natural History Cabinet, a collection of drawings by Dürer and others, water-colours, etc.

The *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 46), which here unites with the Regnitz, is crossed by a stone bridge constructed in 1456. On an island in the Regnitz stands the venerable *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16), adorned with faded frescoes. The iron bridge below it, termed the *Untere Brücke*, was constructed in 1858; a second iron bridge crosses above the Theresien-Platz, to the Geierswörth. These three bridges afford good surveys of the picturesque houses bordering on the river. — The Carolinen-Str. leads straight from the Rathhaus bridge to the *Carolinen-Platz*, where the episcopal palace and the cathedral are situated.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 1; open 5—11 a. m., 2—4 p. m.) with its four towers, a fine edifice in the transition style, founded by Emp. Henry II., was in its present form begun at the close of the 12th,

BAMBERG.



Bischhof

1. Dom. H 4
2. St. Marien. C 2
3. St. Michael. A 2
4. Olavs Kirche. H 4, 5
5. St. Margarete. H 6, 8
6. St. Jakob. A 4
7. Hofkirche. C 5
8. Altes Rathaus. H 6
9. Bischhof. M 1, 2
10. Burgespital. A 7
11. Backhaus. C 4
12. Probsterei. H 3, 4
13. Erbsen's Stadel. H 4
14. Post. C 4
15. Probsterei. C 3
16. Gasse. C 4, H 1, 2
17. Residenz, neue. H 4
18. Theater. H 4

Gasse und

19. Bamberger Hof. C 3
20. Bamberger Hof. H 2
21. Bamberger Hof. C 2
22. Bamberger Hof. C 4
23. Bamberger Hof. H 2
24. Bamberger Hof. H 2

and completed in the 13th cent. The exterior is Romanesque, in its most ornate development, while the groined vaulting in the interior is pointed. The transept is placed in front of the W. choir. The entrance is by the portal of the S. tower, adjoining the polygonal end of the E. choir. The sculptures on the two E. portals and the Fürstenthür, or chief portal, in the middle of the N. aisle, are well worthy of note. The church was judiciously restored by order of King Lewis I. in 1828—37.

In the centre of the nave is the **Sarcophagus* of the founder Henry II. and his consort Cunigunde, executed in marble by Riemenschneider, a distinguished sculptor of Würzburg, in 1499—1513. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot plough-shares; 2. She pays the workmen who erected the church founded by her; 3. The Emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict; 4. He implores pardon for sin; 5. His death. — Modern *Pulpit* by Rotermundt. Interesting sculptures of the 13th cent. on the walls of the E. choir. In the N. aisle the monument of the last bishop (d. 1808); opposite to it the equestrian figure of St. Stephen, king of Hungary, or according to others, that of Emp. Conrad III., the first of the Hohenstaufen, who died at Bamberg in 1153. — The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar of the E. choir, was designed by Schwanthaler; so also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. In the W. choir is the low marble sarcophagus of Pope Clement II. (d. 1047), who had been Bishop of Würzburg, with reliefs of the 13th cent. An ivory crucifix on the altar adjoining the W. choir, supposed to date from the 4th cent., is said to have been presented to the church by Emp. Henry II. in 1008. The *Antonius Capelle* contains an altarpiece by Grünewald (1513) representing the saints, among whom are Emp. Max I., the pope, and other princes of that period. Monumental brasses by P. Vischer, as well as many old tombstones, are also worth notice, especially those in the *Burial Chapel*. The *Crypt* contains the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III. — The fine *Tower Portals*, especially that on the E. side, should be particularly observed. The treasury contains, among other curiosities, the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Cunigunde, the crown from the Emperor's grave, his sword, drinking-horn, and knife, combs of the Empress, and a sacerdotal robe embroidered by her.

The *Palace* (Pl. 7), erected 1698—1708 by one of the bishops, was the residence of the ex-king Otho of Greece in 1862—67. The French Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel, lost his life here in 1815 by falling from one of the windows. A white cross on the E. wall indicates the spot. In Oct., 1806, Napoleon's head-quarters were at the palace, from which he issued his declaration of war against Prussia. The *Alte Residenz*, between the palace and the cathedral, dating from 1571, is a remnant of the older episcopal palace; curious gateway. The Lombard King Berengarius died in captivity here in 996, and here in 1208 Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew the Emp. Philip. In front of it rises a monument to the prince bishop v. *Erthal* (d. 1795), erected in 1865.

The Obere Carolinengasse leads from the Carolinen-Platz to the r., to the Jacobsberg and the *St. Jacobskirche* (Pl. 6), a Romanesque church of the 11th cent., with a Gothic choir of the 14th cent. To the r., on the Michaelsberg, is the modernised Romanesque *Church of St. Michael* (Pl. 3), containing at the back of the high altar a monument of St. Otho (d. 1102), dating from the 14th cent., and others transferred hither from the cathedral. The Benedictine abbey;

adjacent to the church, founded by Henry II. in 1009, is now a hospital, the upper rooms of which contain a *Picture Gallery* (adm. 12 kr.) of no great value. The adjoining terrace affords a fine view (café). A wing of the building contains *Wildberger's Orthopædic Institution*, founded in 1849. To the W. of, and a little above the Michaelsberg stands the small church of *St. Getreu*, with the *Lunatic Asylum*.

The street to the l. of the Theresien-Platz ascends past the Obere Brücke to the *Kaulberg* (way to the Altenburg, see below). A broad flight of steps to the l. now leads to the Gothic **Obere Pfarrkirche* (*St. Maria*, Pl. 4), erected in 1320—87, restored in the interior in the Jesuit style. The raised choir is flanked with handsome chapels. Good wood-carving near the organ by *Veit Stoss* (1523). On the N. side is the *Ehethür*, with an elegant porch borne by two slender columns.

Beautiful walk to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Altenburg*. Follow the Kaulberg-Str. as far as the gate, and ascend thence by a well shaded road, and finally by one of the three footpaths from the foot of the hill (that to the r. the best). *Café at the top. The Altenburg, originally a watch-tower, and afterwards a castle of the bishops, was destroyed in 1553 by the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Baireuth, but subsequently restored. Admirable view from the tower (6 kr.). The restored chapel contains monuments of the 16th cent. and stained glass.

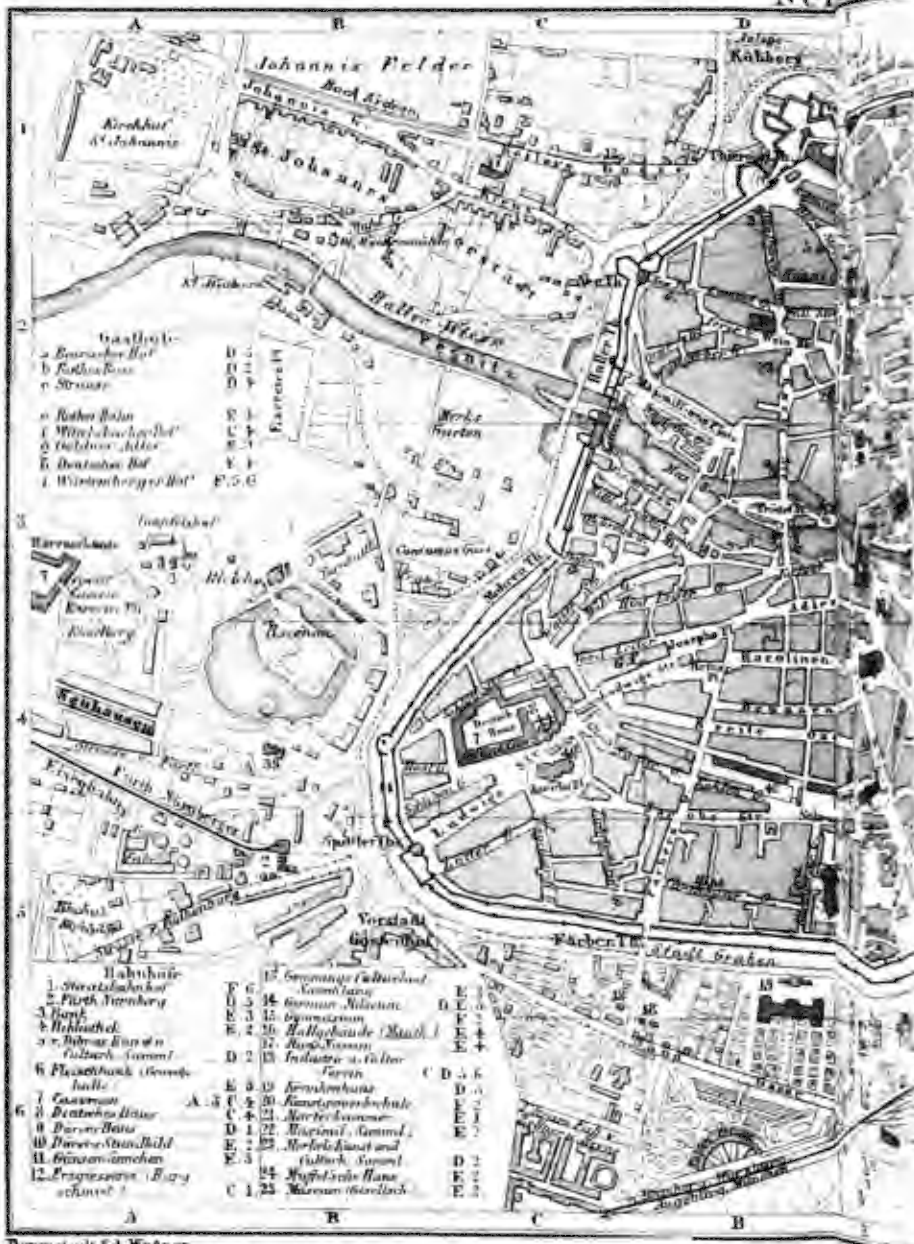
The *Theresienhain*, a park on the S. side of the town on the Ludwigs-Canal, affords pleasant walks. At the end of it, 2 M. from the town, is the prettily situated village of *Bug*. Swimming and other baths.

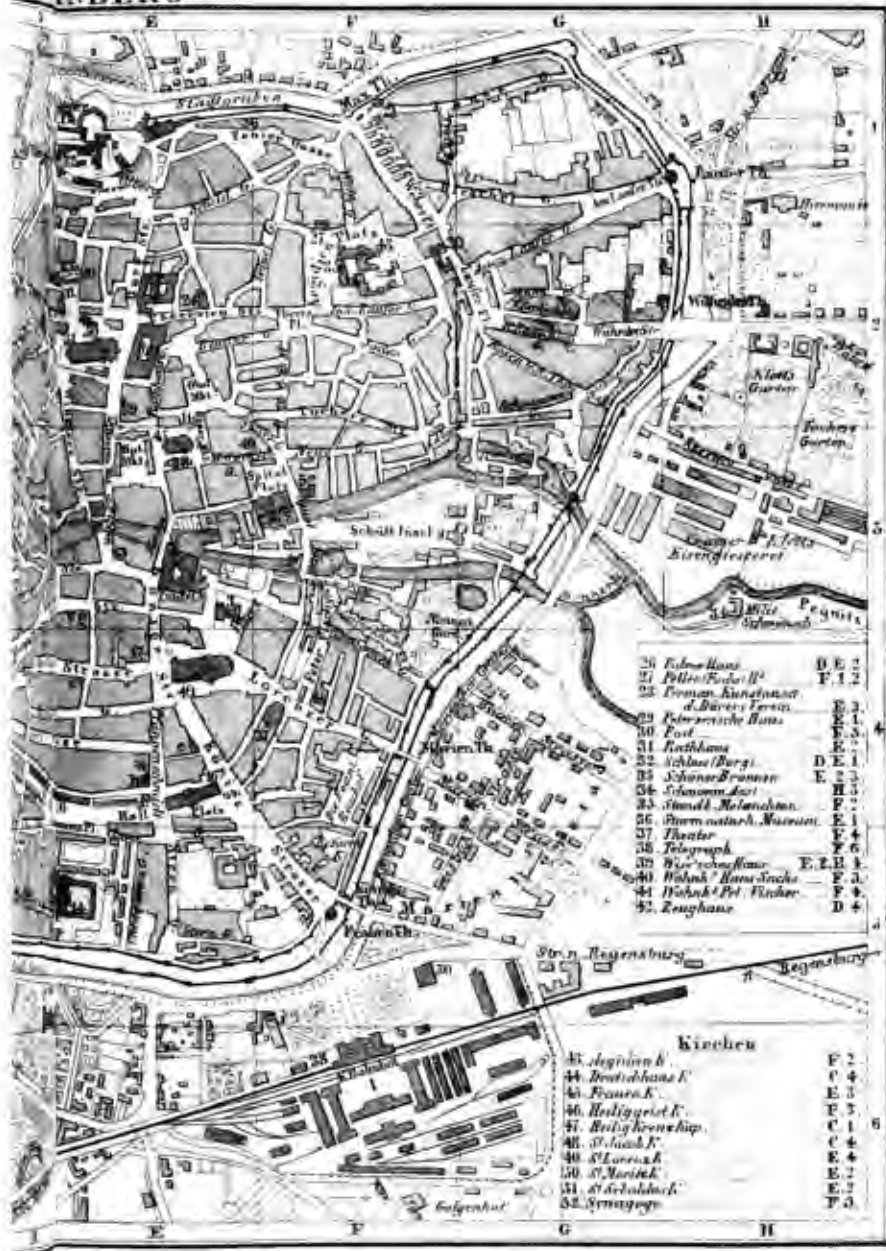
The *Ludwigs-Canal*, completed in 1816 under Lewis I. of Bavaria, connects the Danube and Main, and is annually navigated by 8000 barges. It is 108 M. in length, 16 ft. in width, 5 ft. in depth, and has 94 locks. It ascends from the Main to Neumarkt 676 ft., and descends to the Danube at Kelheim (p. 59) 280 ft. The work, which cost 16 million fl. (1,310,000 £.), has been an entire failure in a financial point of view.

Very pleasant excursion to *Banz* and *Vierzehnheiligen* (p. 43). — *Frankonian Switzerland*, see p. 56.

The environs of Bamberg resemble a vast orchard and kitchen-garden, of which, however, little is seen from the railway. Pine-plantations and hop-gardens are traversed. The railway, high road, Regnitz, and Ludwigs-Canal run parallel to one another. Stations *Hirschaid*, *Eggolsheim*. To the l. on the height near Forchheim rises the *Jägersburg*, once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg, now the property of the brothers Schlagintweit.

Stat. **Forchheim** (*Schwan*; *Bayr. Hof*; *Zur Eisenbahn*), once a frontier fortress of the bishops of Bamberg, was bravely defended by the troops of the League in the Thirty Years' War. The works are still well preserved. Charlemagne frequently visited Forchheim, where in the middle-ages several diets and councils were held. The old church contains 12 scenes from the Passion by Wohlgemuth.





The spacious Schloss is now occupied by public offices. The rapid *Wiesent* falls into the Regnitz in the vicinity. Excursion to the *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 56.

Near stat. *Baiersdorf* are the ruins of *Scharfeneck*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1634. Beyond a tunnel of 374 yds. the Regnitzthal and Ludwigs-Canal are seen on the l. By the locks is a monument commemorating the construction of the canal, with sculptures by Schwanthaler (not visible from the line).

Stat. **Erlangen** (* *Wallfisch*; *Blaue Glocke*; *Schwan*. Beer in the *Wolfsschlucht*), with 12,500 inhab. (800 Rom. Cath.), possesses a University (500 stud., principally of theology), founded in 1743 by Margrave Alexander of Brandenburg-Baireuth. In front of the building is a *Statue* of the founder by Schwanthaler. The library, containing several curiosities, and the natural history collections are in the former palace of the margraves. The town is indebted for its regular construction to a fire in 1706, which destroyed most of the houses, and for its prosperity to French Protestants, who, exiled from their country in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), transferred their industrial pursuits hither. The beer of Erlangen is in high repute.

Stations *Eltersdorf*, *Poppenreuth*. To the r. on the wooded hills above Fürth rises the *Gustav-Adolphs-Thurm*. Halfway between Fürth and Nuremberg the line crosses the Pegnitz, the Fürth and Nuremberg railway, and the high road. Near Nuremberg is Zeltner's extensive *Ultramarine Manufactory*.

Nuremberg, see below.

12. Nuremberg.

Excursion to Franconian Switzerland.

Hotels. **BAVARIAN HOTEL* (Pl. a), R. 1½ fl. and upwards, L. 24, D. 1 fl. 12, B. 36, A. 24 kr.; **RED HORSE* (Pl. b), similar charges; **STRAUSS* (Pl. c), R. from 48 kr., L. 12, B. 30, D. 1 fl. 30, A. 18 kr.; **WÜRTEMB. HOF* (Pl. i), near the stat., R. 54, D. 54 kr.; **ROTHER HAHN* (Pl. e), near the church of St. Lawrence, moderate; **GOLDNER ADLER* (Pl. g); **WITTELSBACHER HOF* (Pl. f); **DEUTSCHER HOF*, Pfannenschmidt-Str., R. from 48, D. 48, B. 24, A. 18 kr.

Cafés, etc.: **Noris*, *Segitz*, both near St. Lawrence; *Lotter*, *Josephs-Platz*; *Maitand*, Kaiser-Str.; *National*, in the market; *Wagner*, Spital-Platz. — **Ices**: *Eisenbeis*, opposite Café *Noris*; *Scheuermann*, Schustergasse, near St. Sebaldus. — **Wine**: **Giessing*, Hintere Rathhaushausgasse; **Dörner*, Brunnen-gasse; *Döring*, near the chapel of St. Maurice; *Kellermann*, Adler-Str.; *Wolf*, Häfner-Platz. — **Beer**: on the l. bank of the Pegnitz: *Mohrenkeller*, near St. Lawrence; **Wolfsschlucht*, by the Theatre; **Peter Vischer*; *Kronprinz* and *Mondschein* outside the Spittler-Thor. On the r. bank: **Leistle*, near St. Sebaldus; *Täuble*; *Bratwurst-Glöcklein*, at the back of the Moritzcapelle, and many others.

Newspapers at the *Museum* (Pl. 25), near the Königsbrücke. Introduction by a member.

Baths near the Schüttinsel, on the E. side of the town.

Fiacres. For ¼ hr. 1 pers. 12, 2 pers. 18, 3—4 pers. 24 kr.; same from station to town; travelling bag 3, box 12 kr. — *Porter* into the town for luggage under 1 cwt. 12 kr.

Post Offices at the railway-station, and in the Fünferhaus at the back of the Rathhaus. Branch at the Spittler-Thor.

Telegraph Office in the Tuchhaus adjoining the Frauenkirche.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 37) by the Lorenzkirche, 'gallery noble' and best boxes 1 fl. 42, stalls 1 fl. 6, pit 36 kr. (performance begins at 7). — *Summer Theatre* at the Deutsche Hof, Pfannenschmidt-Strasse.

Permanent Exhibition of the Dürer Association (modern pictures) in the new Tuchhaus, by the Frauenkirche, open to members daily (except Sat.) 10—4; strangers are also readily admitted.

Nuremberg Wares. * *Wahnschaffe*, in the Josephi-Platz, carved wood of superior workmanship, not expensive; *Leger*, near the Fleischbrücke, an old baronial mansion in the Hirschelgasse. — **Ivory Carving:** *Behl*, Kaiser-Str.; *Ziener* and *Ellenberger*, Winkler-Str. 36. — **Fancy Articles:** *Schüssel*, at the Café Noris; *J. G. Kugler*, Königs-Str. — The *Schwabenmühle* in the Kaiser-Str. comprises a variety of handicrafts, the machinery of which is turned by the water of the Pegnitz; sale-rooms below. — * *Pickert*, in the Dürer-Platz, possesses a valuable collection of antiquities and curiosities. — **Lebkuchen** (a kind of gingerbread), a speciality of Nuremberg, may be purchased of *Metsger*, at the back of the Rathhaus; *Häberlein*, opposite the W. Portal of St. Sebaldus; *Funk*, Albert-Dürer-Platz, etc.

Principal Attractions: St. Lawrence (p. 49), Frauenkirche, especially the Portal (p. 50), Schöne Brunnen (p. 50), St. Sebaldus (p. 51), Burg (p. 53).

Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg* (114 ft.), popul. 82,929 (7000 Rom. Cath., 1200 Jews), was an independent town of the Empire down to 1806, since which it has belonged to Bavaria. No other German town is so well calculated to convey an idea of the wealth and importance of a mediæval city, as well as of the development of its taste for art.

This town, which owes its origin to the ancient castle, is first mentioned in history in the year 1050. Early in the twelfth century it became one of the free towns of the empire, and was often the residence of the Emperors Henry IV. and Barbarossa, from whom, as well as from Frederick II. (1219) and Louis the Bavarian (1314—47), it received many valuable privileges. The government was originally vested in the patrician families. These, however, were expelled by the civic guilds in 1348, but only to return and obtain a firmer grasp of the reins of power in the following year. The office of Burgrave, originally merely a deputy governing in the name of the emperor, was first held by Frederick I. (d. 1218) of the Zollern family under the Emp. Henry VI. These soon acquired independent power and in 1363 styled themselves 'Fürsten' or princes; but when, in 1415, Frederick VI. was invested by the Emp. Sigismund with the margraviate of Brandenburg, they formally ceded the citadel to the town (comp. p. 53). This gave rise to constant dissensions and bitter feuds between the town and the margraves Albrecht Achilles (1449) and Frederick (1502), but did not interfere with the continuous growth of the prosperity of the town, which at the beginning of the sixteenth century had become, next to Augsburg, the chief seat of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it attained its highest pitch of distinction in the sphere of art as well as of politics. The following painters flourished here almost contemporaneously, about the commencement of the 16th cent.: *Alb. Dürer* (d. 1528), his teacher *Mich. Wohlgemuth* (d. 1519), and his pupils *Kulmbach*, and *Altdorffer*; the sculptor *Adam Kraft* (d. 1507); the brass-founder *Peter Vischer* (1529) and his sons; the wood-carver *Veit Stoss*; the glass-painter *Hirschvogel*, and also the poet and minstrel *Hans Sachs* (d. 1576), all of whose works still enjoy a high reputation.

The principles of the Reformation found favour at Nuremberg as early as 1525, and in the following year Melancthon founded the Gymnasium. The discovery of the sea route to India somewhat impaired the

prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely during the Thirty Years' War, and during the 18th cent. its decline accelerated by the feeble rule of the patrician families. Since 1806, however, when Nuremberg became a Bavarian city, it has prospered greatly, and is now the most important seat of trade and manufacture in South Germany.

The **Fortifications**, the most interesting feature of the town, date from the middle ages, and are still in fair preservation. They consist of a rampart encircling the city, provided at intervals with towers of various forms, and of a dry moat 35 yds. wide and 50 ft. deep. The most picturesque parts are near the citadel, at the influx and efflux of the Pegnitz, and by the gates. A walk round the walls is strongly recommended, on account of the variety and beauty of their architectural effects. The four round towers at the Neue, Spittler, Frauen, and Laufer gates were built by Unger in 1455—68. The Wöhrder Thor and some other parts of the fortifications have recently been removed.

The *Pegnitz*, which is crossed by several bridges, divides the town into two nearly equal parts, the Lawrence and the Sebald sides. The single-arched *Fleischbrücke* is sometimes termed the 'Ponte Rialto' of Nuremberg, while the *Henkersteg* ('hangman's bridge'), leading from the old prisons to the Lawrence side, may be appropriately called a 'bridge of sighs.' Two obelisks on the *Carlsbrücke*, one with a dove and olive-branch, the other with the imperial eagle, are memorials of the visit of Emp. Charles VI. to Nuremberg.

From the **Railway Station** (Pl. 11) the traveller enters the town by the *Frauenthor* in a straight direction, and in 5 min. reaches the church of St. Lawrence. Pursuing the same direction, and crossing the Königs-Brücke, he next arrives at the Frauenkirche; then to the l., past the Schöne Brunnen, to the Rathhaus, St. Sebald's, Dürer's statue, Dürer's house, and the Burg. This order is accordingly observed in the following description.

The Gothic (Prot.) church of ***St. Lawrence** (Pl. 49), the finest in Nuremberg, was erected at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th cent. In 1403 the nave was widened and in 1459—77 entirely remodelled, and the whole edifice was carefully restored in 1824. Magnificent W. **Portal* (of 1332) with numerous sculptures, above it a superb rose window. The N. *Tower*, erected in 1283, and burned down in 1865, has since been re-erected. The sacristan, who lives in the Pfarrgässchen, L. 49, is generally to be found in the church in the forenoon (fee 18 kr.).

Interior. Beautiful stained glass in the eleven windows of the choir, recently restored; the finest that to the r. of the choir, with representation of the genealogy of Christ. Fine altar-pieces by Dürer and Wohlgemuth. The greatest work of art which the church possesses is the **Ciborium*, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, beautifully executed in stone in the Gothic style. It is in the form of a tower, 68 ft. in height, tapering upwards, and terminating in a crooked finial. It rests upon three kneeling figures, which represent the sculptor *Adam Kraft* and his two assistants, who were occupied in the work 1496—1500. In front of the altar,

suspended from the roof, is a curious work in carved wood with numerous figures, by *Veit Stoss*, representing the Salutation; another, bronzed, representing the Last Supper is to the l. on the opposite altar. The candelabrum in the choir is worthy of notice. Handsome modern pulpit and high altar by *Heideloff* and *Rolermundt*.

Opposite the church stands the *Nassauer Haus*, a fine Gothic building erected about 1400. The *Tugendbrunnen*, a fountain on the N. W. side of the church, with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1589.

The *Lorenzer Gasse* leads to the E. from St. Lawrence to the new Marien-Suburb. On the r., near the church is the *Theatre* (Pl. 37); in the Peter-Vischer-Gasse, opposite to it, is *Peter Vischer's House* (Pl. 41), indicated by an inscription.

The Gothic (Rom. Cath.) ***Frauenkirche** (Pl. 45) in the market-place, open 7—10 a. m., was erected in 1354—61, on the site of a synagogue destroyed during the persecutions of the Jews. Beautiful façade, with rich sculpturing on the W. vestibule by *Sebald Schonhover*. The interior, overladen with painting, contains an *Epitaphium of the Pergenstorfer family of 1498, by *A. Krafft*; in the l. aisle an altar-piece with wings, representing the Virgin and Child with saints, by *Wohlgemuth*. The high altar-piece, a winged picture on gold ground (Crucifixion, Annunciation, Resurrection), is the finest work of the Nuremberg school at the close of the 14th cent. Old stained glass, with numerous armorial bearings of Nuremberg families.

In the *Gänsemarkt*, at the back of the *Frauenkirche*, is an elegant little fountain-figure in bronze, by *Labenwolf*, a pupil of Vischer, termed the *Gänsemännchen* ('little goose-man'), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm. In the vicinity is the house of the poet *Hans Sachs* (Pl. 40), in the street named after him. In the *Spital-Platz*, opposite, is the new *Synagogue* (Pl. 52) in the Moorish style.

The ***Schöne Brunnen** (Pl. 33), opposite the *Frauenkirche*, erected in 1385—96, and entirely restored in 1821—24, is a Gothic column, 63 ft. in height, adorned with numerous figures. The statues below represent seven electors and nine heroes (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis; Jud. Maccabæus, Josuah, David; Cesar, Alexander, Hector); those above, Moses and the seven prophets.

Wiss's House (Pl. 39), between the *Schöne Brunnen* and the *Rathhaus*, was erected in the Gothic style by *Heideloff* in 1853.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 31) was erected in 1619 in the Italian Renaissance style. The great hall belongs to an older part of the building erected in 1522, and is adorned with frescoes by *Dürer*, representing the triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian, town-musicians and minstrels, and the discomfiture of Midas; it also contains stained glass by *Hirschvogel*, etc. On the central buttress is represented an execution by the guillotine (1522), which proves that this terrible instrument is not a modern invention, as is generally supposed.

The **Gallery of Art** occupies the second floor. The ceiling of the long corridor is adorned with a relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by Kern in 1649. On the wall a plan of Vienna in 1749. To the l., *1st Room* (finely carved wooden ceiling): 1. Altarpiece of Landau (Crucifixion) in a handsome framework of wood; *Madonna, statue in wood, sculptor unknown (about 1500); the celebrated *Rosenkranz by Veit Stoss, a large tableau in several compartments, representing the life of Christ, the Last Judgment, figures of saints, etc.; reliquaries of the 14th century; *models in wood, by Flötner (16th century); Coronation of the Virgin, Relief by Veit Stoss; fine windows by Maurer and Hirschvogel. In the centre of the room a bronze statuette of Apollo, by Peter Vischer (fountain-figure, 1502); Plan of Nuremberg in 1613, carved in wood by Beham; Model of the Gänsemännchen (p. 50); goblets of the now dissolved city guilds; Relief representing the environs of Salzburg; two drinking-cups of embossed silver, attributed to W. Jamnitzer (probably Dutch); two lizards by the same; small bronze casts (Dog, Cupid) by Peter Vischer. Also a collection of wood-cuts and copper-plate engravings by Dürer. — Picture-Gallery. On the r.: *2nd Room*: 1. *Burgkmair*, Madonna; 7. *Kulmbach*, Duke Frederick of Saxony; 19. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; 23. *Denner*, Old man; 26. *Canaletto*, Regatta at Venice; 34. *Kupetzky*, Portrait of himself; 40. *Schalken*, Magdalene. — *3rd* (narrow) *Room*: *85, *86: *Dürer*, The emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund; 80. *Wohlgemuth*, Christ the judge of the world. — *4th Room*: 61. *Pencz*, Erasmus of Rotterdam; 94. *H. Burgkmair* (1536), Large woodcut representing the tournament at Augsburg on the occasion of the accession of Charles V.; 74. *Maar*, The Schöne Brunnen (see above); 48. *Sandart*, Banquet in the Rathhaus on the occasion of the Peace of Westphalia, with 47 portraits; at the table in front are Ottavio Piccolomini, the Count Palatine Charles Gustavus, afterwards king of Sweden, and the Elector Palatine Charles Lewis.

The *Fountain* in the court is by *Labenwolf*, 1556. The elegant Gothic balustrades on the bow-windows in the S.E. corner of the court are noticeable. Beneath the Rathhaus are subterranean passages leading to the old dungeons, which the curious visitor may inspect.

The Gothic (Prot.) church of ***St. Sebaldus** (Pl. 51), with its two choirs was erected in the 13th cent. on the model of the cathedral of Bamberg. The W. choir is Romanesque, the nave is in the transition style, while the present E. choir was re-erected in the pure Gothic style in 1361—77. The sacristan is generally to be found in the church (18 kr.); visitors knock at one of the side-doors.

Exterior. The visitor should inspect the N. Portal, or 'Bride's Door'; the sculptures in half relief on the buttresses of the E. choir, representing the Passion; 'Schreyer Monument' (opposite the Rathhaus), a magnificent Entombment with numerous life-size figures in stone, executed in 1492 by *Adam Kraft*, his master-piece; the Last Judgment over the S. entrance. — *Interior.* Reliefs by *Adam Kraft*: Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas, sculptures in the E. choir; near them the 'Markgrafenfenster', a fine stained glass window executed by *Hirschvogel* in 1515, representing the Margrave Frederick of Ansbach and Baireuth, with his wife and eight children; also several good altarpieces, especially a winged picture on the N. wall, painted in 1513 by *Hans v. Kulmbach*, from drawings attributed to *Dürer*, probably the master's finest work; Crucifix, and figures in wood, of the Virgin and St. John over the high altar, by *Veit Stoss*. *Modern high altar in wood (1821) by *Rotermundt* and *Heideloff*. — **St. Sebald's Monument* (8 tons in weight, for which the administrators of the church paid a sum equivalent to 266 l.), regarded by *Kugler* (Hist. of Art) as the most exquisite gem of German art, is the master-piece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, and was completed by him, with the assistance of his five sons, in 1519, after thirteen years' labour. The 12 Apostles in niches around the sarcophagus

containing the relics of the saint are admirable; 12 smaller figures of church-fathers and prophets, about 70 fantastic representations of genii, mermaids, animals, etc., mingled with flowers and foliage, also merit minute examination. The miracles performed by the saint are the subject of the reliefs below the sarcophagus. In a niche beneath, on the side towards the altar, is the artist himself with apron and chisel, a beautifully executed statuette. Near the fine modern wooden pulpit is an Entombment, attributed to *Dürer*, with the armorial bearings of the Holzschuher family. The *Löffelholz-Chapel* at the W. end of the nave contains a remarkable and interesting copper font, with figures, in which Emp. Wenzel was baptized in 1631, the most ancient specimen of the metal workmanship of Nuremberg.

The *Parsonage of St. Sebald*, on the W. side, with its picturesque Gothic bow-window, dating from 1318, was once occupied by Melchior Pfünzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the '*Tewrdannkh*', an allegorical narration of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by the Emp. Maximilian I.

Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the pretty Gothic chapel of **St. Maurice** (Pl. 8), erected in 1354, and now employed as a picture-gallery (Sund. and Wed. 10 1/2—12 o'cl. gratis; at other times fee 18—24 kr.), containing works by old German masters, some of them from the Boisserée collection.

The following pictures are perhaps the finest, beginning on the l.: 8. *Cologne School*, Madonna; 17. *Mabuse*, Holy Family; 22. *J. v. Eyck* (?), Portrait of Cardinal Bourbon; 23. *Memling* (?), Resurrection; 37. Adoration of the Magi, master unknown; 43. *Swabian School*, Apostles and Saints; 44. *Burgkmair*, St. Christopher and St. Veit; 45, 53, 74. 80. *Wohlgenuth*, Four large pictures of Saints; 49, 50. *Holbein the Elder*, Martyrdom of St. James and St. Andrew; *57. *Kulmbach*, Zacharias and Elizabeth; 58. *Zeitblom*, St. Margaret; *64 *Dürer*, Pietà; 65. *Zeitblom*, St. Ursula; 69. *Amberger*, Christian II. of Denmark; 70, 89, 119. *Holbein the Younger*, Portraits; *71. *Kulmbach*, 88. Benedict and Willibald; *73. *Cranach*, Woman taken in adultery; 76. *Pencz*, St. Jerome; 77. *Schäublen*, Liberation of St. Peter (with portrait of *Dürer*); 96. *Herten*, Saints; *102. *Dürer*, Ecce Homo; 105. *Burgkmair*, St. Sebastian; 113. *Cranach*, Portrait; 117. *Cranach*, Old man jesting; 124. *Grün*, Madonna; 131. *Cranach*, Entombment; 132. *Burgkmair*, Madonna; 136, 140. *Hans Grimmel*, Portraits of himself and his wife.

A house to the S. W. of St. Sebald's, at the corner of the Winkler-Str., bears an inscription designating it, by order of King Lewis, as once the dwelling of the bookseller '*John Palm, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806*'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the '*Degradation of Germany*', written in a tone displeasing to the Emperor, who accordingly caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot.

On the opposite building, over the gateway of the old *Stadt-wage*, or civic weighing-house, is a good relief by *Krafft*, of 1497, indicative of the object of the building. In the vicinity is the house in which *Dürer* was born, with inscription.

***Dürer's Statue** (Pl. 10) was designed by the eminent *Rauch*. About a hundred paces farther on in the Bergstrasse is *Dürer's House* (Pl. 9), at the corner of the Alb.-Dürer-Strasse, No. 376, near the Thiergärtner-Thor, and immediately below the Burg. It has been the property of the town since 1816.

The *Fleischbank*, a building of considerable architectural interest, near the *Fleischbrücke*, contains the **Bavarian Gewerbe-Museum** (Industrial Museum, open Mon., Tues., and Wed. 2—5, Sun. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$), in which a collection of specimens of industrial products, ancient and modern, is being formed. A room already completed contains models of modern machines and implements, carved and inlaid furniture, ancient pottery, majolica, German and Venetian glass, embossed metal-work, casts of the Hildesheim treasure, etc.

The *Collections of Colonel v. Gemming* near the *Fleischbrücke*, St. Lawrence side, No. 3, may be visited. Most of the objects are for sale.

The *Private Collections* (artistic and historical) of *Baron Bibra* (Bergstrasse 418, Pl. 5) and the banker *Herr Merkel* (Weinmarkt 97, Pl. 23; Frid. 11—12) are also shown to strangers.

The *Natural History Museum* (Pl. 36) of the brothers Sturm. Panier-Platz 709, will interest the scientific traveller (24 kr.).

The ***Burg**, or *Imperial Castle* (Pl. 32), founded in 1024 by Emp. Conrad II. and extended by Fred. Barbarossa in 1158, presented to King Max by the city, and by his order restored in 1854—1855 in the Gothic style, rises on a sandstone rock to the N. of the town. The castellan *Kellner* (an artist in stained glass) lives on the r. by the castle-gate (24 kr.).

The venerable *Lime-tree* in the court is said to have been planted 800 years ago by the Empress Cunigunde. A niche in the wall contains a statue of the Saxon ambassador *Glansdorf*, who died at Nuremberg during the Thirty Years' War. In the Audience Chamber several old German pictures by *Wohlgemuth*, *Kulmbach*, *Burgkmair*, *Schäuffelin*, and *Cranach*. The *Kaisercapelle* (see below) contains numerous reliefs in wood. — A beautiful and extensive prospect, with varying foreground, is obtained from the windows of some of these apartments, but the finest point of view is the new balcony on the N.W. side of the castle. The *Vestnerthorthurm*, on the side towards the town (custodian 9 kr.), is another fine point. The *Heidenthurm*, by the castle-gate, is the oldest part of the building. It contains two late Romanesque chapels, one above the other; the lower is *St. Margaret's Chapel*, date 10th cent.; the upper, *St. Otmar's Chapel*, date 13th cent., with pointed vaulting resting on slender marble columns with Romanesque capitals. The fortifications on the N. side are on Dürer's system.

On the E. wall of the castle, by the pentagonal tower, two hoof-shaped impressions are shown, which are said to have been left by the horse of a robber-knight who was brought here as a prisoner in the 16th cent., but escaped by leaping over the moat. This incident gave rise to a sarcastic proverb: 'The Nurembergers hang no man, unless they have caught him'. — The *Well* is 300 ft. deep; candles are usually lowered into it to show its great depth (12 kr.). — On the r., at the entrance to the Burg, is Geuter's *Collection of Instruments of Torture* (12 kr.).

The Count of Zollern was invested by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1273 with the dignity of Burggrave (i. e. governor of the castle) of Nuremberg. The Burggrave Frederick VI., from whom the present royal family of Prussia descends, was created Elector of Brandenburg by the Emp. Sigismund in 1415 (comp. p. 48).

The *Fröschtthurm* near the Maxthor, a few min. walk to the E. of the Burg, contains a *Torture Chamber* (Pl. 21), or collection

of instruments of torture in their original forms, arranged progressively up to the terrible 'Iron Virgin' (a hollow figure with projecting knives in the interior, into which malefactors were thrust). Visitors ring at a gate in the wall to the l., at the corner (fee 12 kr.).

The ground-floor of the old Dominican monastery at the lower end of the Burgstrasse contains the *Rotermundt Collection* of casts of ancient sculptures of Nuremberg (for sale; adm. gratis).

The upper floor contains the **Town Library** (open Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10—12), comprising 40,000 vols. and 800 MSS., among which are several of great value; missals, and well-executed miniatures by Glockenton, a miniature-painter of Nuremberg; also early specimens of typography, e. g. the *Rationale* of Durandus, one of the first books printed by Guttenberg; autographs of Luther, Melancthon, etc.; various curiosities, old astronomical instruments, medals, etc.

On the W. side of the castle is the *Thiergärtner-Thor*, beyond which a road leads from the Pilatus-Haus to the l., then to the r., passing *Krafft's Stations*, with reliefs in stone on seven pillars, and the 'Mt. Calvary' also by Krafft, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **St. John's Cemetery** (Pl. I, A). The Gothic *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* (Pl. 47) of 1390, on the l. before the cemetery is reached, contains a fine altar in carved wood by *Veit Stoss*, the double wings painted by *Wohlgemuth* (custodian 12 kr.).

The *Holzschuher Chapel* contains a good Entombment with 15 life-size figures by *Krafft* (Joseph of Arimathea is a portrait of Krafft himself). *Dürer*, his friend *Pirkheimer*, *Veit Stoss*, and several other eminent men are buried in this cemetery.

The *Cemetery of St. Rochus*, another large burial-ground, contains the grave of the celebrated *Peter Vischer* (9th stone on the r.). The chapel contains an interesting altar.

St. Ægidius (Pl. 3), a Benedictine church, originally a Romanesque basilica, erected in 1140, and burned down in 1697, was rebuilt in 1711—18 in the degraded style of that period. It contains an altar-piece by *Van Dyck*, the Body of Christ in the arms of the Virgin; at the back of the altar two reliefs in bronze by *P. Vischer* and his son. Adjacent is the late Romanesque *Eucharius-Capelle*. In the Gothic *Tetzel-Capelle* a Coronation of the Virgin in stone, by *Krafft*.

In front of the adjacent *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school (Pl. 15), is a statue of Melancthon, its supposed founder.

Three **Private Houses** in this neighbourhood are of interesting construction. The courts in the interior and the bow windows should be particularly observed. *Fuchs's House* (Pl. 27), to the N. of, and nearly opposite St. Ægidius, erected in 1605; *Krafft's House* (Pl. 24), Theresien-Str. 573; *Petersen's House* (Pl. 29), in the Panier-Platz.

The *Landauer Monastery* (Pl. 20) is now a well organised *School of Art*. The *Chapel*, erected in 1507, contains a fine vaulting, supported by two spiral columns.

The ***Germanic Museum** (Pl. 14; daily, 9—1 and 2—5, in winter 2—4 o'clock, adm. 30 kr.), an institution for the promotion of German historical research, is established in a suppressed Carthusian monastery, a Gothic building of the 14th cent. with fine cloisters. Catalogue 12 kr.

The *Great Cloister* contains casts of tombstones, architectural fragments, etc. — On the l.: *1st Room*. Costumes, etc. — On the r.: *2nd Room*. Ante-Christian antiquities, flint and bronze weapons and tools, and trinkets. — On the l.: *3rd and 4th Cabinets*. Stoves and stove bricks. — *5th*. Renaissance furniture. — *6th*. Locksmith's work. — *7th*. (corner room). This apartment is termed the '*Wilhelmshalle*', from a window presented by the Emp. William in 1860, representing the foundation of the monastery in 1381 by the Burggrave Frederick of Nuremberg, executed at Berlin from designs by Kreling. Capture of Francis I. of France at Pavia, a cartoon by Lindenschmitt. — The other cells of the cloister are walled up. On the S. side are specimens of ancient stained glass. Then to the r. in the *Small Cloister* is a collection of weapons. To the l., in the — *8th Room*, Instruments of torture. — *9th*. Household utensils, furniture, etc., comprising many objects of great value. — Then to the r. through the small cloister into the *10th Room*, or *Hall*, formerly the church, where the larger sculptures are placed, some of which are good original statues and reliefs. On the S. side is a **mural painting* by Kaulbach representing Emp. Otho III. opening the tomb of Charlemagne, symbolical of the object of the institution to bring to light the treasures of the past.

The small chapels on the r. and l. of the choir contain ecclesiastical antiquities, among which (to the l.) is the silver mounted casket in which the imperial jewels were formerly deposited; a procession banner painted by Dürer, etc. — Adjoining the S. chapel is the *13th Room*, at present containing specimens of cloth, embroidery, etc. — Stairs to the *Upper Floor* ascend from the 2nd and 8th rooms. Ascending from the latter, the visitor first enters the *14th Room*, an apartment containing maps, plans, documents, etc. — *15th*. Early typography, engravings (a collection of great value, comprising many rarities). — *16th*. Musical instruments, old costumes. — Then by the W. gallery of the church (with bindings of books and historical pictures) to the *18th and 19th Rooms*, containing pictures, few of them of great value: 1161. *Prague School* (?beginning of 15th cent.), Entombment of Mary; 1165. *School of the Cologne Master Stephen*, Christ crucified, with saints, a winged picture; 1178. *Dürer*, Emp. Maximilian I. — At the end of the *19th Room* (or 2nd Cabinet) is ***Dürer's* celebrated portrait of the Burgomaster Holzschuher, painted in 1526, one of the master's finest works (the custodian uncovers the picture).

The extensive *Manufactories* of Nuremberg are outside of the town. *Cramer-Klett's* establishment, chiefly for the manufacture of railway carriages, outside the Wöhrder Thor, employs 3600 workmen. On the S. side, beyond the Färber-Thor, near the railway, is *Zeltner's* extensive ultra-marine manufactory. The largest breweries are *Henninger's* in the Maxfeld, outside the Lauferthor, and *Tucher's* at the *Unschlithaus*, an architecturally interesting building in the Unschlitt-Markt (Pl. D, 3).

The most popular resorts near Nuremberg are the *Köchert-Zwinger* at the Spittler-Thor and the *Rosenau*, both on the W. side of the town, near *Wiss's Turkish Villa*. Another very favourite point is the *Alte Feste* (old fortress), about 6 M. from Nuremberg, and 2¼ M. from Fürth, where Wallenstein was stationed during the battle of 1632 (comp. p. 41). Extensive prospect from the tower.

Franconian Switzerland.

The small hilly district dignified with this hardly appropriate title (1600 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent*, and its wooded heights, forming the W. spurs of the Fichtelgebirge, and situated nearly in the centre of a triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Baireuth, is principally indebted for its reputation to its remarkable *Stalactite Caverns*, containing remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are preserved in almost every museum in Europe. The limestone and dolomite rock formations are also picturesque, occasionally assuming the most grotesque shapes.

This district may be visited from Nuremberg in $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 days. The finest points are accessible to pedestrians only. The services of a guide (seldom necessary) may generally be procured for $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. per day.

Railway to *Forchheim* (p. 46); omnibus thence twice daily in summer (one-horse carr. 6 fl.) through the pleasant *Wiesenthal*, by *Reut*, *Kirchrehnbach*, and *Ebermannstadt* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Streitberg* (**Kurhaus*, baths and whey-cure, R. 7 fl. per week; **Goldenes Kreuz*, comfortable, high charges; the proprietor Dr. Weber has a good collection of the natural curiosities of the district. — **Goldner Bär*, or *Post*, moderate; *Adler*), a prettily situated village. Above it rises the ruined *Streitburg*, commanding a fine view. A still better point is the *Guckhüll*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Streitberg. Pleasant walk through the *Lange Thal* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schönsteinhöhle*, a grotto with fine stalactites (guide for one pers. 36. for several 12 kr. each).

Diligence to Muggendorf three times daily in 40 min. (12 kr.). Good road through the *Wiesenthal*. On a rock to the l. is the extensive ruin of *Neideck*.

($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Muggendorf* (**Kurhaus*; *Hôtel Schüler*; *Stern*), prettily situated, is a good centre for excursions. Below it ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is the *Rosenmüller's Höhle*, the entrance to which is visible to the l. from the road (guide and lights for 1—6 pers. 1 fl. 12 kr.). It contains fine stalactites and fossil remains of animals. The *Oswaldshöhle* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) may be visited also, if time permit. Near it are the *Wundershöhle* and *Witzenhöhle*. The latter is said to contain a heathen altar(?).

At Muggendorf the road divides. The branch to the r. leads through the *Wiesenthal* to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Burg Gailenreuth* and (3 M.) *Gössweinstein*. The road to the l. crosses the hills towards the E. to (3 M.) *Toos*. From Toos a road leads to the r., just beyond the village, to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Engelhardsberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from which rise the bold *Adlerstein* and the *Quakenschloss*, a jagged grauwacke rock. To the N. of the village rises the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Riesenburg*, a wild group of dolomite rocks rendered accessible by paths and bridges (key at the village, 12 kr.). Charming view of the *Schotter* or *Schauder-Thal*, into which we now descend. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the poor *Toos Inn* is reached, where a key of the Riesenburg is also kept.

Here begins the picturesque *Rabenecker Thal*, watered by the *Wiesent*, and enclosed by dolomite rocks of most fantastic forms. The traveller quits the road (which goes on to Waischenfeld, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND

1:100,000
Topographical



at a mill ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), ascends past the partially preserved *Burg Rabeneck* to the level hill top, passes ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schönhof*, and reaches ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Burg Rabenstein* (Inn), a pinnaced castle restored in 1836, looking down upon the *Ahornthal*, 160 feet below. The custodian shows the remains of antediluvian animals found in the caves, and conducts the visitor to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sophien* or *Rabenstein Cavern*, the most interesting in the district owing to the abundance of fossil bones and the perfection of the stalactites it contains. An hour is required to explore it (fee $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. and upwards according to the number of candles required). The *Ludwigshöhle* on the opposite side of the *Ahornthal* hardly merits a visit.

The traveller should now cross the hill separating the *Ahornthal* and *Wiesenthal* to (1 hr.) **Waischenfeld** (*Hoffmann*; *Krauss*), pleasantly situated on the *Wiesent*, and environed with watch-towers and ruined castles. The *Försterhöhle* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; key at *Krauss's Inn*; one pers. 48, each additional visitor 12 kr.) somewhat resembles a cathedral, and contains good stalactites. — Post-omnibus hence to *Baireuth* (p. 158), daily in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (48 kr.).

Pedestrians are recommended to walk back from *Rabenstein* via ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gössweinstein* to (3 hrs.) *Streitberg*. Thus: from *Rabenstein* back towards *Schönhof* for a few min., then to the l. by a footpath to *Ober-Ailsfeld*, crossing a hill of moderate height; finally skirting the wood and descending to **Tüchersfeld**, a village most picturesquely situated on the *Püttlach*. A narrow path leads through the romantic valley of the latter in 1 hr. to *Pottenstein* (*Distler*), a prettily situated little town, with a considerable ruined castle. From this place to *Betzenstein*, *Plech*, and *Velden*, see p. 148.

At *Tüchersfeld* the road crosses the *Püttlach* and ascends rapidly to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Gössweinstein** (**Post*, moderate), where there is an imposing pilgrimage-church. The *Schloss* commands a *view (from a projecting rock with a balustrade) of the greater part of the *Franconian Switzerland*, including the beautiful valleys of the *Ailsbach*, *Wiesent*, and *Püttlach* (in the latter *Schloss Pottenstein*), which converge at *Tüchersfeld*. Another hour may be devoted to the *Ludwigshöhe* and the *Kreuz*. The *Oelberg* on the way to the former affords a pleasing view.

Near *Burg Gailenreuth*, 1 hr. from *Gössweinstein*, is situated the *Gailenreuth*, or *Zoolith Cavern* (the forester at the castle acts as guide; one pers. 48, each additional pers. 12 kr.), which has attained an European celebrity in consequence of the investigation of *Cuvier* and other eminent naturalists. It consists of three or four storeys, one above the other, each containing various chambers where numerous remains of bears, lions, wolves, hyænas, etc. are still found. These wild beasts probably lived in the caves to which they brought their prey, and where they afterwards themselves died. There are several other caverns here of the same character, such as the *Kapps-Höhle* (difficult of access), containing beautiful stalactites.

Scientific men are strongly recommended to visit these interesting and instructive caves; the ordinary traveller will probably be satisfied with the Sophienhöhle (see above). — From Gailenreuth the traveller returns to Muggendorf in 1 hr. by *Baumdorf* and through the Wiesenthal.

13. From Nuremberg to Augsburg.

Railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 9 fl. 24, 6 fl. 15, 4 fl. 12 kr.

From Nuremberg to stat. *Nördlingen*, see R. 9.

Stat. *Harburg* is a small town inhabited chiefly by Jews. On a rock to the r. stands the picturesque old castle of that name, the property of Prince Wallerstein, and the seat of the authorities of the district. The fertile valley of the winding *Wörnitz*, which the train frequently crosses, is now traversed.

Stat. *Donauwörth* (**Krebs*; *Post*) is a small town on the *Danube*. The buildings of the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the Holy Cross are now the property of Prince Wallerstein. A chapel adjoining the abbey-church contains the sarcophagus of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Lewis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of adultery. The fortress of *Mangoldstein*, where the execution took place, to the r. near the station, was destroyed by Emp. Albert I. in 1308, and the ruins were removed in 1818. A cross now marks the site. The *Schellenberg*, which rises above the station, was stormed with severe loss by Lewis of Baden in 1704. Its capture formed a prelude to the disastrous battle of Hühstadt (see below).

The Danube from Donauwörth to Ratisbon.

Steamboat to Ratisbon daily in summer at 8. 30. a. m., in 8—9 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 57 kr. Restaurant on board. Dinner at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 12 kr. — The hours of arrival at each place are given approximately.

The Danube, which is 110 yds. in width at Donauwörth, winds very considerably in its course to Ratisbon (85 M. by water). As far as Weltenburg the banks are generally flat. Thence downwards the scenery is picturesque.

1. *Schloss Schönleitheim*, on the hill; near it the ruin of *Kreischbach*.

(9. 45) 1. *Marxheim*, opposite the influx of the *Lech*.

1. *Berchtoldsheim*, with a château of Countess Dumoulin.

1. *Stepberg*, the property of Count Arco.

The r. bank becomes more hilly, and the river contracts.

(11) r. *Neuburg* (*Post*), a pleasant town with 6390 inhab., on the slope of a wooded hill. The royal Schloss on the height contains a collection of portraits and armour.

The banks again become flat. To the S. extends the *Donaumoos*, a marshy district 60 M. in circumference, now partially drained and cultivated.

(12. 30) 1. *Ingolstadt* (p. 65). Here the river is crossed by the iron bridge of the Munich and Nuremberg Railway. On the r. bank is the strongly fortified tête-de-pont and the Tilly Reduit.

(1. 30) r. *Vohburg* (with bridge). At the small village of *Pförring*, situated below (1.) *Wackerstein*, but not visible from the steamer, are the remains of the Roman fort *Epona*. On the mountains below

1. *Hienheim* the Roman frontier-wall, termed the *Teufelsmauer*, or *Pfahlgraben*, begins to be traceable. It was originally a lofty rampart of

earth (*Limes Imperii Romani*), extending from this neighbourhood to the Seven Mts. near Bonn, designed to prevent the incursions of the Germanic tribes, and was subsequently strengthened with towers and forts by the Emp. Probus.

The river contracts. A small cannon is generally fired as the boat enters a rocky ravine, on the E. side of which rises the imposing and most picturesquely situated Benedictine Abbey of

(2. 45) r. *Wettenburg*. Interior uninteresting. A fragment of Roman masonry adjoins the building. Near it is a marble quarry.

The barren and rugged rocks, the gorges and summits of which are wooded, rise abruptly from the river to a height of 300—400 ft. Each of the more conspicuous rocks is named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance, such as the *Three Brothers*, *Maiden*, *Peter and Paul*, *Pulpit*, *Napoleon*, etc. The passage through this defile hardly occupies 10 min. Towards the end of it the *Befreiungshalle*, on the *Michaelsberg* comes in sight.

(3) 1. *Kelheim* (**Deutscher Hof*; **Ehrenthaller*, at the Donauthor) is a busy little town with partially preserved walls and gates, at the influx of the *Altmühl*, and through it of the *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 46) into the Danube. The market is adorned with statues of Lewis I. and Maximilian II. by *Halbig*.

The **Befreiungshalle* ('Hall of Liberation'), a magnificent classical edifice, designed by Gärtner and Klenze, was founded by Lewis I. in 1842, and inaugurated on 18th Oct. 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic. A rotunda, 191 ft. in height is borne by a substruction 23 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps. On the exterior are 18 colossal figures, emblematical of different German provinces; in front of, and below these, 18 candelabra; on the coping above the external arcade, 18 trophies. The interior, which is entirely lined with coloured marble, contains *34 Victories in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler; between these are 17 bronze shields made of the metal of captured French guns, bearing names of victories. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height, with bases and capitals of white marble. The richly fretted dome, 70 ft. in height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a cupola 19 ft. in diameter. Opposite the portal is a stair ascending to the inner gallery which affords a good survey of the interior (fine echo). A narrow stair leads thence to the outer gallery, where a view of the valleys of the Danube and *Altmühl* is enjoyed. — Admission daily 8—12 and 2—6 o'clock. The custodian (fee) lives in a house a short distance to the l. — From the steamboat-pier the traveller turns to the l.; then, after 50 paces, to the r. in front of the abbey-church; the first path to the l. leads thence to the Hall in 20 min.

Below Kelheim a railway-bridge is passed through. The valley expands. The banks become flatter, but are picturesque at places. Before the steamer reaches

(4) r. *Abbach*, with its conspicuous modern church, an inscription on the rocks records the construction of the road by the Elector Charles Theodore. Farther down rises a watch-tower 150 ft. in height, termed the *Hungerthurm*, or *Heinrichsburg*.

r. *Oberndorf*. Above the (l.) mouth of the *Naab* at *Gross-Prüfening*, the Nuremberg and Ratisbon railway crosses the river. To the r., on the hills at some distance inland, rises a once wealthy Benedictine Abbey, now the property of Baron Zuylen.

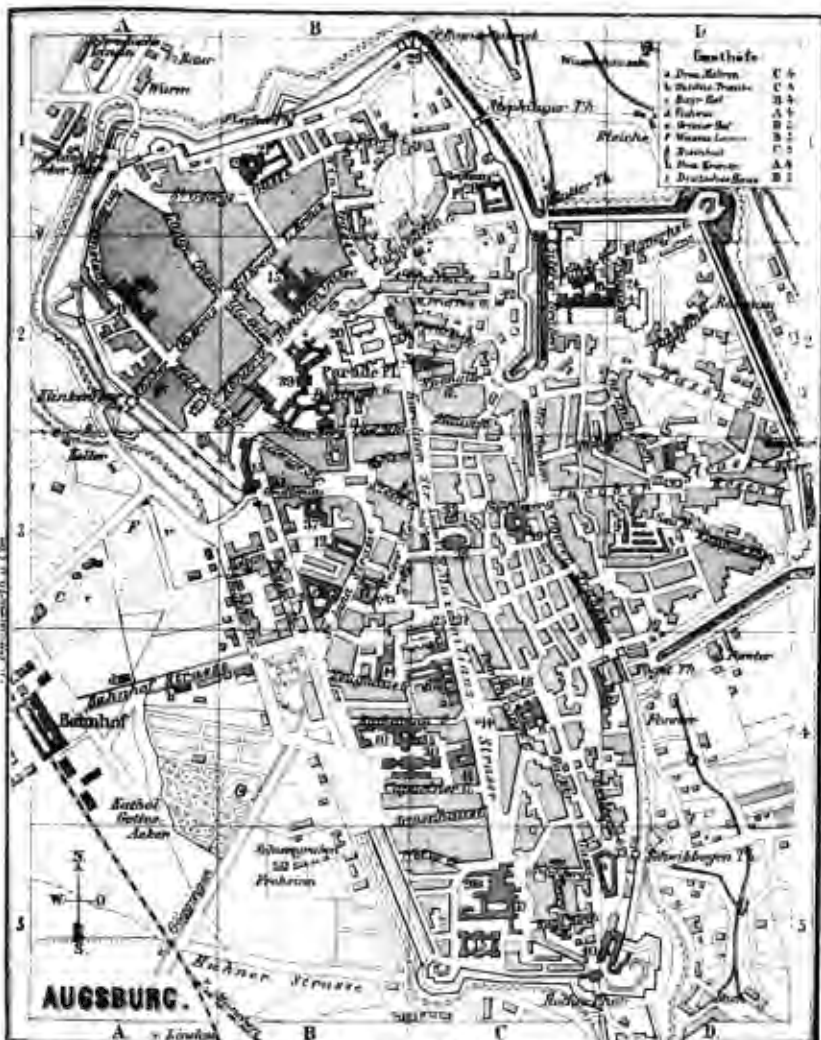
(5½) r. *Ratisbon*, see p. 68. The landing-place is above the bridge.

The train now crosses the Danube, then the *Schmutter*. To the r. in the valley of the Danube the church-towers of *Blenheim* and *Höchstädt* are visible, where in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 the Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Villars gained a victory here over the Imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the

Elector and Marshal Tallard were signally defeated, almost on the same spot, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, 13th Aug., 1704. To the l., on the opposite bank of the *Lech*, the plain of which the line now traverses, rises the church of *Rain*, where Tilly in his 73rd year, whilst defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus, received the wound of which he died at Ingolstadt, 23rd Apr., 1632. The train now passes *Nordendorf* (r. the suppressed nunnery of *Holzen*, now the château of a Count Fischler), *Meitingen* (r. on the height the castle of *Markt*, once a Roman fort, the property of Prince Fugger), and *Gersthofen*, and crosses the *Wertach*, near its union with the Lech.

Augsburg. Hotels. *DREI MOHREN (Pl. a), R. 1 fl., L. 15, B. 30, A. 24 kr., one of the oldest hosteleries in Germany. The room in which Count Fugger once entertained Emp. Charles V. still exists in its original condition. Curious visitors' book, containing autographs of princes, generals, and many eminent men. Numerous wings, Italian, and even Greek. *GOLDNE TRAUBE (Pl. b), R. 42, L. 9, B. 24 kr.; *BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. c), *VICTORIA HOTEL (Pl. d), new, both near the station, R. 48 kr. to 1 fl. D. 1 fl. 12 kr.; *GRÜNER HOF (Pl. e), near the Rathhaus; WEISSES LAMM (Pl. f); *EISENHUT (Pl. g), moderate; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. i); DREI KRONEN (Pl. k). — **Restaurants.** *Augusta* and *Stötter* in the Fugger-Str.; *Mussbeck* and *Bavaria* in the Maximilians-Str.; *Grünes Haus*, St. Anna-Str.; *Rathskeller*, under the Rathhaus. — **Fiacre** for 1—2 pers. 15 kr. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to or from the station 15 kr.; each box 6 kr.

Augsburg (1506 ft.), with 50,451 inhab. ($\frac{1}{3}$ Prot.), the Roman *Augusta Vindelicorum*, situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech*, was a free imperial city in the middle ages, and the great centre of the traffic between N. Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara v. Detten to Elector Frederick the Victorious of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria; and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; and they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. A separate quarter of Augsburg, founded by Joh. Jacob Fugger 'the Rich' in 1519, is still called the *Fuggerei* (Jacobi suburb, Pl. 25), closed by its own gates, and consisting of 53 small houses, tenanted at a merely nominal rent by indigent Rom. Cath. citizens. The exterior of many of the buildings of Augsburg still recal its ancient magnificence, being adorned with curious old frescoes of the 16th and 17th cent., most of which however are now dingy and decayed. The old fortifications are being removed, and handsome new streets are being erected on their site.



AUGSBURG.

1. Agnes Brunner-Bau	B 3	15. Auerer	B 2 B 3 C 3	29. Lucy im Land	B C 1
2. Augustus Brunner	C 3	16. Auererhaus	C 2	30. Misch	B C 1
3. St. Ulrich (Anlagenbau)	B 3	17. Auerer (Postel N)	B 3	31. Misch Brunner	C 1
4. St. Ulrich (Postel)	C 2	18. Auerer	C 1	32. Misch	C 3
5. Brun	C 2	19. Auerer (Postel N)	C 4	33. Misch Brunner	C 3
6. Brun Brunner-Eiser	C 1	20. Brun	B 2	34. Philippine Brunner-Bau	B C 1
7. Brun Brunner	C 1	21. Brun Brunner	B 1	35. Philippine Brunner-Schule	B C 1
8. Brun Brunner	C 1	22. Brun Brunner	B 2	36. Brunner	C 3
9. Brun Brunner	C 1	23. Brun Brunner	D 3	37. Brunner	C 3
10. Brun Brunner	B 1	24. Brun Brunner	D 2	38. Brunner	C 3
11. Brun Brunner	A 2	25. Brun Brunner	C 3	39. Brunner Brunner	B 3
12. Brun Brunner	B 3	26. Brun Brunner	C 3	40. Brunner	C 3
13. Brun Brunner	B 3	27. Brun Brunner	D 1	41. Brunner	C 3
14. Brun Brunner	C 1	28. Brun Brunner	C 1	42. Brunner	D 3

At Augsburg Charles V. held his famous diets; that of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the estates the '*Augsburg Confession*', a reformed creed framed by Melancthon; that of 1548, at which the '*Interim*' was issued; and that of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded. The delivery of the Confession probably took place in a hall of the episcopal palace, which is now a royal residence.

The principal street is the handsome, broad *Maximilians-Strasse* (between the Maximilians-Platz and the Ludwigs-Platz), with its continuation, the busy *Karolinen-Strasse*. At the N. end of the latter rises the

Cathedral (Pl. 20), an irregular Gothic pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, begun in 995, consecrated in 1006, and altered 1321—1431. It now consists of nave with low vaulting, borne by square pillars, and double aisles separated by slender round columns with foliage-capitals. Both the choirs are raised. The N. and S. portals of the higher E. choir, with sculptures of the 15th cent., are worthy of careful inspection. The metal wings of the doors of the S. aisle, dating from 1070 (?), contain representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc., in 35 sections. Fine stained glass, ancient and modern. The altar-pieces are of the Upper German School (*Holbein the Elder*, *Amberger*, etc.). On the posterior wall of the N. aisle is a '*Catalogus Episcoporum Augustensium*', comprising the portraits of the bishops from 596 down to the present day. The fine cloisters on the N. side (late Gothic, 1474—1510) contain tombstones, some of which are of great antiquity.

At the back of the cathedral, in the Parade-Platz, is the *Royal Palace* (Pl. 39); to the E., in the Karolinen-Platz, the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 4).

At the S. end of the Karolinen-Str. is the *Ludwigs-Platz*, the busiest part of the town, in the centre of which rises the *Fountain of Augustus*, the founder of the city, whose statue was cast by the Dutch master Gerhardt in 1549. On the r. is the *Exchange* (Pl. 5); on the l. the *Perlach-Thurm* (Pl. 33), a clock-tower, erected in 1063 as a watch-tower, heightened in 1615, and surmounted by a vane consisting of a figure of *Cisa*, the ancient tutelary goddess of Augsburg.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 12), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, was erected in 1616—20. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city, the same as that of Rome under Augustus. The lower vestibule contains an eagle with gilded beak and claws and busts of Roman emperors from Cæsar to Otho. The upper floor contains an antechamber borne by eight columns of red marble, with a fine Renaissance wooden ceiling and a statue of Chr. Schmid. On the second floor is the '*Golden Hall*', 54 ft. in height, lighted by three rows of windows, one above another, with panelled ceiling supported by the beams and lattice-

work above, and pictures by Kager. The four adjoining rooms (*Fürstenzimmer*) also contain fine wooden ceilings and a few mediocre pictures. The tower commands a good survey of the city and environs.

To the S.W., in the Ludwigs-Platz, is the termination of the handsome Philippine-Welser-Strasse, in which a *Statue of Fugger 'the Rich'* (d. 1529) was erected in 1858. To the E. of the monument is the handsome house (Pl. 34) in which Philippine Welser was born, indicated by an inscription; to the W. is the *Maximilians-Museum* (Pl. 32), containing the collections of the *Historical* and *Nat. History Society* and the *Industrial Hall* (daily 10—1 and 2—4, adm. 12 kr.).

Returning a few paces to the l. the traveller enters the *Maximilians-Strasse*, where there are two fountains, the *Mercury*, and the *Hercules*, executed by *Adr. de Vries* in 1596—99. — On the r. is the magnificent *Fuggerhaus* (Pl. 8), adorned with modern frescoes illustrative of the history of the town and the Fugger family.

Subjects of these scenes (from l. to r.): 1. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg confirms the municipal privileges of Augsburg (1273); 2. Emp. Lewis the Bavarian takes Augsburg under his protection (1315); 3. Jacob Fugger founds the Fuggerei (1519); 4. Emp. Maximilian I. holding his court at Augsburg (1500); 5. Anthony Fugger interceding for the town with imploring Charles V. (1547). Friezes with allegorical groups of children form a kind of frame to these paintings. Between the windows of the first floor are the armorial bearings of distinguished families of Augsburg. Over the principal portal is a Madonna.

At the S. end of the Maximilians-Strasse are the two churches of *St. Ulrich* (Pl. 26), one Protestant, the other, termed the **Church of St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, Rom. Catholic. The lofty nave of the latter was erected in 1467—99, and in 1500 the foundation-stone of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximilian I. Pictures of that period on the W. wall represent the ceremony and the procession of the Emperor with the estates and cardinals. The election of the Roman kings Ferdinand IV. and Joseph I. took place in the sacristy here.

The late Gothic church of *St. Anna* (Pl. 7), erected in 1472—1510, interior disfigured with the exception of the choir, contains portraits of Luther and Elector John Frederick of Saxony by *Cranach*, the Resurrection by *Burgkmair*, the Wise and Foolish Virgins by *Amberger*, etc. Ancient and modern tombstones in the cloisters. — The *Barfüsserkirche* (Pl. 8) contains a few pictures by German masters of the 17th and 18th centuries, recently restored.

The **Picture Gallery* in the *Polytechnic School*, which now occupies the old monastery of St. Catharine (Pl. 10), open daily (fee 24 kr.), is chiefly interesting for its Swabian masters, Holbein the Elder, Burgkmair, Zeitblom, and others.

VESTIBULE. 1. *Burgkmair*, Battle of Cannæ; 6—8. *The same*, Triptych, Christ and the Virgin enthroned with numerous figures of saints; 13. *Cranach*, Destruction of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. — 1st Room. In the centre, marble bust of the younger Holbein after his portrait of himself

at Bâle, executed by *Lossow*. 16—27. Cycle of paintings belonging to the old abbey, bearing reference to the indulgence by which its inmates were exempted from visiting the seven principal churches of Rome. 16—18. *Holbein the Elder*, Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore; 19. *Burgkmair*, Basilica of St. Peter; 20—22. *Burgkmair*, S. Giovanni in Laterano; 23. *L. F.* (?), SS. Lorenzo and Sebastian; 24. *Burgkmair*, S. Croce; 25—27. *Holbein the Elder*, S. Paolo; 42, 43. *Wohlgemuth*, Ascension and Crucifixion; 44, 45, 46. *Burgkmair*, Triptych, Christ on the cross and the two malefactors; 47—51. *Alt-dorfer*, Same subject; 52, 53. *Burgkmair*, The Emperor Henry II. and St. George; 66—69. *Schaffner*, The Last Supper, Christ before Pilate, Denial of Peter, Christ washing his disciples' feet; 77—82. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine; 84—86. *Holbein the Elder*, Triptych, Transfiguration, Feeding of the 4000, Healing of the demoniac; 87. *The same*, Passion. — 2nd Room. Netherlands schools. 97. *Snijders*, Bear-hunt; 103. *Schalcken*, Christ being mocked; 104. *Van Dyck*, Cavalier on horseback; 121. *Kuyp*, Pastoral scene; 164. *School of Rubens*, Arabians fighting with crocodiles; 146. *Breughel*, Village feast. — 3rd Room, chiefly Italian artists. 223. *Bontifazio*, St. Catharine; 269. *After Titian*, Venus and Cupid; 274. *Moroni*, Isabella of Portugal; 321. *Lafranco*, Assumption of the Virgin. — In the five CABINETS are many excellent small pictures. I. *383. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Head of a girl; 423. *Tintoretto*, Sketch for the large Crucifixion at Schleissheim. — II. 436, 437. *Beham*, Portraits of Preyell and his wife; 458—463. *Wagenbauer*, Landscapes; 464. *Gerard*, Portrait of the actress H. Mars; 483—489. *Kobell*, Landscapes. — III. 523. *Wouermans*, Cavalier scene; 547. *Rembrandt*, Resurrection; 548. *J. Ostade*, Interior of a cottage; 557. *Wildens*, Landscape. — IV. 584—586. *Goyen*, 601. *Hobbema*, 602. *Wynants*, 625. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 623, 624. *Wouermans*, Hawking. — V. (Continuation of Room I.). 668, 669. *Dürer*, masques; *673—676. *Holbein the Younger*, The Virgin and St. Anna, Legend of St. Ulrich, Martyrdom of St. Peter, Beheading of St. Catharine; 671. *Schaffner* (?), Count Moritz von Ortenburg.

In front of the **Arsenal** (Pl. 44) are several curious cannons of the 16th cent., very artistically decorated. Above the door is a figure of St. Michael.

From Augsburg to *Munich*, see R. 15.

14. From Frankfort to Munich by Ansbach and Ingolstadt.

Railway in 9¾—13½ hrs.; fares 16 fl. 45, 11 fl. 12, 7 fl. 30 kr.; express ⅕th higher.

As far as *Würzburg*, see R. 10. The Ansbach line here turns to the S.; to the r. a glimpse of the Marienberg is obtained. Near stat. *Heidingsfeld*, once a fortified town, of which the church-tower alone is visible, it crosses the *Main* and traverses its vine-clad bank (the Heidelberg line diverges to the r., see p. 40). Stations *Winterhausen*, *Gossmannsdorf*, *Ochsenfurt* (old Romanesque church and fine portal of St. Michael's), *Marktbreit* (where the *Main* is quitted, and the W. slopes of the *Steiger Wald* approached), *Herrnbergtheim*, *Aschenheim*, *Ermethzhofen*, *Steinach*.

Diligence from Steinach 3 times daily in 2 hrs. to *Rothenburg on the Tauber* (*Hirsch*; **Schwan*; **Lamm*; *Bär*), an antiquated place with 6000 inhab., formerly a free town of the Empire, with well preserved walls and several interesting old houses. The Gothic church of *St. Jacob* with its two towers (1373—1453) contains admirable paintings over the high altar by Herlen (1466); fine wood carving at the side-altars (Coronation of Mary attributed to Veit Stoss). Gothic *Rathhaus* with lofty gable; façade towards the market-place Renaissance (1574—89). The Romanesque

chapel of St. Blasius is a remnant of an ancient ducal castle. The neighbouring grounds afford pleasing views of the attractive Tauberthal.

Stat. *Burgbernheim* with an old castle ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W. lies *Wildbad*, an unpretending watering-place). At stat. *Oberdachstetten* the valley of the *Franconian Rezat* is entered. Stations *Rosenbach*, *Lehrberg*.

Ansbach (**Stern*, or *Post*; *Löwe*), with 12,636 inhab. (1100 Rom. Cath.), on the *Rezat*, was once the residence of the Margraves of Ansbach, who inherited the principality of Baireuth in 1769. The garden of the Palace contains a pavilion with modern frescoes and extensive orangery. *Platen*, the author (d. 1835), was born here in a house in the street named after him; above the inscription is the old sign of the house, an eagle flying towards the sun, with the motto, '*Phæbo auspice surgit.*'

The finest church is the late Gothic **Johanniskirche*, with a narrow and lofty choir of 1441, the burial-place of the Margraves of Ansbach, a branch of the Hohenzollern family. The **Gumbertuskirche* contains the fine chapel of St. George, which was presented in 1485 to the Order of the Swan, founded by Elector Frederick II. in 1443; 12 stone monuments of knights of the order have since been placed here. The altar of the Order in the choir, with good carving and paintings, is worthy of notice. The church-yard contains Caspar Hauser's tombstone, with the inscription: '*Hic jacet Casparus Hauser aenigma sui temporis, ignota natiuitas, occulta mors 1833.*' A monument in the palace-garden with the inscription, '*Hic occultus occulto occisus 14. Dec. 1833*', marks the spot, where he was assassinated. It is generally believed that this ill-fated man, whose dark and mysterious history is so well known, was a victim throughout his life, as well as in his death, to the unscrupulous ambition of some noble family, to whose dignities he was the lawful heir.

About 10 M. to the E. of Ansbach (post-omnibus daily in 13.4 hr.) lies **Heilsbronn** (*Post*), with its celebrated **Abbey Church*, a Romanesque basilica, begun in 1150, with Gothic choir, purged of subsequent additions in 1856—60. Fine **Monument* of the Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512); that of Margrave George Fred. of Ansbach (d. 1603), with eight statuettes of Counts of Zollern, and those of several other Margraves and Franconian knights are also worthy of inspection. Altars admirably carved in wood, with winged paintings by Wohlgenuth and Grünewald. In the transept *Ecce Homo* by Veit Stoss. The chapel on the N. side of the old cloisters (now a brewery) has a beautiful Romanesque **Portal*.

Next stations *Winterschneidbach*, *Triesdorf* (3 M. E. is *Eschenbach*, birthplace of the early German poet Wolfram v. Eschenbach, d. 1228), *Altmühl* (where the valley of the *Altmühl* is entered), *Gunzenhausen* (junction for Nuremberg and Nördlingen, R. 9). Next stations on the direct line to Munich *Windsfeld*, *Berolzheim*, *Wettelsheim*, *Treuchtlingen* (junction for Nuremberg, p. 36).

The *Altmühl* is crossed twice. Stat. *Pappenheim* (Krone), charmingly situated, is commanded by the extensive ruins of a castle of the counts of that name. The Roman Tower, a massive stone structure 100 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The town contains two châteaux of Count Pappenheim, one

of them a fine modern building by Kleuze. Near stat. *Solnhofen*, which is pleasantly situated on both banks of the stream, towards the S., are extensive slate quarries, once worked by the Romans, where upwards of 3000 workmen are employed. The slate is used for lithographing purposes, table slabs, etc., and is largely exported. Numerous fossils.

Stat. *Dollnstein*, an old town, still surrounded by walls. Below it, on the l. bank of the Altmühl, rises the conspicuous, serrated *Burgstein*. Farther on is the prettily situated village of *Ober-Eichstädt*. The line now quits the valley of the Altmühl (to the l. is the Wilibaldsburg, see below), and reaches the station of Eichstädt, situated in a cutting, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town.

Eichstädt (*Bayrischer Hof*), with 7011 inhab., which was the residence of the Duke of Leuchtenberg down to 1854, is the seat of a very ancient episcopal see, founded in 740 by St. Wilibald, a companion of St. Boniface. The *Cathedral* in the transition style, begun in 1042, with Gothic nave of 1365, and late Gothic choir of 1496, contains the monument of St. Wilibald with his statue, and the tombstones of several bishops. Good reliefs (1396) on the N. Portal. Fine cloisters with Romanesque columns. The *Walpurgis-kirche* contains the tomb of St. Walpurgis, from which a miraculous oil exsudes, and is visited by numerous pilgrims on 1st May (St. Walpurgis Day). Above the town rises the dilapidated *Wilibaldsburg*, the residence of the bishops down to 1725.

The line traverses a wooded, undulating district by means of numerous cuttings. Stations *Adelschlag*, *Gaimersheim*.

Ingolstadt (*Goldner Adler*), with 13,164 inhab., a strongly fortified town on the *Danube*, once possessed a celebrated college, founded in 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, subsequently transferred to Munich (p. 84). At the end of the 16th cent. it was attended by 4000 students. The *Jesuit-College*, founded in 1555, was the first established in Germany. The town was besieged by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, while his antagonist Tilly lay mortally wounded within its walls. The French General Moreau took the place in 1800 after a siege of three months, and caused the fortifications to be dismantled, but the works have been reconstructed since 1827. On the r. bank of the Danube are strong *têtes-de-pont* with round towers of solid masonry and the Reduit Tilly. Over the Kreuzthor and Feldkirchenthor are statues of the constructors of the old and new fortifications respectively.

The Gothic *Frauenkirche* of 1439, with two massive towers in front, contains the tomb of Dr. Eck (d. 1543), the opponent of Luther, and a monument to Tilly who was buried at Alt-Oetting (p. 147).

The *Danube* to Ratisbon and to Donauwörth, see p. 58.

The station is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. The line skirts the glacier and crosses the Danube by means of an iron bridge. To the r. is

the tête-de-pont. Stations *Reichertshofen*, *Wolnzach* (two thriving villages), and *Pfaffenhofen* (a busy place with 2500 inhab., on the *Ilm*). The line traverses the valley of the *Ilm* as far as stat. *Reichertshausen*, beyond which it approaches the *Glon*, an affluent of the *Amper*. Stations *Petershausen*, *Röhrmoos*. Then down the *Amper-Thal* to stat. *Dachau*, a Sunday resort of the citizens of Munich (p. 108). The railway now intersects the extensive *Dachauer Moos*, crosses the *Würm*, the outflow of the *Starnberger See*, at stat. *Allach*, skirts the extensive *Park of Nymphenburg*, and reaches

Munich (p. 75).

15. From Stuttgart to Munich.

Railway in 6—9 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 42, 6 fl. 21, 4 fl. 15 kr.; express 1/5th higher.

From Stuttgart to *Ulm*, see R. 4. The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which *Neu-Ulm* belongs. Near stat. *Nersingen* the town and abbey of *Elchingen* are seen rising on the opposite bank of the Danube, the heights of which were occupied by the Austrians under Laudon, 14th Oct., 1805, but were stormed by the French under Ney. From this victory the marshal derived his title of Duc d'Elchingen. Stat. *Leipheim*.

Günzburg (*Bär*), the Rom. *Guntia*, a town with numerous towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. The Schloss was erected by Margrave Charles, son of Ferdinand of the Tyrol and Philippina Welser (p. 60). As the train proceeds, a range of wooded hills is seen to the r., crowned by the castles of *Reissenburg* and *Landestrost*. The Danube is now quitted. Stations *Offingen*, *Burgau*, *Jettingen*, *Gabelbachgereuth*. The country becomes flatter. On a hill to the l. is the small château of *Zusameck*. Stations *Dinkelscherben* (bridge across the *Zusam*), *Müdisshofen* (then across the *Schmutter*), *Gessertshausen*, *Diedorf*, *Westheim*. The train then crosses the *Wertach* and reaches **Augsburg** (p. 60).

Beyond Augsburg the *Lech* is crossed. The line traverses a sterile plain, consisting chiefly of moor and bog. The locomotives here burn peat. To the l. is *Friedberg*, a small town with a lofty round tower. The *Lech* is now quitted. Stations *Mering*, *Altheim* (with château), *Haspelmoor*, *Nanhofen* (with large peat stores), *Maisach* (route to *Bruck* and the *Ammersee*, see p. 127), *Olching* (where the *Amper*, the discharge of the *Ammersee*, is crossed). The *Dachauer Moos* is now traversed. At stat. *Pasing* the train crosses the *Würm*, by which the lake of that name is drained (branch line to *Starnberg*, see R. 22). Near Munich the *Marsfeld*, or military drilling ground, is seen on the l.; then the park and palace of *Nymphenburg* (p. 108).

Munich, see R. 17.

16. From Leipsic to Ratisbon and Munich viâ Eger.

Railway to Ratisbon in 10—12½ hrs. (9 Thlr. 10, 6 Thlr. 11, 4 Thlr. 21 Sgr.; express 10 Thlr. 23 Sgr., 8 Thlr.); to Munich in 13½—17¾ hrs. (13 Thlr. 5, 9 Thlr. 1, 6 Thlr. 18 Sgr.; express 14 Thlr. 25, 9 Thlr. 29 Sgr.). This is the shortest route from Leipsic (and Berlin) to Munich. Luggage booked for Bavaria is not examined on entering the Austrian dominions, through a part of which the line runs.

From Leipsic to *Reichenbach*, see R. 11. Carriages are changed here. The long **Göltzschthal Viaduct* is crossed. To the l. below lies *Mytau* with its château. Stations *Netzschkau*, *Herlasgrün* (where the Hof and Bamberg line diverges; see p. 42).

A hilly district with numerous manufactories is now traversed. Stations *Treuen*, *Lengsfeld*, *Auerbach*, all small manufacturing towns, the two last on the Göltzsch, 1½ M. from their stations. Stat. *Fulkenstein*, a manufacturing place (4400 inhab.). The line crosses the *Trieb*, and near stat. *Oelsnitz* enters the *Elsterthal*. Stat. *Adorf*; then *Elster (Post)*, a pleasant little bath, ¾ M. from the station.

The train now quits the Elster and crosses the watershed between the Elster and Eger. Stat. *Brambach*. At stat. *Voitersreuth*, the Austrian frontier, articles of luggage in the carriages are examined. Stat. *Franzensbad* (R. 88), junction for *Hof* (p. 42), and for *Carlsbad* direct viâ *Tirschnitz*. Then *Eger* (R. 88); routes hence to *Carlsbad* and *Prague* see R. 88, to *Pilsen* and *Vienna* see R. 90.

Beyond Eger the Austrian dominions are quitted. On the r. rises the Fichtelgebirge. Stat. *Waldsassen*, a village with a Cistercian abbey once famous for its wealth, which was suppressed in 1559. Part of the handsome abbey-buildings have been restored and are now occupied by Cistercian nuns. The old abbey-church, in the Italian style, is worthy of inspection. From stat. *Mitterteich*, the culminating point between the Eger and the Nab., a post-omnibus runs twice daily in 3½ hrs. by *Redwitz* to *Wunsiedel (Alexanderbad)*, p. 163). On the r. rises the Kösseine (p. 164). Stations *Wiesau*, with a chalybeate spring (branch-line to *Tirschenreuth*) and *Neustadt an der Waldnab*. Then through the valley of the Waldnab to *Weiden*, a pleasant little town (3000 inhab.), the junction for *Baireuth* (p. 160).

At stat. *Luhe* the *Heidenab* and *Waldnab* unite to form the Nab. Stations *Wernberg*, *Pfreimt*, *Nabburg*, *Irrenlohe* (junction for Nuremberg). Stat. *Schwandorf (Post)*, junction for Pilsen and Prague (R. 89), with a château of Prince Wallerstein. Stations *Klardorf* and *Haidhof*; 1½ M. to the N.W., on the Nab., is *Burg-lengenfeld*, with a picturesque ruined castle. To the r. beyond stat. *Ponholz* rises *Schloss Birkensee*. Before stat. *Regenstauf* the Regen is crossed. On the r. Ratisbon with its cathedral, and then on the l. Donaustauf and the Walhalla come in sight. Beyond stat. *Walhallastrasse* the train crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge 700 yds. in length.

Ratisbon. Hotels. GOLDENES KREUZ (Pl. a), R. from 1 fl., L. 24, D. 1 fl. 12, B. 30, A. 24 kr.; A. 18 kr.; WEISSER HAHN (Pl. b), near the bridge, R. from 48, B. 24 kr.; KRONPRINZ (Pl. c), same charges; GRÜNER KRANZ (Pl. d) and DREI HELME (Pl. e) are good second class inns; NÜRNBERGER HOF (Pl. f) and WEIDENHOF, both in the Maximilians-Str., are the nearest to the station. — Schillfisch and Scheidfisch, or Waller, are esteemed varieties of fish. — Emp. Charles V. lodged at the 'Golden Cross' in 1546, and the following year the beautiful hostess Barbara Blumberg bore the celebrated Don John of Austria. — Omnibus from the Carmeliterbräu, in the Maximilians-Str. to the *Wallhalla* at 2 p. m. in 1¼ hr., returning in the evening (there and back 30 kr.). One-horse carr. 3—3½, two-horse 4—4½ ft. there and back. One-horse carr. to Kelheim (p. 59) and back 5 fl., and 30 kr. gratuity. Railway to stat. *Wallhallastrasse* (p. 67) in 6 min., thence to *Donaustauf* (at the foot of the *Wallhalla*) 3 M. — Steamboats daily to Kelheim and *Donauwörth* (p. 59). Those to *Passau* have ceased to run. — Baths at the Obere and Untere Wöhrd.

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg* (1010 ft.), at the confluence of the Danube and *Regen*, with 29,224 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the *Castra Regina* of the Romans, and since the 8th cent. the seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 15th cent. the most flourishing and populous city of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1808 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. By the Peace of Luneville it was adjudged to the Primate Dalberg; and in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year.

Some of the numerous mediæval houses, especially in the Scherer-Strasse (or 'Street of Ambassadors'), still retain the imperial eagle, the lion of St. Mark, and other armorial bearings, indicating the former residences of the ambassadors to the Diet. Many houses still possess their towers of defence, erected by the mediæval nobles, a reminiscence of early German civic life now peculiar to Ratisbon alone. Of these the *Goldene Thurm* in the *Wallstrasse* is the most conspicuous; the *Goliath*, the ancestral residence of the powerful Auer family, opposite the bridge, and that by the 'Golden Cross' hotel, may also be mentioned. Ratisbon occupies as important a position in the history of early German mediæval art as Nuremberg in that of a later period.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 5) of *St. Peter*, is a highly interesting Gothic structure (1275—1634). The beautiful façade with its celebrated, richly sculptured double *Portal, is of the 15th cent. A gallery, with perforated stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, whence a good survey of the town may be enjoyed. On the N. side of the transept rises the *Eselsturm* (or Asses' Tower), containing a winding inclined plane, by means of which the materials used in the construction of the cathedral were carried up on the backs of asses. The elegant open towers were completed in 1860—70 by *Denzinger*. The roof and exterior of the choir are still incomplete. The interior, remarkable for symmetry and elegance, has been thoroughly restored since 1838, and many of the windows filled

with richly coloured modern stained glass. Length of interior 306 ft., breadth 125 ft.; nave 132 ft. high.

The nave contains a monument in bronze erected in 1598 to Bishop Philip William, Duke of Bavaria. In a niche in the N. aisle, partially concealed from view, is the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova, and executed in white marble. On the N. side of the choir the monument of Margaretha Tugher in bronze, by P. Vischer (1521, comp. p. 51), representing Christ with the sisters of Lazarus. On the opposite wall of the choir is a marble relief in memory of Bishop Herberstein (d. 1653), representing Christ feeding the five thousand. On the S. side of the choir are two modern monuments to bishops by Eberhard; near them a well 66 ft. in depth, with an elegant covering sculptured in stone. The aisles contain five altars with handsome Gothic canopies and modern pictures. The finest of these is in the S. aisle, with statues of Emp. Frederick II. and the Empress Cunigunde. The high altar, presented in 1785 by the Prince-Bishop Count Fugger, is entirely of silver; adjoining it is the elegant ciborium, 56 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, executed by Rowitzer in 1439. Late Gothic pulpit of 1482. An elegant open gallery runs round the interior of the church below the windows. (Entrance, when the principal door is closed, on the N. side, near the Eselsturm.)

The *Cloisters* on the N. side of the cathedral are shown by the sacristan. The central hall contains beautifully sculptured windows of the 16th cent.; the pavement is formed by the tombstones of patricians of Ratisbon. Adjoining this hall on the E. is the Romanesque *Chapel of St. George*, or *All Saints*, erected in 1162 in the form of a Byzantine baptistery. On the N. side of the cloisters is the *Old Cathedral (St. Stephen's)*, a building of the 11th cent. in the circular style. The altar in the apse, a perforated stone in which relics are said once to have been kept, is evidently of great antiquity.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 17), a gloomy, irregular pile, was partially erected in the 14th cent.; the more modern portion was begun in 1660. The Imperial Diet held its sessions here from 1663 to 1806; the hall where it sat is in the older part of the building. Fine *Façade towards the Rathaus-Platz, with elegant bow-window and handsome portal. Cards of admission are obtained at the police guard-room; 1 pers. 24, 2 pers. or more 12 kr. each.

The spacious *Hall of the Diet* contains the imperial throne, of 1671, covered with leather, and mounted with numerous small plates of brass. On the ceiling is a large imperial eagle. In the *Electors' Room* is preserved tapestry of the 14th cent., representing the contest of the virtues and the vices, and pieces of the 15th—17th cent., with Biblical, mythological, and hunting scenes. The *Deputation Room* (entered from the gallery of the Hall of the Diet) contains old flags, portraits (among them that of Barbara Blumberg, mother of Don John of Austria), and the Bavarian arms in stained glass. In the *Model Room* are 88 models of buildings in Ratisbon, antiquities, etc.; among them the portal of St. James's; the preacher's column outside the Petersthor; the new parish church; the old bridge over the Danube (1724). The visitor is finally conducted into subterranean chambers, dungeons, etc.; the *Torture Chamber* contains the entire apparatus used in the process; on the r. the bench of the judge protected by a grating.

The *Collections of the Historical Society* (Pl. 20) are exhibited on the second floor of a house adjoining the Rathaus, Haidplatz D 93 and 94. They comprise archives and a library, Celtic, Germanic, and Roman antiquities, ancient and other coins, mediæval curiosities, drawings, woodcuts, seals, weapons, pictures, etc. (Wed. and Sat.

2—4; at other times visitors must be accompanied by one of the directors.)

In the immediate neighbourhood is the hotel '*Zum Goldenen Kreuz*' (Pl. a), the massive tower on the E. side of which bears a medallion portrait of Don John.

The N. Romanesque portal of the **Schottenkirche** (Pl. 10), or church of the *Benedictine Abbey of St. James* (originally a monastery of Scottish monks), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., is adorned with singular sculptures in stone, consisting of figures of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the victory of Christianity over paganism. The interior of the church, a basilica in the later Romanesque style of the 12th—13th cent., containing columns with remarkable old capitals, is now undergoing restoration. The monastery connected with it is to be converted into a seminary.

In the immediate vicinity, outside the Jacobsthor, is a fine old Gothic *Column* with scriptural representations and statues of saints, recently restored. — The *Predigersäule*, or *Preacher's Column*, outside the Petersthor, with interesting reliefs of the 13th or 14th cent., was restored in 1858.

The Gothic *Church of the Minorites* (Pl. 8), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with an elegant and lofty choir, is now partially employed as a warehouse, and the adjacent monastery as a barrack.

The old *Benedictine Monastery of St. Emmeram* (Pl. 11), one of the most ancient in Germany, was founded as early as 652, and extended and embellished by Charlemagne.

The church, a Romanesque basilica, was restored at the beginning of last century in the degraded style of the period. The entrance is from the Emmerams-Platz. To the l. in the garden is an isolated Roman tower, adorned with statues (roof in bad taste). The porch adjoining the church-door contains an ancient stone seat. On the wall to the r. is the tombstone of the historian Aventin (d. 1534). The church contains some interesting ancient sculpture: monument of Emp. Henry II. (d. 1024); Empress Uta, wife of Arnulph (13th cent.); Princess Aurelia, daughter of Hugh Capet (d. 1027), erected in 1335; St. Emmeram (in the S. aisle, protected by a grating); Count Waramund v. Wasserburg (d. 1010), etc. — Adjoining the church on the W. is a lateral chapel, borne by a square central buttress (11th cent.).

The extensive abbey buildings have been the residence of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis since 1809. On the S. side of the church are fine old cloisters. In the centre is the burial place of the family, a modern mortuary chapel with stained glass windows, containing a statue of Christ in the choir by Dannecker. The interior of the *Riding School*, on the r. of the palace, is adorned with sculptures by Schwanthaler. Several of the rooms contain modern pictures by eminent German artists (admission daily, 11—12 o'clock).

The St. Emmerams-Platz, opposite the entrance to the church, is embellished with a *Statue of Bishop Sailer* (d. 1832), erected by Lewis I.

The *Fürstengarten* (Pl. 3) at the back of the palace is open to the public. One of its outlets leads to the *Anlagen*, or pleasure-grounds, which have been laid out on the site of the old ramparts. An obelisk on a lofty pedestal near one of the outlets of the *Fürstengarten* has been erected to the memory of the prince by whom the garden was first planned (1806). A short distance to the E., adjoining the street leading to the station, is a small circular temple, erected in 1808, with a bust of *Kepler* the astronomer, who died here in 1630 whilst on a journey. Below is a relief in marble; above are represented the signs of the zodiac and of the planets. The *Anlagen* also contain several other monuments.

The modern *Royal Villa* in the Gothic style, situated on an old bastion at the lower end of the town, near the *Ostenthor*, commands an extensive view.

An old stone bridge over the Danube, 380 yds. in length, constructed in the 12th cent., connects Ratisbon with **Stadt am Hof**, a suburb on the opposite bank, which was almost entirely burned down by the French in 1809. Below Stadt am Hof the *Regen*, on which vast quantities of timber are floated down from the forests, empties its turbid brown water into the Danube.

On the l. bank of the Danube, about 6 M. to the E. of Ratisbon (omnibus, see p. 68) lies the village of **Donaustauf** (*Inn Zur Walhalla*, at the E. end), with a château of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the well kept garden of which is open to the public. On an abrupt limestone rock above the village rise the ruins of the castle of *Stauf*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1642, and embellished with pleasure-grounds (view preferable to that from the Walhalla).

Two routes ascend from Donaustauf to the Walhalla; one immediately to the l. from the inn (at first a carriage-road, then by a footpath to the r. through shrubberies and past the house of the custodian), approaching the Walhalla from the back, and preferable on account of the view which is suddenly disclosed. The other, a footpath, ascends direct to the grand flight of 250 steps by which the edifice is approached from the Danube.

The * **Walhalla** (i. e. 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes), a German 'Temple of Fame', stands very conspicuously on a hill 323 ft. in height. This magnificent edifice, founded by King Lewis in 1830, and completed from designs by *Klenze* in 1842, is said, with its contents, to have cost upwards of 8 million florins (about 670,000 l.). Admission gratis.

The *Exterior* (246 ft. long, 115 ft. broad), is a fine example of the purest Doric order, closely resembling the Parthenon at Athens, massively constructed of grey unpolished marble (most of it quarried at the *Untersberg*, p. 241; some of the blocks about 15 tons in weight), surrounded by 52 fluted columns. The columns in front and those in the rear bear

pediments, strictly in accordance with the rules of antique architecture, containing groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, a representation of Germania, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipsic; N. the 'Hermannschlacht', or Battle of Arminius, both by *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848). The roof is constructed of iron and covered with plates of copper.

The *Interior*, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 180 ft. long, 50 ft. broad, and 56 ft. high, with richly decorated and gilded ceiling, and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble-mosaic. The lateral walls are divided into six sections by means of projecting buttresses, two on each side, and are lined with marble. The beams of the ceiling are supported by 14 painted Walkyries (warrior virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by *Schwanthaler*. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by *Wagner*, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. The busts are arranged chronologically (beginning on the l. side by the entrance) in groups, separated by six admirable **Victories* by *Rauch* (the finest of which is that in the middle of the l. side). At the farther extremity is the 'opisthodomos', separated from the principal hall by two Ionic columns. The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German celebrities may appear somewhat incongruous. — The **Busts*, 101 in number, represent celebrated Germans who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Among them are the emperors Henry the Fowler, Fred. Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg; also Gutenberg, Dürer, Luther (not admitted till after the abdication of King Lewis), Wallenstein, Fred. the Great, Blucher, Schwarzenberg, and Radetzky; Lessing, Mozart, Kant, Schiller, Goethe, Humboldt, etc.

*View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below the spectator flows the Danube, beyond it stretches the fertile plain of Straubing; r. Donaustauf and Ratisbon; l. in clear weather the snow-capped Alps. The hill itself is surrounded by oak-plantations and pleasant promenades.

The line from Ratisbon to Munich traverses an uninteresting district. Stations *Obertraubling*, *Mangolding*, *Moosham* (9 M. to the S. lies *Eckmühl* near which the French under Davoust defeated the Austrians, 22nd April, 1809, from which victory the marshal derived his title of Prince d'Eckmühl), *Taimering*, *Sünching* (beyond which the *Grosse* and *Kleine Laber* are crossed), *Geiselhöring* (junction of the Passau line, p. 148).

Stations *Laaberweinting*, *Niederlindhart*, *Neufahrn*, *Ergoldsbach*, *Mirskofen*.

— **Landshut** (*Kronprinz*; *Drexlmeyer*; *Bernlochner*), with 14,144 inhab., an old fashioned town with numerous towers, is picturesquely situated on the Isar. The three principal churches, *St. Martin's*, built about 1450, *St. Jodocus*, begun in 1338, and the *Holy Ghost*, or *Hospital Church*, begun in 1407, are all admirable structures in brick in the Gothic style, with nave and aisles of equal height, and are adorned with well executed sculpturing in stone. The lofty tower of *St. Martin's*, 462 ft. in height (surpassed only by that of Strassburg), was erected in 1432—1580. The windows contain modern stained glass by Scheerer. The *Post Office* (formerly *House of the Estates*) is decorated with old frescoes lately restored, repre-

senting the sovereigns of Bavaria from Otho I. to Maximilian I. The college of Ingolstadt was transferred to Landsbut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. A statue of the founder, Lewis the Rich, has been erected in front of the government buildings.

Burg Trausnitz, a well preserved castle rising above the town, affords a good illustration of the various styles of castle architecture, from the early middle-ages down to the end of the Renaissance, the latter being represented in the finely painted apartments of the more modern portion. The chapel, of the 13th cent., is worthy of the attention of archaeologists. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born here in 1252.

The railway ascends the valley of the *Isar*. Stat. *Bruckberg*, with a small château to the r. of the line; then on the r. *Schloss Isareck*. The *Amper* is crossed. Stat. *Moosburg*, a very ancient town on the *Isar*. The Romanesque church contains a fine old carved altar. In clear weather the Alps soon become visible. Stat. *Langenbach*.

Freising (**Sporrer*), situated on the *Isar*, on a height to the r., has been the seat of an episcopal see (Munich-Freising) from the 8th cent. down to the present day. The Romanesque Cathedral (1160—1205) was disfigured by alterations in 1722. The curious quadruple crypt, the vaulting of which rests on short round and polygonal columns, with rich capitals, is alone worthy of notice.

To the W. lies the loftily situated *Weihenstephan*, formerly an abbey, now an agricultural college. Next stations *Neufahrn*, *Lohhof*, *Schleissheim* (p. 108, near it an agricultural school), *Feldmoching*, and *Munich*.

17. Munich.

Hotels. * *FOUR SEASONS* (Pl. a), Maximilians-Strasse, near the Hof-Theater, R. from 2 fl., L. 36, B. 36. D. at 1 o'cl. 1 fl. 24, at 5 o'cl. 2 fl., A. 24 kr.; **BAVARIAN HOTEL* (Pl. b), Promenaden-Platz, R. 1 fl. 24 to 2 fl., L. 15, B. 36, D. at 1. 30 o'cl. 1 fl. 30, at 5 o'cl. 2 fl., A. 24 kr.; **HÔTEL BELLEVUE* (Pl. h), Carls-Platz, R. from 1½ fl., L. and A. 42 kr.; **GRAND HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. z), Otto-Str., R. 1½—2 fl., L. 36, A. 24 kr.; **HOTEL DETZER* (Pl. c), Kaufinger-Str. 23, R. 48, A. 18 kr.; **ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. d), Dienergasse 11, R. from 1 fl., L. 24, B. 30, A. 18 kr.; **LEINFELDER'S HOTEL* (Pl. e), Carls-Platz, R. 1 fl., B. 24, L. 12, A. 12 kr.; **MARIENBAD* (Pl. f), with a large garden and baths (pension in winter 2 fl. 20 kr.); **BREINISCHER HOF* (Pl. g), near the station, R. 1 fl. 24 kr., L. 24 kr.; **GOLDENES KREUZ* (Pl. i), Kaufinger-Str., moderate; **HOTEL MAXIMILIAN* (Pl. k), Maximilian-Str., R. 1—2 fl.; **MAX EMANUEL* (Pl. l), Promenaden-Platz, R. from 1 fl.; **HÔTEL THANNHAUSER*, Hartmann-Str.; **GOLDENER BÄR* (Pl. m), Fürsten-Str., R. 36 kr. and upwards; **ÖBERPOLLINGER* (Pl. n), at the Carlsthor (restaurant below); **BAMBERGER HOF* (Pl. o), R. 36, D. 36, B. 18 kr.; **DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. q), Dienergasse; **AGSBURGER HOF* (Pl. p), R. 1 fl., B. 30 kr.; **KRONE* (Pl. r); **STRACHUS* (Pl. s); the three last outside the Carlsthor. — **DEUTSCHER KAISER* (Pl. t), **SCHWEIZERHOF*, both near the station. **ZIERNGIBL*, in the Gärtnerplatz. **ÖSTERREICHISCHER HOF* in the Thal, for very moderate requirements. — At many of the hotels dinner is ordered *à la carte*, there being no table d'hôte. In some of them the restaurant is entirely separate from the hotel. — *Private Apartments*, even for short periods, are

also easily obtained. During the 'October Festival', however (end of Sept. and beginning of Oct.), accommodation can rarely be procured unless previously bespoken. Several of the collections are closed during this period.

Cafés. **Danner* (Pl. v), **Probst* (Pl. u), and *Carlsthor* near the Carlsthor, coffee 6 kr. per glass, ice 12 kr.; **Tambosi* (Pl. w), under the arcades of the palace-garden; *Englisches Café* (Pl. a), and *Café National* (Pl. z), both with gardens; *Four Seasons* (see above); **Lorenz* (Pl. y); **Mazilian*; *Opera* (Pl. x); *Victoria*; the last five all in the Maximilian-Str.; *Fritsch*, Kaufinger-Str. 21, and many others. — **Confectioners:** *Tambosi*, *Gampenerieder*, both under the arcades; *Rottenhöfer*, Residenz-Str.

Restaurants, etc. Most of the hotels and cafés are also restaurants. — **Wine** at the following. **Grodemange*, Residenz-Str. 19; **Schleich*, Briener-Str. 8, corner of the Dult-Platz; *Eckel*, Rindermarkt 2, with garden, D. 30 kr.; *Neuner*, Herzogspitalgasse 20; *Adam*, Promenaden-Platz 10; *Wein-halle*, Augustiner-gasse; *Mittnacht*, Fürsten-Str.; *Michel*, Rosen-Str., Hungarian wines. — **Beer**, one of the great specialties of Munich, generally good and remarkably cheap (4 kr. per glass), may be procured almost everywhere (best in winter and spring). The following establishments are much frequented: *Hofbräuhaus*, in the Platzl, always crowded by persons of all classes, excellent beer, but bad accommodation, and little or no attendance; *Oberpollinger* (see above), near the Carlsthor; *Franciscaner*, opposite the post-office; *Sternecker*, in the Thal; *Hacker*, Sendlinger-Str.; *Pschorr*, and *Spatenbräu*, Neuhausergasse, etc., etc. — The 'Bierkeller' outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer. Pleasant view and good beer at the *Franciscanerkeller* at Au, on the r. bank of the Isar; *Knorrkeller*, by the Marsfeld; *Hirschbräu-keller*, Bayer-Str., near the railway-station; *Hackerbräu* and *Spatenbräu*, near the Bavaria. The following peculiar varieties of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salvator*, or *Zacherl* (strong) in the first half of April; *Bock*, or *Einbeck* beer (first introduced at Munich in the 16th cent. from Einbeck), in which the malt preponderates considerably over the hops, usually in May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June (at the Bockkeller).

Coffee Gardens. *Dianabad* in the Engl. Garten (p. 108), with baths; *Engl. Café* (see above); *Westendhalle*, Sonnengasse. Music almost daily in all.

Newspapers at the *Literarische Verein* in the Odeon: subscription for 3 days 30, a week 45 kr., fortnight 1 fl., month 1 fl. 30 kr.

Baths. *Marienbad* (see above); *Dianabad* (see above); *Schuttler*, Muller-Str. 44; *Volksbad*, Bad-Str.; swimming baths at these four; *Hofbad*, Anna-Str. 17; *Lindemann*, Muller-Str. 29; *Bad Brunnthal* (p. 108), room and medical attendance 8—25 fl. weekly.

Cabs. (*Fiaker* is a two-horse, *Droschke* a one-horse vehicle, for 2 pers. only.) To or from the Station: one-horse 15 kr.; two-horse, 1—2 pers. 24, 3—4 pers. 36 kr. Drive in the town 12, 18, or 24 kr. — By time: one-horse, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 12 kr.; two-horse, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of first hr. 18, 24, or 30 kr., each subsequent $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. or fraction of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 15, 18, or 24 kr. A tariff of these fares, as well as another for excursions in the environs, should be hung up in each vehicle. From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. double fares. After dark, 3 kr. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. for the lamps. Luggage above 10 lbs. 6 kr., each heavy package 12 kr., irrespective of time or distance.

Omnibus from the Marien-Platz to the Station every 10 min.; every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. through the Maximilian-Str., Ludwigs-Str., Suburb of Au, Thal, and Stiglmaier-Platz; every half-hour through the Briener-Str. and Karls-Str. Fare 3 kr.; 'correspondence' (i. e. a ticket entitling the holder to avail himself of an omnibus crossing the line by which he has started) 1 kr. additional, procurable at the office, Marien-Platz 5.

Post Office (Pl. 49) in the Max-Josephs-Platz (p. 78).

Telegraph Office (Pl. 93) at the railway-station and at the post-office.

Theatres. **Hoftheater* (Pl. 94, p. 80), where Operas are generally performed on Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays: boxes 1 fl. 30 kr., down to 48 kr.; reserved seat in the 'Galerie Noble' 2—4 fl.; parquet (i. e. reserved seat in the pit) $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fl.; pit 36—48 kr. Performances begin at 6.30. Tickets sold during the day, 8—12 and 3—5 o'clock; entrance in the Maximilians-Str. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. 95, p. 80), where plays are



Key to the Plan of Munich.

1. Academy . . . E. 4.		<i>Churches.</i>	82. Priests' Semi-
2. Anatom. Instit. C. 6.		41. Allerheiligen	nary . . . H. 1.
3. Arcades . . . G. 3.		(Court-) Chapel G. 4.	83. Propylæa . . D. 2.
4. Bank . . . G. 4.		42. St. Anna . . . H. 4.	84. Rathhaus, Old G. 5.
5. Bavaria . . . A. 7.		43. Basilica . . . D. 3.	85. —, New . . . G. 5.
6. Library . . . G. 2.		44. Trinity . . . F. 4.	86. Government
7. Blind Asylum G. 1. 2.		45. Protestant . . D. 5.	Buildings . H. 1. 4.
8. Botan. Garden D. 3. 4.		46. Frauenkirche F. 4.	87. Riding School. H. 4.
9. Military School D. 4.		47. Greek Ch. . . F. 4.	88. Royal Palace G. 3. 4.
		48. Heiliggeist . . G. 6.	89. Schwanthaler
		49. Jacob's . . . F. 6.	Museum . . . D. 5.
		50. St. John (Haid-	90. Siegesthor . . H. 1.
		hausen) . . . L. 6.	91. Civic Arsenal H. 5.
		51. Carmelites . . F. 4.	92. Synagogue . G. 5. 6.
		52. Ludwigskirche H. 2.	93. Telegraph Office D. 4.
		53. Auer (Maria-	
		hilf) Kirche . . H. 8.	<i>Theatres.</i>
		54. St. Michael's E. 4. 5.	94. Hof-Theater G. 4.
		55. St. Peter's . . G. 5.	95. Residenz-Theat. G. 4.
		56. Theatine Ch. G. 3. 4.	96. Volks-Theater F. 6. 7.
		57. General Hospital D. 6.	97. Turnhalle . . C. 1.
		58. Lunatic Asylum K. 8.	98. University . . G. 1.
		59. War Office . . G. 2.	99. Veterinary
		60. Exhibition	School . . . H. 1.
		Building . . . D. 3.	
		61. Art Union . . H. 3.	<i>Hotels.</i>
		62. Marian Column F. 5.	a Four Seasons . H. 4.
		63. Royal Stables H. 4.	b Bavarian Hotel E. 4.
		64. Maximilianeum K. 5.	c Detzer . . . E. 5.
		65. Ministry of Fi-	d Englischer Hof G. 4.
		nances . . . G. 3.	e Leinfelder . . E. 4.
		66. Ministry of For-	f Marienbad . . E. 3.
		eign Affairs . . F. 4.	g Rheinischer Hof D. 4.
		67. Mozart-House G. 6.	h Bellevue . . . D. 4.
		68. Mint . . . G. 4.	i Goldenes Kreuz F. 5.
		69. National-Mu-	k Maximilian . . G. 4.
		seum . . . H. 1. 5.	l Max Emanuel F. 4.
		70. Obelisk . . . E. 3.	m Goldener Baer G. 3.
		71. Odeon . . . G. 3.	n Oberpollinger E. 4.
		72. Omnibus Office F. 5.	o Bamberger Hof E. 4.
			p Augsburger Hof D. 4.
		<i>Palaces.</i>	q Deutsches Haus E. 5.
		73. Prince Charles	r Krone . . . E. 4.
		of B. . . . H. 3.	s Stachus . . . D. 4.
		74. Prince Luitpold G. 3.	t Deutscher Kaiser C. 1.
		75. Duke Max . . G. 2.	
		76. Wittelsbach . F. 3.	<i>Cafés.</i>
		77. Pinakothek, Old E. 2.	u Probst . . . E. 1.
		78. —, New . . E. F. 1.	v Danner . . . E. 4.
		79. Police Office . F. 4.	w Tambosi . . . G. 1.
		80. Polytechnic	x de l'Opéra . . G. 4.
		School . . . E. 1. 2.	y Lorenz . . . H. 5.
		81. Post Office . . G. 4.	z National . . . E. 4.
			Englisches Café E. 3.
10. Artillery . . . H. 4.			
11. Cuirassiers . . H. 6.			
12. Holgarten . . H. 3.			
13. Infantry . . . F. 2.			
14. Isar H. 7.			
		<i>Monuments.</i>	
15. King Lewis I. . G. 3.			
16. King Max Joseph G. 4.			
17. Elector Maximilian I. . G. 3.			
18. — Max Emanuel F. 4.			
19. Deroy, Schelling, Rumford, Fraunhofer . . H. 5.			
20. Gaertner, Klenze G. 6.			
21. Goethe E. 4.			
22. Westenrieder, Gluck, Kreitmayer, Orlando F. 4.			
23. Schiller F. 3.			
24. Hospital of St. Elizabeth . . D. 5. 6.			
25. Archbishopal Palace . . . F. 5.			
26. Bronze Foundry B. 1.			
27. Feldherrnhalle G. 3.			
28. Cemetery, Southern E. 7. 8.			
29. —, new D. 8.			
30. Maternity Hospital . . D. 5. 6.			
31. Georgianum . . H. 1.			
32. Corn Hall . . . F. 6.			
33. Stained Glass Instit. . . . D. 2.			
34. Industrial Exhibition . D. 3. 4.			
35. Glyptothek . . D. E. 3.			
36. Hauptwache . . G. 5.			
37. Hofbräuhaus . . G. 5.			
38. Isarthor H. 5.			
39. Joseph Hospital E. 5.			
40. Karlsthor E. 4.			
		<i>Barracks.</i>	

performed on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays: *parquet* 1 fl. 12 kr., *boxes* 1 fl. 24 kr. — *Volkstheater* (Pl. 96, p. 107), in the Gärtner-Platz, for comedies, operettas, and ballet; reserved seats 30 kr., *boxes* 1 fl.

Military Parade daily at the guard-house at 12, and in front of the *Feldherrnhalle* (p. 82) at 11. 30, with music. A military band also plays every Wednesday evening, 6—7, in the *Hofgarten*, and on Saturday evenings near the Chinese tower in the English Garden at the same hour.

Porters. For an errand within the city with 30 lbs. of luggage 6 kr., to the suburbs 9 kr.; with luggage of 100 lbs. 9 and 15, to or from the station 12 kr.

English Church Service in the Odeon (p. 82).

Collections, etc., now open to the public as below; but the days and hours are occasionally changed. Admission gratis, unless the contrary is stated.

Anatomical and Physiological Collections (p. 106), daily 9—12 and 2—4, on application to the custodian.

Antiquities (at the Academy, p. 106), daily (except Sund.) 9—12 o'clock.

Antiquarium (smaller antiquities, in the New Pinakothek), closed.

Art Exhibition at the Exhibition building (p. 102) daily from April to Oct., 9—5, adm. 15 kr. — Other exhibitions: *Wimmer*, Brienner-Str. 9; *Merkel*, Karls-Str. 52; *Fleischmann*, Maximilians-Str. 2 and A.

**Art Union* or *Kunstverein* (p. 81) daily (except Sat.) 10—6. Strangers must be introduced by a member (ticket for four weeks 1 fl.).

**Bavaria* and *Ruhmeshalle* (p. 107), daily, fee 12 kr.

Botanical Garden (p. 104), in the Carls-Platz, 8—11, 2—5; closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Bronze Foundry (p. 103), daily 1—6, Sund. 12—2, adm. 12 kr.

Cabinet of Coins (at the Academy, p. 105), by special permission.

Cabinet of Drawings (Old Pinakothek, p. 96), Tuesd., Frid. 9—1.

Cabinet of Engravings (Old Pinakothek, p. 96), Tuesd., Frid. 9—1.

Cabinet of Natural History (p. 105), Sat. 10—12; strangers admitted daily, 10—12, on application.

Cabinet of Vases (p. 96), in the Old Pinakothek, Sund., Tuesd., Thursd. 9—1.

**Collection of Fossils* (p. 105), Wed., Sat. 10—1.

**Festsaalbau*, see *Palace*.

**Glyptothek* (p. 99), Mond., Wed., Frid. 8—12 and 2—4 (in winter 9—2).

**Hof-Theater* (p. 80), arrangements of the interior, Mond., Wed., Sat. at 2 precisely, on application to the porter; fee 18—24 kr.

**Library* (p. 82), daily (except Sund.) 9—12, (from 15th Aug. to 30th Sept. 10—12); fee 24 kr.

**Museum, Ethnographical* (p. 81), Tuesd., Thursd., Sat. 9—1.

**Museum, National Bavarian* (p. 85), May to Sept. 9—2, Oct. to April 10—2, closed on Mond.; adm. gratis on Sund., Thursd.; on other days 30 kr.

Museum of the smaller objects of art, or *Antiquarium*, see above.

**Nibelungen Rooms* (p. 80), in the *Festsaalbau*, see below.

Observatory (p. 108), by application to the director (at present closed).

Palace (p. 78): *Festsaalbau* (p. 79) and *Nibelungen Saloons* (p. 80) daily at 11 a. m., except Sund., fee 24—30 kr. for the former, 18 kr. for the latter. The *Odyssey Saloons*, *Treasury*, and *Reiche Capelle* are at present closed.

Picture Gallery, v. Schack's (p. 102), daily 2—5 (fee 24 kr.).

**Pinakothek, Old* (p. 90), daily (except Sat.) 9—3 (in winter 9—2).

**Pinakothek, New* (p. 97), Sund., Tuesd., Thursd., Sat. 8—12 and 2—4 (in winter 9—2); porcelain paintings 9—12.

**Porcelain Paintings* (New Pinakothek, p. 97), see above.

Reiche Capelle (p. 79), in the *Festsaalbau* (see above).

**Schwanthaler Museum* (p. 106), Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—2; daily by payment of a fee (12 kr.) at any hour.

Stables, Royal (Pl. 28), daily 11—1, by special permission only; fee 18 kr.

Stained Glass Institution (p. 102), exhibition-room daily; fee 24 kr.

**Treasury* (p. 78), in the Fest-saalbau (at present closed).

Winter Garden, *Royal New* (p. 80), not accessible. The *Old Winter Garden*, between the Königsbau and the Residenz-Theater, is shown to strangers on special application (daily at 11, in winter only; fee).

Diary. *Daily*: Old Pinakothek 9—3, exc. Sat.; Library 9—12, exc. Sund.; Pictures of the Kunstverein 10—6, exc. Sat.; Bronze Foundry 1—6, Sund. 12—2; Stained Glass Institution 10—12, exc. Sund.; Palace at 11, exc. Sund.; National Museum, May to Sept. 9—2, Oct. to Apr. 10—2, exc. Mond.; Schack's Gallery 2—5; Anatomical collections 9—12 and 2—4. — *Churches*. Frauen, Theatine, Basilica, and Auer open the whole day; Allerheiligen, Ludwigs, and St. Michael's till noon only (afternoon by payment of a fee). — Military music at the Feldherrnhalle (p. 82) at 11. 30, at the Guard House at 12.

Sundays: Classical music at the Court Church of St. Michael (by Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, Pergolese, etc.) at high mass, 9 a. m.; on the Sundays of Advent and Lent, and during Passion Week, vocal compositions only; on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 7 p. m. a grand Miserere (by Allegri, etc.), when the church is illuminated by a cross composed of 800 flames; military mass with military music in the same church at 10. 30. — Church-music in the Frauenkirche at 9, in the Allerheiligenkirche at 11. Military parade with music at 12. New Pinakothek 8—12, 2—4; porcelain paintings 9—12. — *Mondays*: Glyptothek 8—12 and 2—4. Schwanthaler Museum 9—2 (see above). Hof-Theater (interior) 2. — *Tuesdays*: New Pinakothek 8—12, 2—4; porcelain paintings 9—12. Ethnograph. Museum 9—1. Cabinets of Drawings and Engravings 9—12. Cabinet of Vases 9—1. — *Wednesdays*: Glyptothek 8—12. Cabinet of natural history and fossils 2—4. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Schwanthaler Museum 9—2. Military music in the Hofgarten 5—6. — *Thursdays*: New Pinakothek 8—12, 2—4; porcelain paintings 9—12. Ethnogr. Museum 9—1. — *Fridays*: Glyptothek 8—12, 2—4. Cabinets of Drawings and Engravings 9—12. Schwanthaler Museum 9—2. — *Saturdays*: Old Pinakothek closed. New Pinakothek 8—12, 2—4; porcelain paintings 9—12. Cabinet of natural history and fossils 2—4. Ethnograph. Museum 9—1. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Military music, at the Chinese Tower in the Engl. Garden 5—6. — A drive (fiacres see above) in the English Garden is recommended after a morning of sight-seeing.

The *Tages-Anzeiger* (1 kr.) gives daily information with regard to all the sights of the city, the railways, omnibuses, ec. (sold by Franz, bookseller, Schäftlergasse 17, and in the evening by news-vendors in the streets).

Principal Sights: *Old Pinakothek (p. 90), *National Museum (p. 85), *Basilica (p. 103), *Palace (p. 78), *Glyptothek (p. 99).

Munich (1703 ft.), the capital of Bavaria, with 169,478 inhab. (16,000 Prot., 12,000 soldiers), is situated on the rapid *Isar* on the S. side of a sterile plain, 50 sq. M. in area. The lofty situation of the city and its proximity to the Alps render it liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should be on their guard, especially towards evening.

Munich was founded by Henry the Lion, who constructed a bridge over the Isar, a custom-house, a mint, and a salt dépôt on the site of the present city in 1158. The land is said to have belonged to the monks of Schäftlarn, whence the name of Forum ad Monachos, or Munich. Under the Wittelsbach princes the town prospered. Otto the Illustrious (d. 1253) transferred his residence to Munich, and his son Lewis the Severe built the Alte Hof (p. 84). Emp. Lewis the Bavarian almost entirely re-erected the city, which was loyally attached to him, after a fire in 1327 (his tomb in the Frauenkirche, see p. 105). Duke Albert V. founded the Library, and the Kunstkammer, to which the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. Elector Maximilian I. (1597—1651) erected the Arsenal, the Old Palace, and the Mariensäule (p. 104). In 1632 Gustavus Adolphus paid a lengthened visit to the city. Elector

Maximilian III. Joseph founded the Academy in 1757, and his successor Charles Theodore of the Palatinate removed the old fortifications. King Maximilian I. Joseph (d. 1825) contributed materially to the improvement of the city by the dissolution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings, but for its modern magnificence Munich is chiefly indebted to his son Lewis I. (d. 1868). That monarch, who had been a munificent patron of art before his accession, caused the city to be embellished with most of those handsome churches and palatial secular edifices which are now the chief boast of the Bavarian capital.

Since the beginning of the present century, in consequence of the erection of entirely new quarters and suburbs, the population of the city has been quadrupled. In treasures of art Munich is one of the richest cities in Germany. Living is cheaper here than in any other European capital.

The *Max-Josephs-Platz* (Pl. G, 4), the centre of the traffic of the city, and situated near the line which divides the old quarters from the new, is adorned with the ***Monument of King Max Joseph** (Pl. 16) (d. 1825), erected by the city on the 25th anniversary of that monarch's accession, designed by the eminent *Rauch* of Berlin, and cast in bronze by *Stiglmayer*. The colossal statue in a sitting posture rests on a pedestal adorned with reliefs emblematical of Agriculture, Art, Constitution, and Religious Toleration.

The N. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz is occupied by the royal **Palace** (Pl. 88), which consists of three parts: on the S. side towards the Platz the *Königshaus*, N. towards the Hofgarten the *Festsaalbau*, and between these the *Alte Residenz*, or old palace.

The **Alte Residenz**, erected by Elector Maximilian I. in 1600—1616 from the design of Peter Candid, consists of four courts, the Kaiserhof, Küchenhof, Brunnenhof, and Capellenhof (i. e. courts of the emperor, kitchen, fountain, and chapel). The entrance is by the *Capellenhof* (the middle portal in the Residenz-Str.). The passage thence to the Brunnenhof contains '*Duke Christopher's Stone*' (an inscription on the wall). A stair to the l. ascends to the *Heracles Saloon*, where intending visitors to the palace assemble at 11 o'clock (comp. p. 76). To the r. of the Capellenhof is the *Grottenhof*, with a fantastic shell grotto; in the centre Perseus, after B. Cellini. From the S.E. corner a passage leads to a larger court, adorned with fountain figures of Neptune, etc., from which the Nibelungen Saloons are entered (p. 80). The octagonal *Brunnenhof* is embellished with a statue of Otho of Wittelsbach and other figures in bronze by Candid. The Allerheiligenkirche (p. 80) adjoins this court on the E.; to the S. a passage leads to the Hoftheater (p. 80).

The apartments of the Alte Residenz are magnificently fitted up in the style of the 17th cent. Visitors are conducted to the *Kaiserszimmer*; the *Grüne Gallerie*, containing Italian and Dutch pictures of little value; the *Bed Chamber*, containing a richly gilded bed, valued at 800,000 fl.; the *Mirror Cabinet*, with a collection of valuable crystal, etc.; the *Miniature Cabinet*, with miniatures, among them a St. Jerome by A. Dürer.

The ***Treasury** (at present closed) contains a number of jewels and precious trinkets (magnificent blue diamond, 'pearl of the Palatinate', half black, &c.), goblets, orders, regalia, &c.; one of the principal curiosities is the group of St. George and the Dragon, the knight in chiselled gold, the dragon of jasper, and the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; Bohemian crown of Fred. V. of the Palatinate, captured in 1620 at Prague; crowns of Emp. Henry II. ('the Saint') and his consort Cunigunde of 1010; model of Trajan's Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier 1763—83.

The ***Reiche Capelle** (closed) contains relics, objects in gold and silver, two miniature altars by Benv. Cellini (?), the enamelled pocket altar of Mary Queen of Scots, about 6 in. in length, and a Descent from the Cross in wax by Mich. Angelo.

The ***Festsaalbau** (façade towards the Hofgarten, 286 yds. long), a 'building of festive halls', erected in 1832—42 by *Klenze* in the later Italian Renaissance style, possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by *Schwanthaler*, representing the different provinces of the kingdom. The six saloons of the ground-floor are decorated with encaustic ***Mural Paintings from the Odyssey**, by *Hiltensperger*, from designs by *Schwanthaler* (at present closed).

A broad marble stair ascends to the first floor from the passage on the E. side of the Küchenhof. Visitors, however, are usually conducted from the Hercules Saloon to the antechambers by a long corridor.

Ante-Chamber: adjoining it, a staircase with 6 handsome columns of marble from the Untersberg; 2nd ante-chamber with reliefs by *Schwanthaler*; 3rd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by *Hiltensperger*. — Magnificent *Ball Room*, tribunes supported by Caryatides of papier maché, coloured reliefs (dancing genii) by *Schwanthaler*. Two *Card Rooms* with 36 *Portraits of beautiful women* by *Stieler*, whose names the custodian enumerates. — *Battle Saloon*: 12 large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805—15. — **Hall of Charlemagne*: encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) designed by *Schnorr*. Charlemagne anointed by Pope Stephen II. as Defender of the Church; his victory over the Lombard king Desiderius at Pavia; victory over the Saxons, felling of the sacred oak and erection of the cross; synod at Frankfurt; coronation; also 12 smaller scenes from the emperor's life. Between the windows Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard. — **Barbarossa Hall*, by the same masters: election as emperor, entry into Milan, banishment of Henry the Lion, installation of Otho of Wittelsbach, reconciliation with Pope Alex. III. at Venice, imperial festival at Mayence, battle at Iconium, death. Reliefs above by *Schwanthaler*. — **Hapsburg Saloon*, chiefly by *Schnorr*: Rudolph's meeting with the priest; his acceptance of the imperial sceptre; victory over Ottokar of Bohemia; Rhenish robber-knights summoned before his tribunal. Frieze by *Schwind*, representing the Triumph of the Arts, etc. — **Throne Saloon*. Twelve magnificent gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by *Schwanthaler*, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach, from Otho the Illustrious to Charles XII. of Sweden, here form a very imposing and appropriate termination to the suite.

The upper floor of the corner-building adjoining the Odeons-Platz contains the apartments of the present king, adjacent to which is the *Wintergarten* (not shown to the public) over part of the Festsaalbau.

The **Königsbau** (façade towards the Max-Josephs-Platz, 154 yds. long), erected in 1826—33 by *Klenze* in imitation of the Pitti

Palace at Florence, but of inferior effect owing to some necessary deviations from the original plan, is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art (not now accessible).

The S.W. apartments on the ground-floor (entered from the Grottenhof, see p. 78) are decorated with the magnificent **Nibelungen Frescoes* by Schnorr, begun in 1846. The last room was painted by his pupils. In the lunettes, numerous smaller paintings.

Entrance Hall: the principal persons of the poem, r. Sigfried and Chriemhild; then Hagen, Volker, Dankwart; above, the dwarf Alberich, keeper of the Nibelungen treasure, and Eckewart, Chriemhild's messenger; l. Gunther and Brunhild; Queen Ute (Gunther's mother) with her sons Gernot and Giselher; Sigmund and Sigelinde, Sigfried's parents; next, King Etzel and Rudiger, Dietrich of Bern and Meister Hildebrand. *Marriage Hall*: Sigfried's return from war against the Saxons; Brunhild's arrival at Worms; Sigfried and Chriemhild's nuptials; opposite, by the window, the delivery of the girdle. *Hall of Treachery*: (by the window) quarrel of the queens Chriemhild and Brunhild in front of the cathedral at Worms. Sigfried murdered by Hagen at the well; Chriemhild finds Sigfried's corpse at the door of the cathedral: Hagen proved to be the murderer by the corpse beginning to bleed afresh. Over the door: Hagen throwing the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine. *Hall of Revenge*: Fall of the heroes (by the window); Chriemhild expostulates with Volker and Hagen; combat on the staircase of the burning palace; Dietrich conquers Hagen; Chriemhild's death. Over the doors: the last combat of the heroes; Hagen brought before Chriemhild by Dietrich; Etzel's lament. *Hall of Mourning*: Burial of the fallen heroes; the sad tidings conveyed to Burgundy; Bishop Pilgram causes mass to be sung for the repose of the dead.

At the E. end of the Königsbau, and adjoining the Hof-Theater, is the old *Winter Garden*, on the second floor of the palace (adm. see p. 77), containing valuable plants.

The **Hof-Theater** (Pl. 94), on the E. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz (performances, see p. 74), the largest in Germany, accommodating 2500 spectators, was erected in 1825. The pediment of the Corinthian colonnade is adorned with frescoes designed by Schwanthaler (in the upper, Pegasus and the Horæ; in the lower, Apollo and the Muses). The arrangements of the interior merit inspection (adm. see p. 76). Visitors are conducted through the building, and to the roof (fine survey of the town and environs) and sunk storey in about 1½ hr. (fee 18—24 kr.) Between the Hof-Theater and the Allerheiligenkirche is situated the **Residenz-Theater** (Pl. 95), tastefully rebuilt in 1857 in the original rococo style (room for 800 spectators).

The ***Allerheiligenkirche** (All Saints' Church), or new *Court Chapel* (Pl. 41; adm. see p. 77; entrance on the E. side of the Palace, next door to the Residenz-Theater), erected in 1837 by Klenze in the Byzantine style, with Romanesque façade, is a perfect gem of taste and magnificence. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by Hess and his pupils, emblematical of the Trinity. The concealment of the windows causes the light to enter in a very effective manner. — During divine service the chapel can only be entered from the Brunnenhof (p. 79).

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the ***Hofgarten**, or palace-garden, planted with trees, and bounded on two sides by open **Arcades** (Pl. 3), which are adorned with frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects, painted in 1827—34. The 'Temple' in the centre of the garden is surmounted by a beautiful Diana by *Candid*. Opposite the middle of the W. side is a fountain with a nymph in bronze by *Schwanthaler*. By the entrances next to the Palace are two frescoes by *Kaulbach*, representing Bavarian rivers and Bavaria. The historical frescoes on the W. side represent events from the history of Bavaria; beyond them are masterly landscapes from S. Tyrol, Italy, and Sicily by *Rottmann*. The latter have been seriously injured from exposure to the weather and other causes, but are now undergoing restoration. Each scene has its name annexed. The distichs over the pictures are by King Lewis I. On the N. side, at the top, are 39 small encaustic paintings from the Greek War of Independence, from sketches by *P. Hess* (p. 99). — In the niches on the N. side, on the r. of the egress towards the English Garden, are the achievements of Hercules in colossal wooden groups, executed in the 17th cent., restored in 1852.

The apartments of this N. wing contain the *School of Art*, under the superintendence of Herr Dyck. The **Ethnographical Museum** occupies seven rooms on the upper floor, to the l. of the outlet towards the English Garden (adm. see p. 76).

In the centre of the W. saloon are preserved the most ancient relics of pre-historic times; flint-tools from the diluvial strata of Picardy and the caverns of the Dordogne; tools of the later flint period from Denmark and the Swiss lake-dwellings; bronzes from the latter, and from the lake-villages of the Starnberger See. Then weapons and implements from the polar regions, the South Sea Islands, etc., some of them brought over by Captain Cook and other celebrated navigators; also products of the most civilised Asiatic nations.

Adjoining the N. side of the Arcades, and beyond the entrance to the English Garden, is the entrance to the premises of the **Art Union**, or *Kunstverein* (adm. see p. 76), containing paintings and sculptures of living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

The row of shops, opposite the Odeons-Platz, in a line with the W. Arcades, is termed the **Bazaar**.

The ***Ludwigs-Strasse**, entirely originated by King Lewis I., 50 yds. in width, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, begins at the Feldherrnhalle on the S., and terminates with the Siegesthor (p. 84) on the N. Most of the buildings in this handsome street are in various forms of the Renaissance style, constructed, like the Basilica, of brick and stone skilfully combined.

The **Feldherrnhalle** (Pl. 27), or *Hall of the Generals*, a copy of Oragna's Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence, erected in 1844 by *Gärtner*, at present contains the statues of Tilly and Wrede only, both by *Schwanthaler*. Military music here daily at 11. 30.

The **Church of the Theatines** (Pl. 56), erected 1661—75 in the

Italian baroque style, overladen with decoration, contains the Royal Vaults, in which Emp. Charles VII. also reposes. The façade dates from 1767. Pictures in the interior by Tintoretto, Zanchi, Cignani, and others. The sacristy to the l. contains an Entombment by Hess.

Opposite the Bazaar is the **Odeon** (Pl. 40), erected in 1828 by Klenze, and destined for concerts; one of the apartments is fitted up as an **English Chapel**. The ceiling of the concert-room is decorated with frescoes by Kaulbach and others, the orchestra with busts of celebrated composers (partly concealed by the organ). In front of the Odeon is the equestrian **Statue of Lewis I.**, by Widmann, erected by the 'grateful city of Munich' in 1862.

Farther on in the Ludwigs-Strasse, on the l., is the **Palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg** (Pl. 74), now the property of Prince Luitpold, also erected by Klenze. Then (l.) the **Palace of Duke Max** (Pl. 75) by Klenze, with frescoes by Langer, Kaulbach, and Zimmermann, and a marble frieze, representing the myth of Bacchus, by Schwanthaler; r. the **War Office** (Pl. 56), also by Klenze.

The ***Library** (Pl. 6, adm. see p. 76), erected in 1832—42 by Gärtner in the Florentine style, the steps adorned with statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, is magnificently and appropriately fitted up. Imposing **Staircase*; above, on each side, is a gallery, borne by 16 marble columns; on the walls are medallion portraits of celebrated poets and scholars. At the entrance to the library are statues of Albert V., the founder, and Lewis I., the builder of the library, both by Schwanthaler. The library, one of the most extensive in Europe, comprises 400,000 works (in about 800,000 vols.; annual increase 2000—3000 vols.) and 22,000 MSS., and is especially valuable for its theological and biblical literature and German MSS. The most interesting rarities are exhibited in glass-cases in a separate saloon (*Cimeliensaal*).

1st Case: brazen *tabulae honestae missionis*, or certificates of honourable discharge of Roman soldiers; No. 2. *Codex Purpureus*, a Latin Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., written on purple vellum with gold and silver letters. — *Second:* 12. *Breviarium Alarici*, an extract from the Code of Theodosius the Great, made in Spain by order of Alaric, king of the Visigoths, 484—506. — *Third:* Earliest German MSS. 20. *Liber de inventione S. Crucis*, written before 814, from the monastery of Wessobrunn in Upper Bavaria; 24. *Otfried of Weissenburg's Gospel* in verse, written at Freising, 833—906; 26. Oldest (13th cent.) MS. of the *Nibelungen Lied*, from the monastery of Hohenembs near Bregenz; 27. *Tristan and Isolde*, poem by Godfrey of Strasbourg, MS. of 1240, with paintings; 28. *Parcival and Titarel*, by Wolfram von Eschenbach, with paintings. — *Fourth:* 34. Koran on parchment with gold letters; 35. Miniature Koran, the smallest MS. in the collection; 36. *Schah Nameh*, Persian epic by Firdusi. A drawer contains the tournament-book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria, painted 1541—44. — *Fifth:* *38. '*Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes*', translation made in 1409 for Prince John of France, with admirable miniatures by Fouqué. — *Sixth:* 40. Prayer-book of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian; 41. Latin prayer-book with miniatures by Memling; 42. Latin prayer-book with illustrations, executed by Sinibaldi of Florence in 1485; all three richly bound and decorated with silver, pearls, and enamel; 46. Jewels of Anne of Austria, consort of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, the miniature-paintings by Hans Muelich; 47. Calendarium of the 16th cent. by Breug

hel (?); 8. Prayer-book of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria by Clovio (1574); 50. Albert Dürer's prayer-book with marginal drawings by himself and Cranach. — *Sixth. a.*: Two folios of the penitential palms of David set to music by Orlando di Lasso, and decorated with admirable miniatures by Hans Muelich. — *Seventh*: *55. *Codex Aureus*, written in gold letters in 870 by order of Emp. Charles the Bald; the cover consists of a plate of embossed gold, with jewels and pearls. — *Eighth*: *56—60. Four Books of Gospels and a missal of Emp. Henry II. (1024), presented to the cathedral of Bamberg. — *Ninth* and *Tenth C.* contain specimens of the first attempts at printing.

The ***Ludwigskirche** (Pl. 52), erected in 1829—42 in the Italian Romanesque style by *Gärtner*, is a handsome cruciform structure. Façade flanked with two towers 234 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of variegated tiles. Above the portal Christ and the four Evangelists, statues by *Schwanthaler*. The entire wall at the back of the high altar is covered with the ***Last Judgment**, the finest fresco of the artist *Cornelius*, 66 ft. high, 40 ft. broad; the light in the church, however, is so subdued that the picture is only seen to advantage about noon on bright days. The other frescoes were designed by *Cornelius*, and executed by his pupils: on the vaulting of the principal choir, God the Father as Creator of the world; r. side of choir, the Adoration of the Magi; l. side, the Crucifixion. On the keystone of the vaulting at the centre of the cross, the Dove as an emblem of the Holy Ghost; in the sections around are patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs. The low aisles are divided into three chapels on each side. In the adjacent grounds (entrance by the gate on the l.) are frescoes by *Fortner* at the different shrines.

Opposite the church is the **Blind Asylum** (Pl. 98), erected by *Gärtner* in 1835 in the Florentine style. The handsome portals are embellished with statues of SS. Rupert, Benno, Otilia and Lucia, the patron saints of the blind. The institution, which is admirably managed, accommodates about 100 pupils.

The **University** (Pl. 98) on the l., the *Priests' Seminary*, or *Georgianum* (Pl. 31), opposite to it, and the *Max-Joseph-School*, erected by *Gärtner*, form a large square, intersected by the Ludwigs-Strasse, and adorned with two *Fountains* copied from those by Bernini in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome, and with pleasure-grounds. The university (1300 stud.), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt (p. 65), was transferred to Landshut (p. 73) in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826.

The ***Siegesthor** (Pl. 90), or *Gate of Victory*, erected by Lewis I. 'to the Bavarian army', begun by *Gärtner* in 1843, and completed by *Metzger* in 1850, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome, and is surmounted by 'Bavaria' in a quadriga drawn by lions, a group in bronze designed by *Wagner*. Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls bas-reliefs, representing warlike exploits (below) and the different provinces of the kingdom (above). This fine structure forms an appropriate termination to the handsome Ludwigs-Strasse.

On the S. side of the *Max-Josephs-Platz* is the **Post Office** (Pl. 81). The façade towards the Platz was constructed by *Klenze* in 1836. The open arcade supported by columns contains six paintings of horses on a red ground in the Pompeian style, by *Hiltensperger*. The original façade of the building towards the *Residenz-Str.* is in the Italian palatial style (1740).

To the r. a short street leads to the *Alte Hof*, the oldest palace of the Dukes of Bavaria, erected in 1253, and now occupied by public offices. A passage to the l. in front of the old court leads to the *Hofbräuhaus*, or 'Court Brewery' (Pl. 37).

The broad **Maximilians-Strasse**, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, beginning between the Hof-Theater and the Post-office, and extending E. to the Isar, was erected by desire of King Max in an entirely novel style of domestic architecture. First, on the r., is the *Mint* (Pl. 68), with arcades embellished with statues (in the E. pavilion is the Café Maximilian). Farther on (l.), the handsome '*Four Seasons Hotel*'. The street now expands into a long Platz, enlivened with grounds; on the l. the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 86), on the r. the *National Museum* (see below). In the centre rise four monuments: to the l. a *Statue of General Deroy* (Pl. 19), who was killed at Potolsk in 1812, designed by *Halbig*, and erected 1856; adjoining it, that of *Count Rumford* by *Zumbusch*. Opposite is the *Statue of Schelling*, the philosopher, designed by *Halbig*, and erected in 1861 by his 'grateful pupil Maximilian II., king of Bavaria'; beside which rises that of *Fraunhofer* the celebrated optician, by *Halbig*.

The ***Bavarian National Museum** (adm. see p. 76), founded by King Max II. in 1855, contains a magnificent and unrivalled collection of objects illustrative of the progress of civilisation and art. The building was erected in 1858—66 from the design of *Riedel*. The central portion, 105 ft. in height, is surmounted by a 'Bavaria' with the lion in zinc. The façade is richly adorned with caryatides, statues, reliefs, and other enrichments.

The arrangement of the collections is still incomplete; but their order is at present as follows:

Ground Floor. Right wing: Roman, Celtic-Germanic, and Romanesque antiquities. Left wing: Gothic art (13th—15th cent.).

First Floor. Right wing: Collection of weapons, costumes, musical instruments, smith's work. Left wing: Ceramic collection.

Second Floor. Renaissance and Rococo (16th—18th cent.).

The following list of the objects of greatest interest will probably suffice for the guidance of the ordinary visitor.

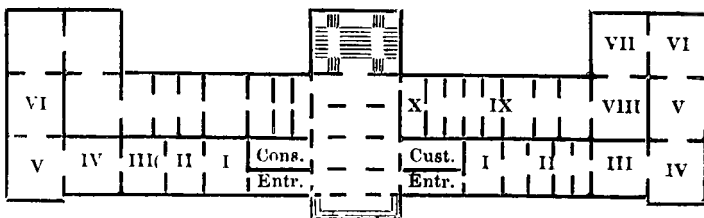
Ground Floor. Right Wing. 1st Room. Roman antiquities, milestones, tombstones, votive stones, altars (in the centre No. 11, a round altar with figures of gods, from Rheinabern).

2nd Room. *Mosaic pavement from a Roman building near Westerhofen, in the province of Ingolstadt.

3rd Room. Roman vases, chiefly from Westerndorf and Rheinabern.

In the centre small objects in metal of the Roman and Celtic-Germanic period.

4th Room. In the centre the contents of a tomb at Nordendorf near Augsburg, consisting of silver, bronze, and amber trinkets. Jewel casket from the cathedral of Bamberg (9th cent.). Golden shield knob from the Palatinate (9th or 10th cent.). The cabinets on the r. and l. contain the contents of tumuli, sword-blades, horse-shoes, etc. Next, Romanesque works in stone; a lion in marble from St. Zeno near Reichenhall; Christ with the Apostles, 15 statues in a sitting posture from Wessobrunn.



Ground Floor.

5th Room. On the l. a cast of the bronze doors of the cathedral of Augsburg. In the case to the l. bronze objects, candle-sticks, etc. of the 12th cent.; reliquary of the 11th cent.; silk mitre from Seligenthal, 12th cent. In the case to the r. ecclesiastical vessels in bronze, gilded and enamelled, 12th cent.; cross of rock crystal, reliquary, enamelled crucifix, etc. Ancient Byzantine and Russian paintings; impressions of seals, etc.

6th Room. Photographs and casts are at present exhibited here. — An adjoining room (next to the staircase, accessible from the vestibule) contains a collection of instruments of torture.

The *Left Wing* of the ground-floor contains 10 rooms devoted to ***Gothic Art.** **1st Room.** (2nd half of 13th cent.) In the centre Christ on the Mt. of Olives, from Eichstätt. On the wall to the l. the history of Daniel, a mural painting from the monastery of Rebdorf (1285—1300). Christ pronouncing a blessing, from Carlstadt (a cast). Stained glass windows from Seligenthal (1280).

2nd Room. Casts of tombstones, statues, etc., from Nuremberg, Ratisbon (St. Emmeram), and Mayence (Peter Aspelt). On the l. the sword, staff, and gloves used by Emp. Lewis on the occasion of his conferring privileges on the city of Nuremberg. Two ancient reliefs in stone from the old church of St. Lawrence at Munich (1324). Tombstones of the knights v. Hohenburg (d. 1381) and Bickenbach (d. 1393). Tombstone of a knight from Rothenburg (1370 or 1390). Stained glass from the cathedral at Ratisbon.

3rd Room. (14th cent.) Wooden ceiling from the old Rathhaus of Augsburg (1385). The 1st glass-cabinet on the l. contains a miniature winged altar with a Madonna in ivory. Volute of a bishop's crozier in ivory. Jugs in the form of lions and horses. On the l. an episcopal throne inlaid. Above it a winged altar from Pähl near Weilheim, a painting *a tempera* (1380—1420). Model of a monument to Lewis the Bearded, in Solnhofen stone (1429).

4th Room. (1st half of the 15th cent.) On the l. a winged altar representing the Passion, from the old Franciscan church at Bamberg (1429). Tombstones of two knights of Bickenbach from Hohenburg. Cast of Agnes Bernauer's Monument at Straubing (1435). Magnificent stained glass with scenes from the Old and New Testament (Resurrection, Abraham's Sacrifice), from the cathedral at Ratisbon.

5th Room. (2nd half of 15th cent.) Ceiling and wainscoting from the

old Weavers' Hall at Augsburg (1457). Four fine chests. Tombstone of the knight Hans v. Paulsdorf (d. 1485). In the centre St. George and the Dragon, a coloured statuette.

6th Room. (2nd half of 15th cent.) Ceiling from the Teutonic Lodge at Nuremberg. In the centre a cast of the Schreyer Monument at St. Sebald's in Nuremberg by Kraft (1492). Beyond it a piece of tapestry from the Nassauer Haus at Nuremberg, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds and the Magi (after Memling) of Flemish workmanship, 1470–1500. On the l. Madonna as the Queen of Heaven; on the r. St. Willibald, from Eichstätt. By the l. wall a cabinet from the sacristy at Tölz (1450–1500). St. Sebastian by Riemenschneider (1500).

7th Room. (2nd half of 15th cent.) Ceiling and covering of a door from the fortress of Oberhaus at Passau. On the r. and l. of the door, and opposite the window, four carved cabinets. By the wall on the r. two Gothic bedsteads. In the glass-cabinet on the r., seals. In the 1st case in the centre a small carved altar, representing the Nativity, Entombment, and Crucifixion in wood. In the 2nd case miniatures: Two miniatures by Memling. Madonna on silk, from Altomünster (1480–1500). Silver goblet from Ingolstadt (1480). Objects in mother-of-pearl. In the 3rd case jewel and other caskets with ornaments in wood and leather.

8th Room. Altar of the Virgin from Weissenburg (1480–1510). Oakens from Neu-Oetting, originally choir-stalls.

9th Room. (Ecclesiastical Hall, end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.) in seven divisions. Stained glass from the Carthusian monastery of Prüll near Ratisbon. On the girding arches casts of the Twelve Apostles, from Blutenburg, with Jesus and Mary (1488–1500). 1st Division: On the r. a winged altar from Untermenzing (1463). In the centre, on the l., Pieta by Veit Stoss; on the r., cast of a Pieta by Kraft. Wooden statuettes of the Twelve Apostles by Riemenschneider. 2nd Div.: Cast of the monument of the Duchess Anna of Brandenburg at Heilsbronn (d. 1512). Winged altar from Harmating, of the Landshut school. 3rd Div.: Clock-case from Heilsbronn with a figure of Death riding on a lion. Cast of the Gnadenberg Madonna; on the l. a winged altar from Upper Bavaria; on the r. the Death of Mary, a relief in wood. 4th Div.: Cast of the tomb of Emp. Henry II. and his consort in the cathedral at Bamberg; on the l. a winged altar from Weissenburg (1470). In the cabinet a Pieta, a statuette in wood by Riemenschneider. 5th Div.: In the centre the Death of Mary, in carved wood, from Ingolstadt (1490–1500). On the l. *winged altar from Botzen, with the Nativity, by Pacher (1460–90); on the r. Death of Mary, a relief from Würzburg; under it the Presentation in the Temple. 6th Div.: Ecclesiastical utensils of brass, 15th cent.; tombstone of the brothers Paulsdorffer from Ratisbon (1473). Carved choir stalls, from Tegernsee (1450). 7th Div.: Winged altar from the old Franciscan church at Munich, by Olmendorf (1480–1500). On the l. the Milanese arms with soldiers as shield-bearers. Beyond it, the death of Mary from Augsburg. To the r. by the window Christ on the Mt. of Olives, a relief in stone. Winged altar from Aschaffenburg with *predella, St. Augustine and Monica, from Salzburg.

10th Room (16th cent., transition to the Renaissance). On the r. a winged altar from Calcar (1470–1500). By the window to the l. a winged altar by Jac. Schick, from Kempten (1515). Large piece of tapestry embroidered with gold, of Lower Rhenish workmanship (16th cent.).

The *First Floor* contains the

***Bavarian Historical Gallery**, a series of frescoes from the history of Bavaria running through the whole of the apartments, executed chiefly by the younger artists of Munich. The scenes vary in merit, but on the whole the effect is impressive. Under each is placed an explanatory inscription. Eighteen rooms are completed; six of these in the l. wing derive their subjects from the history of Bavaria, the twelve in the r. wing from the history of the Palatinate, Franconia, and Swabia.

To the r. in front of the entrance is a model of the Maxau railway bridge of boats. The *Vestibule* contains a large relief plan of Munich; old

relief plans of Munich, Straubing, Burghausen, Ingolstadt, and Landshut; models for a monument to King Max II.

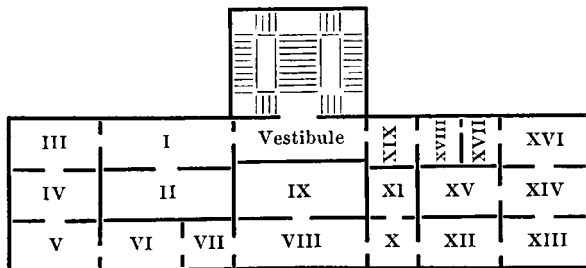
Left Wing. *Ceramic Collection* (1300—1800) beginning with stamped tiles; then ancient Rhenish and other earthenware; majolicas by Hirschvogel; Italian majolicas (from Urbino, Faenza, and Castel Durante); porcelain from Meissen (Dresden); Oriental porcelain; German (from Höchst, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, Ansbach); French (Sèvres, Angoulême, Paris).

Right Wing. *Collection of Weapons*, partially arranged. I. Room. Weapons from 1340 to 1460. II. From 1460 to 1540. III. From 1500 to 1648, including the magnificent suit of armour of Archbishop Raitenau of Salzburg (1617). IV. and V. From 1600 to 1680. Original Model of a blunderbuss manufactured for Gustavus Adolphus; velvet coat of Tilly; field-altar of Elector Maximilian I. — VI. and VII. Weapons of various kinds and periods. VIII. Oriental weapons, saddles, etc.

IX. and X. Rooms. *Costumes*. Clothing of King Lewis and Queen Theresa with explanations in the king's handwriting; coat, vest, saddle, and stick of Frederick the Great; Napoleon's sword. X. Silk tunicella of Emp. Henry II. from the treasury of the cathedral of Bamberg. XI. *Musical Instruments*, 1450—1800, a valuable collection. XII. *Iron Work* and ornaments in wrought metal (1400—1750); reliquary of 1600; inkstand of Elector Charles Theodore (1777—99); 'cassettes' of the 15th cent., etc. XIII. Other specimens of smith's work; key and guild goblet of 1680. XIV. Models of ships; robe of Lewis I. as Grand Master of the Order of St. George. Besides the fresco on the N. wall, representing Queen Mary of Naples at Gaeta, this saloon contains the sketches for the new paintings in the Maximilianeum (p. 89).

The *Second Floor* contains works of art of the

Renaissance and the subsequent period down to the time of Napoleon. The staircase contains a fine wooden ceiling from the château at Dachau; on the walls are tapestry, portraits of Bavarian princes, etc.



Second Floor.

1st Room. Wooden ceiling from Dachau. Tapestry from Raphael's cartoons, executed at Arras. On the l. an altar by Burgkmair, from Reichen-hall. 1st glass-case: Old printing with miniatures; 2nd: Chess-board in ivory by Aldegrever (1550). Portrait of Pirkheimer in wax, by Dürer. Relief portrait of Duchess Jacobæa of Bavaria, in Solnhofen stone (1550). Draughts with portraits of princes (1500). Medallions in wood by Hagenauer. 3rd: Objects in embossed metal, medals, rings, silver tankards. Vase of smoky topaz, set in silver. Judgment of Paris, a relief in Solnhofen stone (1550). Six reliefs in wood representing the Ten Commandments (1510). 4th: Seals in wax, and impressions.

2nd Room. Wooden ceiling from Dachau inlaid with medallions in copper. Tapestry from Arras, the seven planets from cartoons of Raphael's school. Covering of a door from Landshut. In the centre a bronzed cast of the monument of St. Sebald by Vischer at Nuremberg. On the l.,

Death of Mary, a relief in wood. Bronze slab from the tomb of the Count Palatine Otto Heinrich of Neuburg, by Vischer (1543). Large wine-cooler in bronze (1543). Madonna and Child, a statuette in wood. Bridal casket of the Duchess Jacobæa of Bavaria.

3rd Room. Wooden ceiling from Dachau (last of the series). Tapestry, after Raphael, history of St. Paul. *Gilded silver hammer, executed from the design of Mich. Angelo for the use of Pope Julius III. at the opening of the great Jubilee festival in 1550. Dish from Limoges (Susanna in the bath), of 1558. Goblet in ivory, executed at Munich (1630—60). Jewel casket with impressed figures, Florentine work, beginning of 16th cent. Chessmen in boxwood, 1540. Domestic *altar with decorations in shells. Italian workmanship (1500). Copy of Raphael's Disputa in Solnhofen stone.

4th Room. Ceiling and door coverings from an old château of the Fuggers at Donauwörth. Tapestry of German workmanship from Lauingen, representing the pilgrimage of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich of Neuburg to the Holy Land, 1521. Bedstead of the Countess Palatine Susanna, ebony inlaid with ivory (1550). Two tables inlaid with mother-of-pearl, Moorish work. Venetian glasses.

5th Room. In the centre the *boudoir of a Countess Fugger from the château at Donauwörth, preserved entire. On the outer side of the room a domestic altar in carved wood and mosaic (1561); on the r. a mirror frame in carved wood, of Dutch workmanship (1550). Toilet casket in brass inlaid with coral.

6th Room. Ceiling from Donauwörth. Tapestry from Arras, the history of Abraham, after Bern. van Orley. The 1st glass-case contains small objects in carved ivory, glasses, waxwork, etc.; the 3rd contains gold trinkets, ornaments from the tomb of the Counts Palatine at Lauingen, others by Jamnitzer, etc. Old china. Jewel and toilet casket inlaid, Venetian work. Clock with Actæon, from the château of Neuburg. Between the windows the original tombstone of Orlando di Lasso (p. 105).

7th Room. Ceiling from a private house at Nuremberg. Tapestry, a continuation of the last. Large table with slab of Solnhofen stone. Wine-cooler in earthenware, richly decorated. Ten busts of Bavarian dukes in wood. Tables with mosaic in stone, etc.

8th Room. Ceiling from Nuremberg with candelabra (one with four branches, with heads of Fauns; a harp-player). Tapestry woven at Munich from drawings by Peter Candid. On the l. a Florentine *cabinet (the fellow to which is on the W. side of the room). Clock from Kaisersheim with the silver imperial eagle. *Ivory cabinet inlaid with enamelled silver, by Angermayer of Weilheim (1590). Cabinet with shelves inlaid, Florentine. *Ciborium in ebony, garnished with precious stones. The glass-case in the centre contains vessels of rock crystal, trinkets, etc. Carved ivory goblet, Munich (1600). — On the l. a casket with fruit of precious stones, a Florentine relief-mosaic. Ivory cabinet inlaid with lapis lazuli, by Angermayer (1590). In the corner a reliquary, inlaid.

9th Room. Ceiling with paintings by Peter Candid. Tapestry, a continuation of the last. In the centre a handsome table with alabaster top. On the r. and l. two bedsteads with carving. Over the door a scagliola slab, an architectural fragment of Florentine workmanship. Opposite, a colossal bust of Charlemagne, in marble. By the walls refectory tables from Indersdorf.

10th Room. Ceiling composed of fragments of the choir arch of the Frauenkirche at Munich. Tapestry by Peter Candid, the history of Otho of Wittelsbach. In the centre filigree and other objects in silver. Jewish incense vessel (1660). Chess-board with silver decorations (1640—80). Clocks of different forms. Madonna in Roman mosaic.

11th Room. Ceiling with gilded rosettes. Tapestry, a continuation of the last. On the W. side a fine carved cabinet with caryatides.

12th Room. Ceiling from the palace at Munich. In the centre a small piece of tapestry, the Flight into Egypt. In the lunettes portraits. To the l. of and opposite the entrance two large silver watches manufactured at Augsburg. Escritoire, tables, etc. in buhl work. In the centre coloured

glasses, miniatures, ruby crystal. Jewel casket in buhl. Astronomical clock by Schöner. Stained glass from the Carthusian abbey of Prull.

13th Room. Ceiling from the palace at Munich. French tapestry. In the centre a large Planetarium, manufactured in London in accordance with the instructions of Tycho Brahe. On the l. a portrait of the Electress Adelaide (d. 1676) by Kneller. To the r. by the window, draught-board inlaid with ivory.

14th Room. Ceiling and tapestry in the rococo style. Equestrian statue of Elector Max Emanuel by Croß. Enamelled pictures, chiefly by Petitot and Bordier, among them Sobieski and Peter the Great. Cabinets and tables in buhl. A series of reliefs in bronze by Crebello and Picmontini.

15th Room. Ivory cabinet, containing a valuable collection of ivory statuettes, goblets, reliefs, etc., chiefly dating from 1720–90; among them ivory goblets with Bacchanalian scenes by Angermayer; Bacchanalian scenes by Elhafen; children playing, by Piamingo; banquet of the gods by an unknown master.

16th Room. Ceiling copied from one at Nymphenburg. Tapestry of Munich. Valuable collection of crystal. On the l. a table of the portraits of all the Bavarian sovereigns in dark rock crystal.

17th and 18th Rooms. Continuation of the Rococo period.

19th Room. Napoleonic period (beginning of 19th cent.). Relief in silver, the entry of Queen Theresa into Augsburg. Early works of Schwanthaler. Orders of Lewis I. Table of Sèvres china and chimney piece in Roman mosaic, gifts from Napoleon I.

The **Maximilianeum** (Pl. 64), situated on the *Gasteighöhe*, on the right bank of the Isar, beyond the new *Maximiliansbrücke*, forms a suitable termination to this handsome street. This institution was founded by King Max II. to give advanced instruction to students who have shown special aptitude for the civil service.

A broad circular approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches on a lofty terrace. The slightly curved central part of the structure is adjoined by open arcades on each side, flanked with corner towers. Over the central portal, which is crowned with a Victory in bronze, is represented the conveyance of the monastery of Ettal to Benedictines by Emp. Lewis the Bavarian, a fresco by *Piloty*; on the r. the foundation of the university of Ingolstadt by Lewis the Rich, on the l. Contest of the Singers on the Wartburg, both by the same master. On the lateral pavilions: r. the Relief of Vienna by Max Emmanuel and Sobieski, by *Dietz*; on the l. the Treaty of Pavia (concluded between Lewis the Bavarian and his nephew), by *Echter*. Above the lower row of arcades are 22 medallion busts of celebrated men: within them, on a red ground, the geni of poetry, history, etc., frescoes by *Spieß*.

A broad flight of granite steps ascends in the handsome staircase, covered with a glass cupola, to the upper floor. The cornice arches are adorned with figures in grisaille by *Seibert*. Three rooms here contain thirty large oil paintings, illustrative of the most momentous events in the history of the world; adjoining these on the r. and l. are two saloons adorned with frescoes.

Entrance Hall: l. *Cabinet*, The Fall of man; r. *Müller*, Mahomet's entry into Mecca (499). — Room to the left. Wall of the entrance: *Richler*, Construction of the Pyramids (B. C. 900). To the r. *Otto*, Banquet at Susa (588); *Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis (499); *Folz*, Age of Pericles (503); *Hiltensperger*, Olympian Games (776); *A. Müller*, Alexander the Great at Susa (334); *Konröder*, Fall of Carthage (240); *Schraudolph*, Nativity; *Gunkel*, Battle of Arminius (A. D. 9); *Hiltensperger*, Age of Augustus; *Hauschild*, Crucifixion; *Deger*, Ascension. — Room to the right. Entrance-wall: *Köckert*, Haroun al Raschid (786). On the l. *Kaulbach*, Charlemagne (800); *Echter*, Battle on the Lechfeld (955); *Schweizer*, Henry IV. at Canossa (1077); *Piloty*, Godfrey de Bouillon (1099); *Folz*, Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion (1140); *Ramberg*, Emp. Frederick II. at Palermo

(1189); *Kreling*, Lewis the Bavarian (1322); *Schnorr*, Luther (1521); *Piloty*, The Countess Palatine Elizabeth (1588); *Piloty*, Elector Maximilian I. (1618); *Kotzebue*, Peter the Great (1703); *Adam*, Battle of Zorndorf (1758); *Pauwels*, Louis XIV. (1698); *E. Hess*, Washington (1783); *P. Hess*, Battle of Leipsic (1813).

From the central saloon the visitor traverses the external 'loggie', adorned with marble busts of celebrated men (by *Schöpf* and *Halbig*), and reaches the two *Fresco Saloons*. In that to the r.: *Seibertz*, Foundation of the Order of Maximilian. To the r. and l. on gold ground the portraits of twelve celebrated philanthropists and inventors by *Hiltensperger*. The room to the l. also contains a fresco by *Seibertz* representing the greatest statesmen. On the r. and l. twelve portraits of celebrated generals and statesmen (Frederick the Great, Napoleon I., Blücher, Suwarow, etc.) by *Pecht*.

The handsome *Brienner-Strasse*, beginning opposite the entrance to the Hof-Garten, leads straight from the Odeons-Platz towards the W. to the Obelisk, the Propylæa, and the Glyptothek (the perspective of which is very effective).

The Wittelsbacher Platz on the W. side of the Odeon (p. 82) is adorned with the equestrian ***Statue of Elector Maximilian I.** (Pl. 17), the founder and chief (d. 1651) of the Rom. Cath. League, and conqueror at the Weisse Berg near Prague, designed by *Thorwaldsen* in 1839, and cast by *Stiglmayer* of the metal of captured Turkish cannon.

At the E. end of the Maximilians-Platz (p. 106) is a *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. 23) by *Widmann*. To the r., farther on, is the **Wittelsbach Palace** (Pl. 76), in the mediæval English pointed style, begun by *Gürtner* in 1843, and completed by *Klumpp* in 1850. This was the residence of Lewis I. from his abdication down to his death (1868). Visitors are admitted on application to the castellan (to the r. in the court). The court and the staircase are worthy of inspection.

In the centre of the *Carolinenplatz* rises an **Obelisk** (Pl. 39), 105 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of guns captured in war, 31 tons in weight, and erected by Lewis I. in 1833 to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war.

The Barer-Strasse on the r. leads from the Carolinen-Platz to the Old and New Pinakothek.

The ***Old Pinakothek** (Pl. 77) (i. e. 'Repository of Pictures', from the Greek), erected in 1826—36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style, is adorned on the S. side, on the gallery above, with 24 statues of celebrated painters by *Schwanthaler*. Entrance in the Barer-Str., on the E. side. It contains upwards of 1400 pictures, arranged chronologically and according to schools, in 9 large saloons lighted from above, and 23 cabinets. One of the principal treasures is the *Boisserée* collection of early German pictures (1st—6th Cabinet), obtained by the brothers of that name at the time of the first French revolution from churches at Cologne and the Lower Rhine, once deposited at Heidelberg, then at Stuttgart, and afterwards purchased

by Lewis I. (1827). The imposing Rubens collection, chiefly from the Düsseldorf gallery, the choice works of the Italian cinquecento masters in the last saloon, the Netherlands masters, and Rembrandt's scenes from the Passion are also great attractions. Catalogue 1 fl. 24 kr. Each cabinet should be visited immediately after the saloon to which it belongs.

IX. Italian School.		North.																				Resto- rat. Room.				
VIII. Italian School.		23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	In- specter.	
		VII. Italian School.			VI. French and Spanish Schools			V. Nether- lands Schools.			IV. Rubens Saloon.			III. Flemish and Dutch Schools.			II. Upper and Lower German School of 15th and 16th cent.			I. Hall of the Found- ers.						
		Loggie.																							Ves- tibule.	
		Direc- tor.		South.																						

Entrance Hall. Portraits of the founders, from Elector John William (d. 1719) to King Lewis I. (d. 1868).

I. Room (Franconian and Swabian Schools). 1. 2. 3. *Dürer*, The Paumgartner altar-piece, a Triptych, in the centre the Nativity, on each side the Founders in armour; *16, 17, 18. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Triptych, centre Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, at the sides SS. Barbara and Elizabeth; 26. *Prew*, Victory of Scipio at Zama; 27, 34. *Wohlgemuth*, Crucifixion and Descent from the Cross; 35. *Feselen*, Town of Alexia (in Burgundy) besieged by J. Caesar; 40, 46. *H. Wagner von Kulmbach*, Joachim and Zacharias; *56. *Cranach*, The Woman taken in adultery (afterwards enlarged one-half); 55, 61. *Coxcie*, The Virgin and John the Baptist (copied from the altarpiece at Ghent, by Hubert van Eyck); 45. *Horebout* (school of van Eyck), Adoration of the Magi; 62, 67. *Holbein the Younger*, Two wings with portraits of the Rehlingen family, nobles of Augsburg; *63, 68, 69, 70, 75. *Grünewald*, portions of an altar-piece with figures of saints above lifesize; *Unknown (Qu. Matsys?), Pietà; *Dürer* *71. SS. Peter and John, *76. SS. Paul and Mark.

II. Room. Entrance-wall (continuation of the above). *83. *Cranach*, Suicide of Lucretia; *93. *Dürer*, Ditto; *97. *Holbein*, Portrait of a man in a dark dress; 80. *Qu. Matsys*, The two tax-gatherers, usually called 'The two misers.'

I. Cabinet. Early Cologne School of the Masters Wilhelm and Stephan. 1—9. Sidepieces of a shrine (from Heisterbach) with representations of events from the Annunciation to the Gift of Tongues etc. *15. *Meister Wilhelm*, St. Veronica with the napkin; 13, 14. *School of Meister Stephan*, St. Anthony, Cornelius and Mary Magdalene; St. Hubert, Quirinus and Catharine; 16. Madonna with Saints and angels.

II. Cabinet. School of Cologne modified by the influence of that of Flanders. 21. *Author of the Lyrsberg Passion*, Meeting of SS. Joachim and Anna, 22. Purification of the Virgin, 23. Marriage of Joseph and Mary, *24. The Annunciation, 25. Visitation of the Virgin, 26. Assumption of the Virgin; 33. *Unknown*, Coronation of the Virgin.

III. Cabinet. Schools of Cologne and Flanders. *38, 39, 40. The so-called *Author of the St. Bartholomew of Boisserée* or of the Altar of the

Holy Cross (in the Cologne Museum), Triptych, in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes and Cecilia; at the sides SS. Christina and James, SS. John the Evangelist and Margaret. *35, 36, 37. *Rogier van der Weyden the Elder*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi; at the sides the Annunciation and the Presentation in the Temple; 72. *The same*, St. Luke the Evangelist painting the Madonna; 43. *Van der Goes*, The Annunciation; 41. *Mabuse*, Danae receiving the shower of gold.

IV. Cabinet. Continuation. 44. 45. *Stuerbout*, Two wings belonging to the Last Supper in the church of St. Peter at Louvain: Gathering manna and Abraham and Melchisedech; *48, 49, 50. *Memling*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi; at the sides SS. John the Baptist and Christopher; *63. *Memling*, The seven Joys of Mary.

V. Cabinet. Later schools of Cologne and the Netherlands. *69, 70, 71. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Triptych, in the centre Death of the Virgin; at the sides the family of the donor kneeling, with their patron-saints; 89. *De Bles*, The Salutation; 91. *De Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; *765. *Gerard David*, Marriage of St. Catherine; *823. *Wohlgemuth*, Sending forth of the twelve apostles.

VI. Cabinet. Continuation. 97. *Mabuse*, Golgotha; 115. *Mabuse*, Virgin and Child.

VII. Cabinet. Franconian and Swabian Masters. 120. *Dürer*, Portrait of Oswald Krell; *124. *Dürer*, Portrait of himself, date 1500; *128. *Dürer*, Portrait of his Father; *139. *Dürer*, Portrait of his teacher, M. Wohlgemuth; 122, 126. *Zeitblom*, SS. George and Anthony; 136, 150. *Burgkmair*, Portraits of Duke William IV. of Bavaria and his consort Jacobæa. 138. *Altdorfer*, The chaste Susanna; 142. *L. Cranach*, Virgin and Child; 144. *Cranach*, Lot intoxicated; 146. *M. Schongauer* (or *Burgkmair*), Portrait of himself.

VIII. Cabinet. Continuation of the above with later German Masters. *692. *School of Cologne*, Legend of St. Anthony the Hermit and Paul; 781, 782. *Zeitblom*, St. Cornelius and Cyprian; 155. *Feselen*, Porsenna before Rome; *156, *158. *M. Schaffner*, Portraits of Count Wolfgang von Oetting and of Appian the mathematician; *169. *Altdorfer*, Victory of Alexander at Arbela; 175, 187. *Denner*, Portraits of an old man and old woman; 185. *Netscher*, Musical entertainment; 138. *Netscher*, Lady with parrot; 190. *Netscher*, Pastoral scene.

II. Room (with the exception of the entrance-wall). Various masters of the Netherlands school. 299. *Teniers*, Italian fair near the church of St. Maria dell' Impruneta, a large picture containing 138 figures, much retouched; *311. *Fr. Hals*, Large family picture; 120. and one without a number, *Neuchatel*, Portraits; 182, 184. *Ravenstyn*, Portraits; 152. *Angelico Kauffmann*, 153. *R. Mengs*, Portraits of the painter.

III. Room. (III.—V. Rooms and Cabinets IX.—XVII. contain various pictures of the Netherlands school.) *193. *A. Van Dyck*, Portrait of the organist Liberti of Antwerp; 209. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Mallery the engraver; 206. *Van Dyck*, Bust of Snyder the painter; 221. *Van Dyck*, Susanna in the bath; 225. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 181. *Jordaens*, Festival of the Epiphany; *196. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a man with a cap; 243. *Terburg*, Four men in a farm-house; 207. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of himself; 230. *Bakhuizen*, The harbour at Antwerp; *175. *Van Dyck*, Madonna with Child and St. John; 707. *Van Dyck*, Holy Family; 217. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Weil the painter and his wife; 198. 215. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; 111. *Rubens* (?), Abraham and Melchisedech; 293. *Van Dyck*, Lamentation for Christ; 224. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of Admiral Tromp; 212. *Van Dyck*, Pieta.

IV. Room, with the adjoining Cabinet XII., contains exclusively the works of Rubens. *245. Lion hunt; *250. Perdition of lost souls; 275. Samson and Delilah; 256. Portraits of himself and his first wife Isabella Brant; *258. The Last Judgment, large size; 250, 275. 219. Portrait of his second wife Helena Froment; *263. Seven children with festoons of fruit; 265. Silenus intoxicated; 267, 268. Portraits of learned men; 262. Crucifix; *269. Massacre of the Innocents; 270. Latona in the marsh transforming the peasants into frogs; 271. Meleager and Atalanta; 277. Portrait of a Franciscan; 278. Susanna in the bath; 287. Rubens and his wife in a plea-

sure-garden; 287. The woman of the Apocalypse; 284. Landscape; 286. Pastoral scene; *291. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus by the Dioscuri; 244. The Arundel family; 279. The Sabine women.

XII. Cabinet (continuation of the Rubens collection). 292. Two Satyrs; *297. The last Judgment, small size; *309. Destruction of the army of Sennacherib; 309. The self-devotion of Decius; *317. The conversion of Saul; 324. Landscape; *325. Battle of the Amazons at the bridge of Thermodon. Next, 18 sketches of events in the life of Maria de Medicis, being the original designs for the oil-paintings in the Louvre at Paris.

V. Room. Various artists of the Netherlands. On the N. principal wall a *series of portraits, mostly full-length, by *Van Dyck*. 822. Lady, unknown; 313, 315. Burgomaster of Antwerp and his wife; 345. Duke Wolfgang Wilhelm of the Palatinate; 335. Portrait of a man; 347. Duke C. A. of Croy and 333. his duchess; 321, 331. The sculptor Collins de Nole and his wife; 316. *Van Dyck*, Repose during the Flight into Egypt; 324, *Jordaens*, Satyr entertained by a peasant; 309, 319. *Wynants*, large landscapes; 323, 329. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of the painter Gov. Flink and his wife; 305. *Snyders*, Lioness killing a wild-boar; 317. Boar-hunt; 279. Two lionesses pursuing a deer. — Thence back to Cabinets IX.—XVII.

IX. Cabinet. Minor works of the Netherlands school. *193, 210, 212. *Teniers*, Tavern scenes; 194, 195, 211. *Teniers*, Monkeys eating, concert of monkeys and cats, monkeys carousing; 199, 207, 219, 221. *Brouwer*, Card and dice players, smokers, and fiddlers; *824. *Huysum*, Breakfast; 738. *Waterloo*, Landscape.

X. Cabinet. Continuation. 248, 252. *Teniers*, Room in an ale-house; 249. *Teniers*, Rustic wedding; 350. *Steen*, A fray; 787. *A. van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight.

XI. Cabinet. Continuation. *255—260. *Rembrandt*, The Ascension, Nativity, *Descent from the Cross, Christ crucified, the Resurrection, the Burial of Christ; 267. *Rembrandt*, Abraham expelling Hagar; *290. *Rembrandt*, Christ as a child teaching in the temple; 268. *Rembrandt*, Autumnal landscape; 262, 273. *Brouwer*, A fray; 282. *Ostade*, Ditto; 288. *Dow*, Mid-day meal; 280. Old woman combing a boy's hair; 281, 283. *Hermits*; *284. Town-crier; 266. Old market-woman; 265. Old painter (*Jürgen Oyen*, pupil of *Rembrandt*) at an easel; 272. Portrait of the painter by himself; 277. Lady at the toilet-table; *287. *Mieris*, Lady in a swoon.

XIII. Cabinet. Continuation. 334—338, 340, 342—348, 351, 352. *Van Dyck*, sketches; 322, 458. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 353. *Mieris*, Portrait of himself; 355. *Mieris*, Lady (the painter's wife?); 401. *Dow*, Maid with lantern; 375. *Wynants*, Landscape; 437. *Terburg*, Boy with dog.

XIV. Cabinet. Continuation. 392, 397, 403, 406, 407. *Ph. Wouverman*, Scenes with horses; 428, 442. *Wouverman*, Battle-scenes; 394. *Dow*, Woman cutting bread; 451. *W. van de Velde*, Quay; 395, 402, 513. *A. Ostade*, Tavern scenes; 414. *Mieris*, Officer sleeping; *415. *Mieris*, Lute-player; *417. *Mieris*, Lady with parrot; 422. *Mieris*, Party at table; *423. *Mieris*, Lady at her mirror; 418. *de Keyser*, Man and woman; not numbered, *Van Goyen*, Landscape.

XV. Cabinet. Continuation. 444. *Hobbema*, Landscape; *446, *453, *469, 474, 475. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 462. *Everdingen*, Landscape; *451, 461, *W. van de Velde*, Quay; 462. *Everdingen*, Storm; 466. *Mieris*, Old warrior; 465. *Brouwer*, Village surgeon; 463. *Van der Neer*, Lady in a swoon; *463. *Terburg*, Trumpeter bearing a letter to a young lady (repetitions at Dresden, Berlin, the Hague, and Amsterdam); *464, 471. *Huysum*, Flower and fruit pieces.

XVI. Cabinet. Contains only a series of religious pictures painted for the Elector Johann Wilhelm of the Palatinate by *Adrian van der Werff* (476—500).

XVII. Cabinet. Continuation of the Netherlands school. *511. *Potter*, Cow, sheep, and goats; 263. *J. Steen*, The physician's visit; 531. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 526. *Wynants*, Landscape; 515. *Brouwer*, Peasants singing; 516. *Ph. Wouverman*, Departure from the camp; 527. *Brouwer*, Village doctor; 529. *Metsu*, King of the beans, a rustic feast; *530. *P. de Hooghe*, Interior of a room.

XVIII. Cabinet. Commencement of the old Italian school. Oldest works, 550, 553. Style of *Spinello Aretino*, Ten figures of saints, standing; *612, 613, 616. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, Legend of St. Cosmas and Damianus; 615. *Fra Angelico*, Burial of Christ.

XIX. Cabinet. Continuation of the old Italian school. 566. *Byzantine* (before Cimabue), Madonna, bust; *556, 560. *Giotto*, The Last Supper and Christ on the cross; 828. *Giotto*, Christ in Hades; 558. *Masaccio* (?), Portrait of himself; 572. *Masolino* (?), Annunciation; 577. *Lippi* (?), Madonna.

XX. Cabinet. Continuation. *605. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with infant Jesus, SS. Magdalene and Jerome; *581 and 593. *Raphael*, Baptism and Resurrection of Christ (early works); 582, 583, 589, 594. *A. del Sarto*, John the Baptist preaching, Visitation of the Virgin, Prophecy of Zacharias, Herodias' daughter (oil-sketches in neutral tint); 597. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Madonna; 601. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna; 604. *Bellini*, Male portrait.

XXI. Cabinet. Continuation. **614. *Raphael*, Madonna di Tempi (so named from the Casa Tempi at Florence, where it was purchased by king Lewis I. in 1829); 541. Head of John the Baptist on a tile (youthful effort in fresco).

XXII. Cabinet. *631 *Tintoretto*, Portrait of the astronomer Vesalius; 632. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; *646 *Titian*, Jupiter and Antiope.

XXIII. Cabinet (miscellaneous). 670, 671, 678, 679, 682. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscapes.

*IX. ROOM. Italian cinquecento works. 1. 575. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna; *541. *Marco da Forlì*, Madonna with saints; 554. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; 555. *Sandro Botticelli*, Pietà; 553. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 548. *A. del Sarto*, ditto; *547. *Raphael*, Madonna della Tenda (so named from the green curtain; purchased in England by King Lewis I. in 1814); 538. *Ghirlandaio*, Pietà; 556, 557, 558. *Ghirlandaio*, Virgin with saints; 563. *Filippino Lippi*, Christ appearing to Mary; *561. *Perugino*, Mary appearing to St. Bernard; *577. *Fr. Francia*, Madonna in a bower of roses; 587. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Virgin and Child appearing to St. Petronius and other saints; *534. *Raphael*, Holy Family of the Canigiani family (obtained by the Palatine Elector Johann Wilhelm as a dowry with the Princess A. M. Ludovica de Medicis); 582. *Giorgione*, Male portrait (Fugger?); *585. *Raphael*, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti, or of himself; *590. *Perugino*, Madonna worshipping the Child Jesus, with SS. John and Nicholas; 592. *Giulio Romano* (?), John the Baptist as a youth.

VIII. ROOM. Continuation of Italian works. *First Division.* 588. *Palma Vecchio*, Mary with St. Rochus and Magdalene; *587. *Titian*, Madonna with the child Jesus, and St. John; 489. *Titian*, Male portrait; *582a. *After Raphael*, St. Cecilia (an excellent copy of the original at Bologna); *524. *Titian*, Venus initiating a girl in the service of Bacchus; 592. *P. Veronese*, Cupid with two tiger-hounds; *496. *Titian*, Emp. Charles V.; 579. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, Three saints; 580. *Correggio* (?), Madonna glorified. — *Second Division.* 513, 515. *P. Veronese*, The woman taken in adultery, before Christ, The nobleman of Capernaum; 486. *Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian; *Caravaggio* 500, 517. Adoration of the Shepherds, 532. The crowning with thorns; *527. *Guido Reni*, Assumption of the Virgin (on silk); 514. *Cignani*, ditto.

VII. ROOM. Continuation of Italian works. *Titian* *737. The crowning with thorns (a late work); 540. A landscape with the Virgin and SS. Jerome and Anthony; 467. Portrait of a man; 427, 425, 429, 430. *P. Veronese*, Justice, Love, Faith, and Power; 478. *Giorgione*, The Vanity of earthly affairs; 421. *Guercino*, The crowning with thorns; 440. *Ann. Carracci*, Susanna; 433. *Tiarini*, Rinaldo in the enchanted forest (Tasso); 442. *Luca Giordano*, Massacre of the Innocents; 455. *G. Reni*, Apollo slaying Marsyas.

VI. ROOM. Spanish and French Masters. *Murillo* *368. Two girls counting the price of their fruit; **348. Two beggar boys eating grapes and melons; *357. Two beggar boys gambling; *376. Old woman cleansing the head of a boy eating bread; *349. Two beggar boys with a puppy; 371. St. Francis healing a paralytic; 351. *Zurbaran*, Road to the Holy Sepulchre; *Ribera* (*Spagnoletto*) 354. Death of Seneca; 363. St. Andrew's descent from

the cross. On the opposite wall: 730. *F. Clouet*, Bust of Claudia, daughter of Henry II. of France; 733. *Crabeth*, Female portrait (1577); 391, 399, 407, 416. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; 720. *Watteau*, Park; 727. *Greuze*, Portrait of a young girl.

On the S. side are the ***Loggie**, an arcade in 25 sections, with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting in the middle ages, the first 13 relating to the history of Italian art (that in the centre, the 13th, to Raphael), the remaining 12 to art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany. A brief explanation is here annexed, without which the pictures would hardly be intelligible.

E. Series: 1. Dome: *Religion in union with the Arts*. Arabesques: King David (lyric poetry), Solomon (architecture), St. Luke (painting), St. Cecilia (music). King Lewis conducted by his genius into the grove of poets and artists; the three heads to the r. on the outer arch are Klenze, Cornelius, and Zimmermann. — 2. *The Crusades awaken Art*. Bernard of Clairvaux preaches the Crusade. Battle of Iconium. Giov. Pisano shows the magistrates of Pisa his design for the Campo Santo. — 3. *Cimabue* (d. 1300). He is taught by Byzantine painters; his Madonna brought into the church. — 4. *Giotto* (d. 1336), when a shepherd boy, becomes Cimabue's pupil; shows his pictures to Pope Benedict XI.; King Robert of Naples visits Giotto; the painter accompanies Pope Clement V. to Avignon. — 5. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole* (d. 1457). Ordination as Dominican; he paints in the cells of the monastery; receives the blessing of Pope Martin V. after having painted a chapel in the Vatican; shows Duke Cosimo de' Medici at Florence the plan of the monastery of St. Mark. He declines an archiepiscopal see. — 6. *Masaccio* (d. 1443) shows his designs to a cardinal; paints in the church del Carmine at Florence. — 7. *Perugino* (d. 1524), Raphael's teacher. — 8. *Predecessors and Contemporaries of Raphael*. Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. — 9. *Leon. da Vinci's* birth (d. 1519); Leonardo as a teacher and a portrait-painter; his death in the presence of Francis I. of France. — 10. *Correggio* (d. 1534) among his pupils; allegories. — 11. *Venetian School*. Dürer visits Bellini; Bellini at Constantinople paints the Sultan and his mistress; Titian paints Emp. Charles V.; the heads of the School visit Titian. — 12. *Michael Angelo* (d. 1563). Allegory in allusion to his threefold capacity as painter, sculptor, and architect; he paints the ceiling of the Sixtine Chapel; works as a sculptor at night; applies his compasses to the model of the dome of St. Peter's. — 13. *Raphael* (d. 1520) when a boy in his father's studio; enters the school of Perugino; is introduced to Pope Julius II.; paints in the Stanze of the Vatican. — In order to obtain a chronological review of the history of art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany, the visitor should now proceed to the last loggia on the W.

W. Series: 1. Allegories similar to those in the first loggia on the E. — 2. Charles Martel's victory over the Saracens at Tours (732). Boniface preaches Christianity. Charlemagne surrounded by scholars, bards, and poets. — 3. Emp. Henry, the 'founder of cities'. The architect Meister Gerhardt delivers the model of Cologne cathedral to Bishop Conrad; relics of the Magi; death of St. Gereon and St. Ursula. — 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (d. 1380). Vision of the Virgin; his death. Influence on the pictures of Holbein and other masters. — 5. *John* (d. 1442) and *Hubert* (d. 1426) *van Eyck*: the latter invents oil-painting; teaches his brother and sister; shows Philip the Good of Burgundy his pictures; instructs Antonello of Messina in the art of oil-painting. Allusions to their celebrated 'Immaculate Lamb'. — *John Memling* (d. 1499) paints in St. John's Hospital at Bruges; his death; vision of the Last Judgment. — 7. *Lucas v. Leyden* (d. 1533): drawing on his death-bed. — 8. *Hans Holbein* (d. 1533). the Virgin appears to him (allusions to his Dresden Madonna); he receives letters of introduction from Erasmus for England; paints Sir Thomas More and his family; introduction to Henry VIII.; he draws the Dance of

Death. — 9. *Albert Dürer* (d. 1528), pupil of Wohlgenuth; his friend Pirkheimer reads to him; Emp. Maximilian holds the ladder for him; his flattering reception among the painters of Antwerp. — 10. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669); on the dome *Claude Lorrain* (d. 1682). — 11. *Le Sueur* (d. 1655) working at night, among the Carmelites; *Nic. Poussin and his School* at Rome; protection from envy. — *Rubens* (d. 1640) at his easel, sprinkled with flowers by the goddess of fortune; at his feet Cupid and Bacchantes. Allusions to the tendency of his pictures; the master in the presence of Marie de Medicis; as ambassador in England.

Ground Floor of the Pinakothek. On the N. side are the **Cabinet of Engravings** (adm. see p. 76). 168,000 in number (Dutch and German masters particularly well represented), and the **Cabinet of Drawings** (adm. see p. 76). 9000 by old masters, among them 5 by *Raphael*, 10 by *Fra Bartolommeo*, seal of the academy of Florence by *Benvenuto Cellini*, with explanation in his own handwriting, sketches by *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*, portraits by *Holbein* etc.

The **Cabinet of Vases** (adm. see p. 76; catalogue 36 kr.), occupying five rooms in the W. wing of the ground-floor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises upwards of 1300 specimens, obtained by King Lewis I. from the Candelori (from Vulci), Canino (Etruscan), Dodwell (Greek), Panitteri and Politi (Sicilian), and Lipona (Lower Italian) collections.

I. ROOM. Centre table. 2. Woman playing the lyre; 3. Hercules wrestling with Antæus; 7. Theseus carrying off Antiope; 10—41. Drinking cups, mostly inscribed with toasts.

Table to the l.: Perseus pursuing the Gorgon (archaic); 58. 60. Hercules stealing the Delphic tripod; 65. Achilles killing Troilus at the altar (on the battlements of Troy are Priam, Hecuba, and other figures); 89. Achilles lying in wait for Polyxena and Troilus behind a fountain; 111. Hercules and Antæus; 120. 122. Women with pitchers on their heads at a fountain; 123. Zeus, Hermes, Hera, and Aphrodite caricatured; 124. Achilles attacked by Hector, Æneas, and Deiphobe after the death of Troilus (very early). 125. Atalanta and Peleus struggling; 131. Hercules vanquishing the Triton; 170. Fight between Theseus and the Minotaur.

II. ROOM. Near the door fragments of old mural paintings. Table to the r. (behind a grating): *Small vase with lid, known as the Dodwell Vase, found at Corinth (on the lid boar-hunt with names inscribed, on the vase figures of animals). Table to the l.: 299. Triptolemus in the winged chariot. On the small table near, 329. Theseus and Ariadne.

III. ROOM (r.). First table to the r. 231. Peleus overcoming Thetis; 331. Cups with pleasing inscriptions in dialogue; *336. Triptolemus in the winged chariot (vase); 337. Combat between Hercules and the triple-bodied Geryon; 342. Combat between Hercules and Busiris; 343. Medea with the ram practising magic; 345. Cæa delivering Erichthonius to Athene. Second table. *370. Large cup with raised and gilded ornamentation, Achilles slaying Penthesilea; 376. Boreas carrying off Orithyia; 378. Hector arming himself; 383. Orpheus pursued by a Thracian woman. — Third table: 404. Priam begging the body of Hector.

IV. ROOM (l. from II. Room). The nine tables round the walls bear nothing of importance. Near the pillars stand Athenian prize amphore, the pattern of which was imported into Italy in oil-jars, e. g. 449, 498, 544. with representations of warlike sports. On the windows wire cages with specimens of small vessels, some of them of very handsome shape. On the table (No. 10) nearest the entrance: *745. The contest between Idas and Apollo for Marpessa; 748. Boreas pursuing Orithyia; *753. (flower-pot or wine-cooler?), Alcæus before Sappho in confusion. Eleventh table (near the window): 776. Hephæstus intoxicated, surrounded by Bacchantes; 781. Large cooler or mixing-cup, on the brim inside five sailing ships.

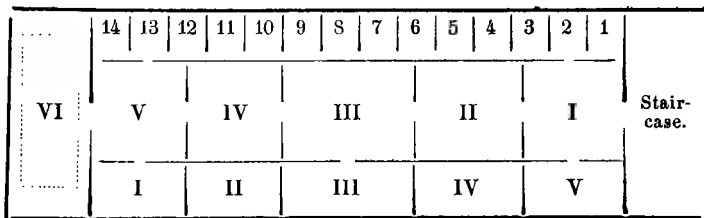
Twelfth table (parallel to 10.): *805. Scenes from the Argonautic expedition; 807. Peleus pursuing Thetis; *810. Large amphora from Canosa in Apulia: Vengeance of Medea, death of Creusa in the poisoned garment, Medea slays her children and departs in the chariot drawn by dragons. — Thirteenth table. *849. Large amphora, [Orpheus in Hades, companion vase to the beautiful No. 810 and like it found at Canosa. 853. Lycurgus and Dionysus, beautifully ornamented, Apulian, found with 810 and 849. Then drinking utensils representing heads of a woman, griffin, sheep, ram, horse, and deer.

V. Room. On table I. 1. Old Etrurian utensils in black clay with stamped figures, also some very ancient yellow ones with animals. Table I. r. plain Cyprian vessels. On table V. 1035. Large vase with combats between war-chariots. On the floor a Large antique mosaic, Gæa, goddess of the earth, surrounded by the seasons, also Helius in the zodiac, found in the Romagna on the property of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. 78; adm. see p. 76; catalogue 36 kr.), erected by Voit 1846—53, contains exclusively *Modern Pictures* of the present century chiefly of the Munich School (arrangement occasionally altered). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered considerably from exposure to the atmosphere, are best appreciated by an examination of Kaulbach's designs in the 3rd small saloon (see below). In the entrance-hall the model of Wagner's Quadriga on the Siegesthor (p. 84). Near it, to the l., is the entrance to two rooms containing small *Paintings on Porcelain* (adm. see p. 76). These are admirably executed copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, and of the gallery of beauties in the Palace. The ground-floor also now contains the *Antiquarium*, the arrangement of which is still uncompleted.

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.

North.



South.

1st Room: *Kaulbach, Portrait of King Lewis I. Malachite vase presented by Emp. Nicholas; porphyry vases from King Charles John of Sweden.

II. Room. Entrance-wall. 1. Fischer, Pietà; 2. Bayer, Interior of the Franciscan church at Salzburg; *5 Riedel, Neapolitan Fisherman's family; 7. Kirchner, Verona; 8. Bosson, Interior of the new church at Amsterdam; 8a. Coroëne, The Dauphin parting from Marie Antoinette in the Temple; 9, 10. Aismüller, Interior of Westminster Abbey; *11. Piloty, Seni before the corpse of Wallenstein; *12. Schorn, The Deluge, unfinished in consequence of the death of the painter.

III. Room. 13. Elzdorf, Forge in Sweden; 15. Heintlein, View of the Ortler Spitz; 17. Jacobs, Shipwreck; 20. Böcklin, Pan among three reeds;

22, 28. *Lange*, Lake of Gosau, morning and evening; *23. *Voltz*, Herd returning homewards; 24, 27. *Kaulbach*, The painters Heinlein and Monten in the costume worn at the procession of masked artists in 1848; *25. *Kaulbach*, Destruction of Jerusalem, a work which suggested the cycle of frescoes in the new Museum at Berlin; 26. *Flüggen*, A prince's antechamber; 29. *Winterhalter*, Portrait of the Count of Jenison-Walworth.

IV. Room. 32. *H. Hess*, The Last Supper, unfinished in consequence of the death of the artist; 34. *A. Kauffmann*, Christ and the Samaritan woman; *35. *P. Hess*, King Otho of Greece entering Nauplia in 1833; 36, 41. *A. Zimmermann*, Wild mountain landscapes, the latter with a group of Centaurs attacking a leopard; 37. *Ed. Schleich*, Mountain landscape; 83. *Schraudolph*, Christ healing the sick; 42. *M. Zimmermann*, Landscape in winter; 43a. *A. Achenbach*, Lake in a storm.

V. Room. 47. *G. Koenig*, Nathan admonishing David; 48. *W. Schadow*, Holy Family; 49. *Schraudolph*, Ascension; 52, 59. *Millner*, 'On the Hohe Kampe'; 53. *Frey*, The two pillars of Memnon; *54. *Navez*, Women of Fondi spinning; 55. *Zwengauer*, Sunset; 57. *Wichmann*, Lady distributing fruit; *60. *Overbeck*, Holy Family (1835); 61. *H. Hess*, Madonna with the four evangelists and the patron-saints of the newer churches at Munich with models of the latter.

VI. Room. **Rottmann*, 23 Greek landscapes, encaustic paintings admirably lighted from above.

Thence back through the smaller rooms (beginning from Room V.).

I. r. 64—68. *Heuss*, five medallions of the Virgin; 69. *Pfeifer*, Peasant making a scarecrow; 71. *Cl. Zimmermann*, Giotto whilst a cow-herd discovered painting by Cimabue; 74. *Stange*, Ships in the Bay of Venice; *75. *Weller*, Italian peasants passing through a Cyclopean gateway; 76. *B. Adam*, Cattle-market in the Bavarian Oberland; 79. *Haushofer*, Walchen-see; *81. *Kirner*, Fortune tellers; 82. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheepfold.

II. r. 85. *Wagenbauer*, Landscape with animals; *87. *Coignet*, Temples of Pæstum; **M. Müller* (Feuermüller), Rustic wedding; 89. *Adam*, Storming of the redoubts at Düppel; *90. *Leys*, Street in a Dutch village; 91. *Klenze*, View of the Acropolis at Athens, restored; 92. *Steffan*, Alpine landscape; 94. *Schön*, Jealousy; 95. *R. S. Zimmermann*, Reading the news in a tavern; *99. *Gallait*, Monk giving food to the poor; 100. *Riedel*, Mother and Child; 103. *Rhomberg*, Sledge carver; 104. *Morgenstern*, Storm; 105. *Morgenstern*, Heath in the Vosges.

III. *Kaulbach*, Coloured designs for the frescoes on the exterior of the building (p. 97), some with a sarcastic reference to the patronage of art by King Lewis at Rome and Munich; the figures are portraits (lithographed keys accompany each picture).

IV. r. 127. *Reinhart*, Classic landscape (the artist's last work, d. 1847); 128. *A. Adam*, Battle of Custoza in 1848; 130. *Adam*, Battle of Novara; 131. *J. Koch*, Swiss landscape; 134. *Rottmann*, Sicily; 135. *Rottmann*, Eibsee; 138. *Jacquand*, Gipsies in a court of justice; 142. *Bamberger*, Ravine near Cuenca in Spain; 143. *Bande*, Sea-view by moonlight.

V. r. *A. Achenbach*, In the Pontine marshes; *146. *Geyer*, Consultation of physicians; *147. *Rottmann*, Ischia; 148. *Rhomberg*, Schoolboys buying cigars; *149. *Overbeck*, Two allegorical female figures, Italia and Germania; *155, 157. *Riedel*, Italian women; *156. *Riedel*, Judith; 160—172. Portraits of the royal family of Bavaria, by *Stieler* and *Schrotzberg*.

Thence through Room II. to the Cabinets.

1. Cabinet. r. 174. *Camphausen*, Cavaliers captured by Puritans; *177. *Schendel*, Nightscene in the market at Antwerp; 179. *Rottmann*, Monreale near Palermo; 180. *Schmidt*, School in the Netherlands; *187. *Hove*, Entrance-hall; 188. *Lepoitevin*, Adrian Brouwer in a tavern; 189. *Heideck*, Lion-gate of Mycenæ.

2. Cabinet. r. 191. *L. Robert*, Woman of Procida; *195. *Maes*, Girl of the Campagna praying; *201. *Wilkie*, Reading the will.

3. Cabinet. r. *210. *Overbeck*, Portrait of Vittoria Caldoni of Albano; *211. *Regemorter*, Interior of an attic; 212. *A. Achenbach*, The North Sea; *213. *J. Koch*, Vintage feast near Olevano; 215. *Beveren*, A sick girl making her confession; 216, 220. *Kuntz*, Cattle.

4. Cabinet. 222. *Rottmann*, Syracuse; 226. *Rottmann*, Etna from Taormina; *231. *Granel*, Savonarola; *233. *Braekelaer*, Itinerant musician singing in a cottage; *234. *Stieler*, Portrait of Goethe; *235. *Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 236. *N. de Keyser*, Monk in a cloister.

5. Cabinet. r. *230. *Schnorr*, Scene from the Nibelungenlied; 241. *Artaria*, Going to church on Christmas Eve; *245. *Kuyp*, Interior of a stable; *251. *Hasenclever*, The theological examination.

6. Cabinet. r. 258. *Wagenbauer*, Landscape with cattle; 264. *Enhuber*, Sculptor in his studio; 268. *Braekelaer*, Father entering the sitting-room with a hare; *270. *J. Becker*, Reapers discovering a fire caused by lightning in their village; 271. *Riedel*, Roman woman.

7. Cabinet. r. 275. *Hasenclever*, Conjugal differences; 280a. *Lange*, Landscape; 288. *Heideck*, Ascent of the Acropolis at Athens; 290. *Vennemann*, Peasants in the Netherlands.

8. Cabinet. r. 294. *Scholz*, Widow and orphans of an officer in church; 300. *Wittmer*, Birth of John; 302. *Joh. Riepenhausen*, The Virgin with Christ and St. John; 304. *Kirner*, Volunteers from the Black Forest, 1848; 309. *M. Neher*, Abbey-church at Bebenhausen; 311. *Schilgen*, Rape of Helen (after the fresco by Cornelius in the Glyptothek); *314. *Wagenbauer*, Mountain view near Marquartstein.

9. Cabinet. r. *319. *Preyer*, Still life (from the Bockkeller at Munich); 328. *Rahl*, Portrait of M. Wagner the sculptor; 329—333. *P. Hess*, 40 oil-sketches representing events of the Greek War of Independence, original designs for the frescoes in the Arcades.

10. Cabinet. r. *334. *Marr*, Capuchin monk riding on an ass and praying whilst his wine-cask leaks; 339. *Bürkel*, Village street during heavy rain; 347. *Bamberger*, St. Geronimo (Spain); 325. *Bürkel*, Sheepfold in the Campagna.

11. Cabinet. r. 360. *M. Neher*, St. Veitskirche on the Hradschin at Prague; *361. *Catel*, Spanish tavern on the Ripa Grande at Rome, with portraits of the Crown-prince Lewis of Bavaria, Thorvaldsen, Catel, Schnorr, Veit, M. Wagner, and Klenze (1824); 362. *Bürkel*, Mezza Via station, near Rome.

12. Cabinet. r. 375. *Mecklenburg*, Canal in Venice; 376. *Stange*, Burial of a Doge of Venice; 378. *B. Adam*, Wounded soldier with his dog; 379. *Eberle*, Sheepfold; 381. *Quaglio*, Cathedral of Orvieto.

13. Cabinet. *385—387. *Kirchner*, Views from the castle at Heidelberg.

14. Cabinet. 390. *Bischof*, The first snow; 381. *Hess*, General Wrangel surprised by the Bavarians at Dachau during a stag-hunt; 395. *Frey*, Simoom; 397. *Stange*, Moonlight landscape; 400, 401. *Riedel*, Pellegrini and his wife. — On the longer walls of all the cabinets: 405—429. Views of the old town of Munich by *Neher*, *Adam*, *Quaglio*, *Mayer*, *Klotz* etc.; 404. *Löffler*, 22 oil-sketches of Oriental scenes.

In the Arcis-Strasse, near the new Pinakothek is situated the new *Northern Cemetery* (p. 107). Opposite the W. side of the old Pinakothek rises the new **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 80), a handsome edifice in the later Renaissance style by *Neureuther* (ground-floor constructed of granite, upper floors of brick). The cornice is adorned with 46 medallion portraits of celebrated architects, mathematicians, and naturalists. The imposing *staircase is worthy of inspection. The valuable technical collections are not shown except during the vacations and occasionally on Sundays (apply to the custodian, on the ground-floor).

The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. 35; adm. see p. 76) (i. e. 'Repository of Sculptures') contains ancient sculptures collected chiefly by Lewis I. when crown-prince, in 1805—16. The building, erected by *Klenze* 1816—30, is in the Ionic style, somewhat arbitrarily adapted, with

a porch of 8 columns; the interior is vaulted and tends to the Roman style. The group in the tympanum, designed by *Wagner* at Rome, and executed by *Schwanthaler* and others in white marble, represents Minerva as the protectress of the plastic art. The 13 halls are lighted from the quadrangle in the centre. The niches in front are filled with six marble statues designed by *Wagner*, l. Pericles, Phidias, and Vulcan; r. Hadrian, Dædalus, and Prometheus, mythical and historical personages important in the history of sculpture. The niches on the E. side contain marble statues of Canova, Thorvaldsen, Tenerani, Gibson, and Schwanthaler; on the W. side Ghiberti, Donatello, Peter Vischer, Mich. Angelo, Benvenuto Cellini, and Giovanni da Bologna. — Each hall represents a distinct epoch of art, with which the decorations harmonise.

I. *Assyrian Hall.* At the entrance, two colossal lions with human heads, casts of the originals from the palace of Sardanapalus III. in the Louvre. In the hall, seven reliefs in alabaster from Kalah, afterwards Larissa, in Assyria, with winged genii, etc., and cuneiform inscriptions.

II. *Egyptian Hall.* 5, 6. Statues of priests in black marble, of a late period; 7. Recumbent sphynx, in basalt, of Roman workmanship; 13. Statue of Ra, the god of the sun, with the head of a hawk, early Egyptian;

North.

VII. Hall of Niobe.	VIII. Hall of Gods.	Small Ves- tibule.	IX. Trojan Hall.	X. Hall of Heroes.
VI. Hall of Bacchus	COURT.			XI. Roman Hall.
V. Hall of Apollo.				
IV. Æginet Hall.		I. Assy- Hall.		
III. Hall of Incunab.	II. Egyptian Hall	Ves- tibule.	XIII. Modern Works.	XII. Colored Sculp- tures.
South.				

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14. Portrait-statue of a man; 15. Antinous, in rosso antico, of Hadrian's time; 16. and 21. Two groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting; 17. Isis, and 23. Horus, of a late period; 25. Quadruple head of Brahma; 29. Head of Buddha (specimens of Indian art from Java); 30. Sitting statue of a high priest, early Egyptian; 31. (in the centre) Obelisk in syenite, of Roman origin.

III. *Hall of the Incunabula* (Specimens of the earliest Greek and Etruscan art, executed when it was 'in cunabulis', i. e. 'in its cradle', and copies). 32. Reliefs in bronze from an ancient Etruscan chariot from Perugia; 44. Triangular base of a candelabrum from Perugia, very ancient, embossed and rivetted; 41. Apollo of Tenea, archaic, found at the foot of

Acro-Corinth; 43. Fortuna, in imitation of the Archaic style, of Hadrian's time; 45. Spes, Roman, a similar work; 47, 48. Etruscan cinerary urns; 49. Head of a youth, a copy in marble of a bronze original (?); 50. Bearded Bacchus, archaistic, of late Roman origin.

IV. *Æginetan Hall:* Fragments from a Temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, found in 1811, and of great importance in the history of art. They consist of two pediment groups, representing the combats around the body of Achilles, and that of Laomedon, the first consisting of 10, the latter of 5 figures, restored by Thorvaldsen. The proportions are admirably accurate, but the faces destitute of expression. A small model of the temple

on the wall above affords a convenient survey of the whole. Group on the r.: 54. Hercules, 55. Dying Trojan, 56. Champions of the Trojans, 57. Fallen warrior, 58. Youth stooping forwards. Group on the l.: 59. Minerva, 60. Achilles, 61. Ajax Telamonius, 62. Teucer, 63. Ajax Orileus, 64. Wounded Greek, 65. Æneas, 66. Paris, 67. Trojan kneeling, 68. Wounded Trojan. By the wall to the l. smaller fragments and an acroterian group of the temple; by the r. wall a capital.

V. *Hall of Apollo*. 79. Ceres; 80. Bearded Bacchus; 81. Jupiter Ammon; 82. Rhodian vase; 83. Head of an athlete; 86. Minerva; 87. Draped female statue (Roman portrait figure); 88. Attic vase from a tomb, with relief; *59. Young female head; *90. Apollo Citharædus; 91. Head of Mars (or Achilles?); 92. Pallas, Roman copy of a bronze original; 93. Statue of Diana; 79. Ceres; 86. Minerva, Roman.

VI. *Hall of Bacchus*. In the centre: *95. Sleeping satyr, the 'Barberini Faun'; *96. Eirene and Plutus (formerly called Ino Leucothea); 97. Apollo (of hermaphrodite type); 98. Silenus, copy from a Greek original in bronze; *99. Head of a laughing satyr; 100. Bacchanalian sarcophagus; upon it, 101. Sitting satyr, Roman copy of a Greek work in marble; *102. Young Pan with horns, known as 'Winckelmann's Faun'; 103. Statue of Bacchus; 104. Venus, Roman; 105, 106. Satyrs; 107. Young athlete; 108. Bacchus, late Roman; 109. Young satyr; 111. Boy on a dolphin; 112. Ariadne; 113. Diana, a good Roman work; *114. Silenus with the young Bacchus. By the wall to the l., 115. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, a Greek relief from the workshop of Scopas.

VII. *Hall of the Children of Niobe*. 122. Female head (modern); 123. Mercury; 125. Female figure in relief (Roman); 126. Isis and Harpocrates, late Roman; *128. Head of Medusa ('Medusa Rondanini'); 130. Venus; *131. Venus of Cnidos, after Praxiteles; 136. Decking of a statue, a relief; 138. Clio, admirably draped. In the centre, 140. Boy struggling with a goose; 141. Dying child of Niobe; *142. Torso of a child of Niobe (Ilioneus), an admirable Greek original.

VIII. *Hall of the Gods*: This and the two following rooms are adorned with beautiful *frescoes by Cornelius, executed in 1820—30. The principal pictures are: 1. The infernal regions, Orpheus entreating Pluto and Proserpine to restore him his wife Eurydice; 2. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Arion; Thetis; 3. Olympus; Jupiter and Juno; Hercules receives the cup of nectar from Hebe; Ganymede and the eagle. Over the doors reliefs by Schwanthaler. — *Small Vestibule*. Minerva imparts a soul to the man formed by Prometheus; Prometheus released by Hercules; Pandora opens her casket.

IX. *Hall of the Trojans*. Frescoes: 1. Quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon on account of the abduction of Briseïs; 2. Contest for the body of Patroclus; 3. Destruction of Troy, with Priam, Hecuba, Cassandra, Æneas, and Anchises.

X. *Hall of the Heroes*. On the l.: 149. Demosthenes; 150. Portrait head; 153. Alexander the Great; 154. Hannibal (?); 155. Hippocrates; 156. Statue of a hunter; 157. Pericles; 158. Domitian; 160. Statue of a Greek king; 161. Xenophon (?); 162. Diomedes, after a Greek original in bronze; 163. Zeno (?); 165. Statue of an athlete; 166. Socrates; *151. (in the centre) Mercury.

XI. *Hall of the Romans*. At the doors: 167—170. Four Caryatides, Roman; 175. Statue of the older Agrippina. Busts: 178. Germanicus, 180. Lucius Verus, 181. Nero, 183. Augustus, 186. Vespasian, 193. Marcus Aurelius, 198. Antoninus Pius, 199. Titus, 216. Cicero, 217. Hadrian, 219. Augustus, 231. Lucius Verus, 236. Tiberius, 238. Vitellius (?), 253. Cato (?), 255. Commodus, 256. Antinous, 257. Lucius Verus, 260. Galba, 265. Sabina, wife of Hadrian, 266. Scipio Africanus, 268. Trajan, 272. Seneca, 282. Pertinax. On the l.: 188. Sarcophagus with the Muses; 192. Septimius Severus, a statue; 205. Sarcophagus with the children of Niobe; 206. Reliefs from a frieze, Victories sacrificing. Statues: 209. Augustus, 226. Livia Drusilla, 223. Matidia in the character of Ceres, 249. Domitian, 264. Tiberius, 280. Lucilla (?). In the centre: 285. Boy with a 'goose, 'on a' stand;

288. Ornamental vase. Under the windows: 245, 262, 277. Pulvinaria (seats of the gods), with appropriate attributes.

XII. *Hall of the Coloured Sculptures.* In the centre an antique mosaic; upon it, 294. Tripod, bearing (295.) a modern statuette of Silenus in bronze. *298. Ceres (?), in black and white marble; 299. Head of a satyr, an admirable bronze; 300. River-god, in black marble; 302. Head of an athlete, a fine bronze; 303. Athlete, a statue in black marble; 304. Girl loosening her robe, statuette in black and white marble, a good Roman work; 306. Alexander (?); 309. Young Faun, in marble; 314. Draped female statue, in bronze.

XIII. *Hall of Modern Masters.* *318. Paris, by *Canova*; 319. Sandal binder, *R. Schadow*; 320. Napoleon, bust by *Spalla* (1808); 321. Lewis I. when crown-prince, bust by *Thorvaldsen*; 322. Paris, *Canova*; 323. Cupid and Muse, *Eberhard*; 324. The Russian Marshal Munnich, *Eberhard*; 325. Infant Christ kneeling, *Algarði*; 326. Admiral Van Tromp, bust by *Rauch*; 327. Barbarossa, *Tieck*; 328. Raphael, a bust in terracotta (end of 15th cent.); 329. Inland, a bust by *G. Schadow*; 330. Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious, colossal bust, *Dannecker*; 333. Vittoria Caldoni, 'the beauty of Albano', bust by *R. Schadow*; 334. Catharine II. of Russia, colossal bust by *Busch*; *335. Adonis, statue by *Thorvaldsen*; 336. Vesta, a statue by *Tenerani*.

The **Exhibition Building** (Pl. 60), opposite the Glyptothek, in the Corinthian style, was completed by *Ziebland* in 1845; in the tympanum Bavaria bestowing wreaths on artists, by *Schwanthaler*. It is generally used in summer for the exhibition of works by Munich artists (p. 76), most of which are for sale.

The ***Propylæa** (Pl. 83), a magnificent gateway on the W. side of the Platz between the Glyptothek and Exhibition, an imitation of that in the Acropolis of Athens, with Doric columns on one side, and Ionic on the other, erected by *Klenze*, and completed in 1862, are adorned with reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, representing scenes from the Greek War of Independence and the regime of King Otho. — On the day after its inauguration the ex-monarch of Greece returned to his native city.

The **Stained Glass Institution** (Pl. 33), in the Louisen-Str., on the N.W. side of the Glyptothek, founded by Lewis I., practised the revived art with great success under the able superintendence of *Ainmüller* (d. 1870). In the exhibition-room which is alone accessible (adm. see p. 76) a number of small specimens are shown.

Baron ***Schack's Collection** of modern pictures (Aeusserer Brienner-Str. 19, the third house on the l. beyond the Propylæa) consists of admirable copies of the great Venetian and Spanish masters by *Lenbach* and other choice modern works (adm. see p. 76).

I. CABINET. 209. *Böcklin*, Three witches; 52. *Ditto*, shepherds revelling. *123. *Lenbach*, Portrait of the owner Baron Schack. — II. CABINET. 1. 199. *Böcklin*, Satyrs pursuing a hare; 168. *Schwind*, The apparition in the forest; 162, 163, 164, 165. *Schwind*, Morning, Noon, Evening, Night; 141. *Feuerbach*, Idyl from Tivoli; + 150. *H. Hess*, Portrait of *Thorvaldsen*; *110. *Schwind*, The Erl-king. — III. CABINET. 1. 157, 177, 60, 78. *Schwind*, Dance of elves, Number Nip, Wieland the smith, Captive's dream; 111. *Spitzweg*, Serenade; 68, 79. *Bode*, Alpine bride, Mother and child; 160, + 161. *Schwind*, King Crocus of Bohemia and the wood-nymph; St. Wolfgang compelling the devil to carry stones for building a church; 99, 75. *Rottmann*, Bavarian lakes. — IV. CABINET. 1. 175, 180, 181, + 179. *Schwind*, Angel with a youth flying through a church, Forest chapel, Morning, Wedding trip; *1. *Cornelius*, Holy Family; 176, 174, 166. *Schwind*, Cavalier,

Crusaders' return, Knight in a skiff perceives a waterwitch; *120. *Lenbach*, Portrait of himself; 122, 128, 129. *Lenbach*, Monk, Female portrait, Study of a head. — V. CABINET. 1. 18. *Gerhard*, The Alhambra; 152, 153, 151. *Rottmann*, Views of Rome from the Villa Malta; 88. *Muhr*, Gipsy family; *20, *42. *Preller*, Leucothea appearing to Ulysses, Calypso taking leave of Ulysses; 28. *Feuerbach*, Francesca da Rimini and Paolo; 32. *E. Neureuther*, Rezia's dream; 159. *Schwind*, Water-nymphs giving a stag water; 211. *Böcklin*, Ravine. — VI. CABINET. 1. 12. *A. Zimmermann*, Golgotha during the crucifixion; + 14. *Böcklin*, Pan terrifying a herdsman; 31. *Neureuther*, Angelic consolation; 113, 114. *Fries*, Italian landscapes; 24. *Steinle*, The bell-ringer; 48. *Lenbach*, Cow-boy sleeping. — *Saloon*. 1. 83. *Böcklin*, Nymph watching boys performing music; 17. *Ditto*, Landscape with monk scourging himself; 77. *Rottmann*, The fountain of Callirrhoe near Athens; 16. *Ditto*, Ideal landscape; 7. *Führich*, The introduction of Christianity into Germany; 103. *A. Zimmermann*, Scene on the Blocksberg, from Faust; *100. *Piloty*, Columbus; + 102. *Genelli*, Composition for the drop-scene of a theatre; 5. *Führich*, Death of St. Nepomuc; 11. *Steinle*, Lorelei; 131. *Ditto*, Adam and Eve; 10. *Feuerbach*, Lamentation for Christ; *2. *Genelli*, Hercules and Omphale; 23. *Schwind*, Hermit; 104. *Feuerbach*, Hafiz at the fountain; 85. *Ditto*, Ariosto's garden; + 3. *Genelli*, Rape of Europa; *6. *Schwind*, Return of Count Gleichen; 115. *Lindenschmitt*, The fisherman (Goethe); 44. *Steinle*, Violinist; 116. *Böcklin*, The herdsman's complaint; 8. *Wislizenus*, Fancy borne by the Dreams. — Long wall of the cabinets (beginning from the larger room): 36. *Bamberger*, Gibraltar; 35—37. *Kirchner*, Verona, San Marco; 23. 31. *Feuerbach*, Hero and Leander, The captive princess; 86. *Ditto*, Pond with children; 29. *Neureuther*, wall decorations. 19. *Morgenstern*, The beach; *4. *Genelli*, Battle of Lycurgus; + 138. *Genelli*, Bacchus; 195. *Dreber*, Beach.

The **Bronze Foundry** (Pl. 26; adm. see p. 76), with *Collection of Models*, in the Erzgiesserei-Str., Maximilian suburb, enjoys a high reputation. It was founded by *Stiglmayer* (d. 1844), and is now under the superintendence of his nephew *Ferd. v. Miller*. The *Museum* contains the original models of all the statues cast in the establishment.

The ***Basilica** of *St. Boniface* (Pl. 43), an admirable imitation of an ancient Italian basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., was erected by *Ziebland*, and completed in 1850. Nave 85 ft., four aisles 46 ft. in height. The 66 columns, supporting round arches, are monoliths of grey Tyrolese marble with bases and capitals of white marble. Beams of the roof richly gilded. On the r. of the entrance is a sarcophagus of light brown marble, the burial-place of Lewis I. (d. 1868) and his Queen Theresa (d. 1854). The choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave are decorated with fine frescoes by *Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and others, representing scenes from the life of St. Boniface and numerous Bavarian saints. Above the columns in the nave, between the arches, are 34 medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. The pulpit stands on rails, by means of which its position can be altered at pleasure. Adjoining the choir of the church is situated a Benedictine monastery, the refectory of which is adorned with a fresco of the *Holy Eucharist by *Hess*.

The **Botanical Garden** (Pl. 8; adm. see p. 76), opposite the Basilica, entered from the Sophien-Str., near the chemical laboratory, contains a large fresh-water aquarium (*Victoria Regia*, etc.),

a palm-house, botanical museum, etc. — In the Sophien-Str., opposite the Botanical Garden, is situated the **Crystal-Palace** (Pl. 34), or *Industrial Exhibition*, erected in 1854, and employed for various exhibitions and festivities. The Sophien-Str. leads hence to the l. to the railway-station, and to the r. to the Maximilians and Karls-Platz.

The **Marien-Platz** (Pl. I, G, 5), the central point of the old town of Munich, is adorned with the *Column of St. Mary* (Pl. 62), erected in 1638 by Maximilian I. from a design by Peter Candid, in commemoration of the victory on the Weisse Berg (p. 90), and crowned with a statue of the Virgin, as the tutelary saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, basilisk, lion, and dragon (emblems of plague, war, famine, and heresy).

The **Old Rathhaus** (Pl. 84) on the E. side of the Platz was restored in 1865. The tower, beneath which runs the road to the Thal (p. 106), is adorned with a 'stereochromatic' painting by Seitz. The gables in front are embellished with zinc statues of Henry the Lion and Lewis the Bavarian. The great hall contains Schwanthaler's models of the statues in the Throne-room (p. 80). The **New Rathhaus** (Pl. 85), on the N. side of the Platz, at the corner of the Dienersgasse, a Gothic edifice constructed of brick with stone façade, is nearly completed. Above the triple portal are four figures representing the virtues of a citizen by A. Hess. To the l. on the ground-floor is the guard-house, to the r. are shops. In front of it rises the **Fischbrunnen*, a handsome fountain by Knoll, the figures on which contain allusions to an old Munich custom termed the 'Metzgersprung'. Adjoining the Rathhaus (No. 5) is the *Omnibus Office* (p. 74). The house bears an inscription to the effect that it was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. The *Police Office* (Pl. 79), 13 Wein-Str., is in the vicinity.

The *Burggasse*, the street leading from the Marienplatz to the Alte Hof (p. 84), contains a house at the corner, No. 6, indicated by a bronze medallion with a portrait of Mozart in relief, in which Mozart completed his opera of *Idomeneo* in 1780.

The Kaufinger-Str. and Neuhauser-Str. lead from the Marien-Platz to the r. to the Karlsthor and the station. On the l. side of the former street (No. 9) is the entrance to the *Passage Schlüssel* (an arcade with shops leading to the Fürstenfelder Gasse). Opposite the Passage are several lanes leading from the Kaufinger-Str. to the

***Frauenkirche** (Pl. 46), or Church of Our Lady, the cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising, a brick edifice (357 ft. long, 131 ft. broad) in the late Gothic style, erected 1468—88. The uncompleted towers, 357 ft. high, are covered with unsightly, helmet-shaped roofs.

Interior. The nave and aisles are of equal height (122 ft.), supported by 22 slender octagonal pillars; rich groined vaulting; high altar-piece with the Coronation of Mary, in carved wood, by Knabl, and paintings on

the wings by Schwind. The archiepiscopal throne and pulpit, forming a continuation of the ancient choir-stalls, are by Knabl. Most of the modern side-altars are by Sickinger. In the nave is the *Monument of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (d. 1347), erected in 1625 by Elector Maximilian I., a catafalque in dark marble, with figures and decorations in bronze; four knights at the corners act as guardians of the tomb; at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albert V. and William V.; an admirable brass of the 15th cent. is inserted in the pedestal, which is open at the sides. The figures over the stalls were carved in the 15th cent. (12 Prophets and 12 Apostles). The large Turkish flag on a pillar of the nave (l.) was captured by Elector Max Emanuel at Belgrade in 1688. Under the organ is a relief-monument to Bishop Gebtsattel, by Schwanthaler; from a spot here in the shape of a footprint every one of the 30 windows of the church is entirely concealed.

The **Promenaden-Platz**, situated a little way to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with five statues. In the centre Elector *Max Emanuel* (Pl. 18), 'the victor at Belgrade'; to the l. the historian *Westenrieder* (d. 1820) and the composer *Gluck* (d. 1787); to the r. the Bavarian Minister *Kreitmayr* (d. 1790), and the composer *Orlando di Lasso* (d. 1599), properly Roland de Lattre, a Fleming. Gluck's monument is by Brugger, Kreitmayr's by Schwanthaler; the others by Widmann. From this Platz the traveller returns by the *Weite Gasse* to the *Neuhauser-Str.*, at the corner of which is situated the

Court Church of **St. Michael** (Pl. 54), erected in 1583 in the Roman Renaissance style, with imposing vaulting, formerly a church of the Jesuits. The front is adorned with a St. Michael in bronze, designed by Candid, in a gilded niche. The transept contains the *Monument of Eugene Beauparnais (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg, and once vice-king of Italy, erected by his widow (d. 1851), daughter of the king of Bavaria, executed in marble by Thorvaldsen; Eugene is represented as a Greek hero, with a wreath of laurels in his hand, on the r. the Muse of history, on the l. the genii of death and immortality; above is his motto '*Honneur et Fidélité*'. — *Church-music, see p. 77.

The old Jesuits' College, adjoining St. Michael's Church contains the **Academy** of arts and sciences (Pl. 1), which possesses some very valuable collections (adm. see p. 76). That of **Fossils* is probably the most comprehensive in Europe; the specimens from the animal kingdom are arranged zoologically, those of plants geologically. The *Collection of Minerals* also deserves inspection. The *Geognostic Cabinet* and the *Zoological-Zootomical Collection* have recently been extended. The *Collection of Physical and Optical Instruments* is interesting, especially to the scientific. The *Cabinet of Coins* contains 20,000 Greek and Roman specimens (beautiful cabinet in ivory by Angermayer, 1624, containing the gold coins); the *Hall of Antiques*, casts of celebrated ancient works.

The *Neuhauser-Strasse* is terminated by the *Karlsthor* (Pl. 40), restored in 1791, the outer side of which is adorned with the armorial bearings of Bavaria and Munich. Outside the gate is the *Karls-Platz*, from which the *Schützen-Strasse* leads direct to the

Railway Station. On the N. side of the Platz, at the corner of the Dult-Platz, is the *Statue of Goethe* (Pl. 21), designed by Widmann, and erected by Lewis II. in 1869. (At the other end of the Dult-Platz is the statue of Schiller, mentioned at p. 90.) The *Botanical Garden* is in the vicinity (p. 103). On the S. side of the Dult (or Maximilians) Platz rises the *Herzog-Max-Burg*, erected by Duke William V. in 1579, and frequently the residence of the Dukes of Bavaria. It is now occupied by a commission for the payment of the national debt and a military academy. — The *Promenaden-Platz*, see p. 105.

From the Karls-Platz the broad *Sonnen-Strasse*, planted with trees, runs towards the S. to the Sendlinger Thor. At the beginning of this street is situated the **Protestant Church** (Pl. 45), open on Sundays only during service (at 8, 10, and 3 o'clock). The ceiling is adorned with an Ascension by *Hermann* of Dresden. In the vicinity is the

Schwanthaler Museum (Pl. 53; adm. see p. 76), Schwanthaler-Str. 90, containing models of almost all the works of the talented and prolific sculptor *Ludwig v. Schwanthaler* (d. 1848), bequeathed by him to the Academy of Art. The opposite house was formerly his residence, and is now occupied by a relative who is also a sculptor. The studio, which contains a few original models, and the whimsical 'Humpenburg' (literally 'goblet castle'), where the master used to meet his friends, may also be visited (daily 8—6).

Farther on in the Sonnen-Strasse (No. 16) is the new *Maternity Hospital* (Pl. 30), a neat brick structure. To the W. beyond the Sendlinger Thor are the extensive *General Hospital* (Pl. 57) and the *Anatomy Building* (Pl. 2), containing important anatomical and physiological collections (adm. see p. 76). To the S. are the *Cemeteries* (p. 107). The busy *Sendlinger-Strasse* leads back to the Marien-Platz towards the N.E.

Proceeding towards the E. from the Marien-Platz, the traveller passes through an archway beneath the tower of the Rathaus, and enters the broad street termed the *Thal*. On the r., at the beginning of it, rises the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, on the other side of which lies the *Victual Market*. At the farther end of the latter is the extensive **Corn Hall** (*Getreidehalle*, or *Schranne*), a modern structure 525 yds. in length, with lateral halls and corner-pavilions covered with glass. The E. termination of the Thal is formed by the ***Isarthor** (Pl. 35), a mediæval structure, restored by Lewis I. in 1835, and adorned with frescoes by Neher. The principal scene is the Entry of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian after the Battle of Ampfing; on the lateral towers are the armorial bearings of the nobles and the towns who fought on his side. In the Zweibrücken-Str., beyond the gate, are the spacious *Cavalry Barracks*, on the bank of the Isar. Opposite them, on one of the last houses on the l. near the *Isar Bridge* is an inscription with regard to the source and course of the

Isar, designed for the instruction of the natives. The modern *Ludwigs-Brücke* further on affords a good survey of the Maximilians-Brücke and the Maximilianeum.

The ***Auer Kirche** (Pl. 53), or *Mariahilfkirche*, the church of the suburb Au, situated at the S. end, was erected in 1830—39 by *Oehl Müller* in the earliest Gothic style. Contrary to the rules of the style, the tower rises from the roof instead of independently. The façade and open tower (290 ft.) are constructed of grey sandstone, the remainder of the edifice of brick; over the portal the Virgin by *Schwanthaler*. Tessellated roof, resembling an embroidered carpet. The *stained glass which fills the lofty windows, designed by *Schraudolph*, *Fischer*, etc., under the superintendence of *Hess*, represents scenes from the life of the Virgin. The altars and walls of the aisles are decorated with carved wood by *Schönlaub*. Beneath the organ-loft are two memorials in bronze with reliefs alluding to the origin of the church. In that on the r. Lewis I. is represented in the act of receiving the plan of the church from the architect, beside whom are *Hess* and *Ainmüller*; that on the l. containing numerous portraits is dedicated to the artists and builders employed in the construction and embellishment of the edifice.

The **Church of St. John** (Pl. 50), in the suburb Haidhausen, also on the r. bank of the Isar, is another modern Gothic structure, erected in 1863; central tower 320, side-towers 128 ft. high. Interior still uncompleted.

The shortest way back from the Auer-Kirche into the town is by the wooden *Reichenbach Bridge*. To the l. in the *Fraunhofer-Strasse* are *Hiemer's Baths* (p. 74). In the *Gärtner-Platz*, which is embellished with statues of *Gärtner* and *Klenze*, is the *Volks-Theater* (p. 76).

The ***Bavaria** and **Hall of Fame**, or *Ruhmeshalle* (Pl. 5), are situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. S.W. of the *Carlsthor*, at the extremity of the *Theresienwiese*. The colossal statue of *Bavaria*, in bronze, designed by *Schwanthaler*, 69 ft. in height, exclusive of the pedestal, may be ascended for the sake of the extensive view obtained in clear weather through apertures in the head. The *Hall of Fame*, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by *Klenze*, and completed in 1853, contains busts of 76 Bavarian notabilities, among them the reformer *Francis v. Sickingen*, the sculptor *Schwanthaler*, the philosopher *Schelling*, etc. (custodian's fee 12 kr.).

The ***Southern Cemetery** (Pl. 15) of Munich, outside the *Sendlinger Thor*, surpasses all the other burial-grounds of Germany in the artistic taste displayed in its monuments. The new arcades on the S. side also give it a very imposing appearance. From the latter the *New Cemetery* is entered, surrounded by arcades in the style of the Italian 'campi santi'. The first graves on the r. and l. are those of *Schwanthaler* and *Gärtner*, the two greatest contributors to the splendour of modern Munich. Many other eminent men are also interred here.

The **Northern Cemetery**, in the Arcis-Strasse, not far from the New Pinakothek, contains as yet few important monuments. In the centre is a fine marble *crucifix by *Halbig*.

Environs. The ***English Garden**, an extensive park, originally laid out by Count Rumford, with fine old trees, and watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. Not far from the entrance is the *Dianabad*. Farther on is the *Monopteros*, a small temple erected by Lewis I.; then the *Chinese Tower* (café) and the small lake of *Kleinhesselohe*.

To the N. of the Diana-Bad a bridge leads from the English Garden to *Bogenhausen*, on the r. bank of the Isar, near which are the *Observatory* (adm. see p. 76), which contains excellent astronomical instruments by Fraunhofer and Reichenbach, and *Bad Brunnthal*, a sanitary establishment. Pleasant walks laid out by King Max II., affording picturesque views of the town and the distant Alps, lead hence along the *Gasteig*, as the r. bank of the river is here called, to the Maximilianeum (p. 89) and the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 107).

The **Nymphenburg**, founded in 1663, and once a favourite château of Max Joseph I., 3 M. W. of Munich, is surrounded by well-kept grounds containing fine hot-houses (numerous Brazilian plants). In the vicinity is the royal *Porcelain Manufactory*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant is the *Deer Park*, where tame stags and deer are kept.

The château of **Schleissheim** (station on the Ratisbon railway, p. 73, reached in 23—30 min.; fares 33, 24, 15 kr.), erected by Max Emanuel at the end of the 17th cent., possesses a pleasant garden, a picture-gallery, etc. (in the lower rooms, early German and Italian masters, open 10—1; in the upper, Dutch, etc.; open 2—5).

Dachau (*Zieglerbräu*), the second station on the Ingolstadt line (p. 66), has lately become a popular resort (reached in 36—48 min.; fares 45, 30, 21 kr.). The village, with a château prettily situated on an eminence on the l. bank of the Amper, commands a fine view of the Alps. In the foreground lies the *Dachauer Moos*, a marshy and uncultivated tract, about 25 M. in length, and 5 M. in breadth.

Grosshesselohe (p. 138), another point to which excursions are frequently made, may be reached by railway in 20 min. (fares 18, 12, 9 kr.). Visitors cross the handsome bridge over the Isar to (1 M.) the *Menterschwaige* (Restaurant). The bridge affords a good *view of Munich, with the deep and broad valley of the Isar below. — Pleasant walk to the *Grosshesseloher Bräuhaus*, ascending from the station by a footpath to the l. on the l. bank (10 min.); another down the footpath to the l. near the bridge, to the (10 min.) *Brunnenmeister*. The château of *Schwaneck*, erected by Schwanthaler, is reached from the Bräuhaus by a walk of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. through the wood; *view from the tower. *Pullach* (Inn) is a prettily situated village $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther.

Lake of Starnberg, see p. 122.

18. From Munich to Lindau.

Comp. Map, p. 280.

Railway in $6\frac{1}{4}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fl. 18, 6 fl. 51, 4 fl. 36 kr.). The direct line from *Pasing* to *Buchloe* (*Memmingen*) is now open from *Buchloe* to *Landsberg* (see below).

From Munich to **Augsburg**, see R. 15.

The Lindau line diverges here to the S. and traverses the *Lechfeld*, a monotonous plain, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in a great battle in 955. To the W. beyond the *Wertach* rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Inningen*, *Bobingen*, *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen* (a manufacturing place), *Westererringen*. The line crosses the *Gennach* twice. Stat. *Buchloe*.

From *Buchloe* to *Landsberg* by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; stations *Igling*, *Kaufering*. **Landsberg** (*Post*), an ancient town (3500 inhab.) on the *Lech*, was captured and sacked by Bernhard von Weimar during the Thirty Years' War. — From *Landsberg* by diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Diessen* (see p. 126); to *Schongau* (*Oberammergau* route) daily in 5 hrs. — Railway to *Pasing* in process of construction.

Near stat. *Pforzen* the line enters the *Algäu*, as the valley of the *Wertach* is termed here. Beyond the river is the suppressed monastery of *Irrsee*, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is here formed by a grand range of mountains, of which the *Zugspitze* (9761 ft.), the *Hochplatte* (6860 ft.), and the *Säuling* (6732 ft.) are the most conspicuous.

At stat. **Kaufbeuren** (*Sonne*; *Hirsch*), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. Stations *Biesenhofen* (*Post*; diligence to *Füssen*, see p. 115), *Ruderatshofen*, *Aitrang*. A deep cutting now carries the line through the watershed between the *Wertach* and the *Iller*. Stat. *Günzach*, with an ancient monastery converted into a brewery, is the culminating point (2772 ft.) of the line; fine view of the *Günzthal*; to the r. *Obergünzburg*.

The line next enters a narrow ravine, traverses an extensive tract of peat-moss, and reaches the *Leilasthal*; on the height the ruin of *Wagegg*. Stations *Wilpoldsried*, *Betzgau*. The *Iller* is crossed. Stat. **Kempten** (2405 ft.) (**Krone*; *Post*; *Hase*; **Algäuer Hof*, at the station), a picturesque place of some importance, lies on the *Iller*, which here becomes navigable for rafts. On the S. side rises the venerable tower of the *Burghalde*, once the site of the Roman fort *Campodunum*, subsequently the seat of the prince-abbots of this district, garrisoned by Imperial troops in 1633, by Swedes in 1646, fortified by the French in 1703, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the mountains; in the fore-ground the *Grünten* (5709 ft.), to the l. beyond it the long ridge of the *Daumen* (7484 ft.) and the blunt pyramid of the *Hochvogel* (8507 ft.); r. the barren and rugged *Algäu Alps* with the *Mädele-Gabel* (p. 114). *Kempten* was anciently the seat of powerful

abbots of princely rank, whose territory was 336 sq. M. in extent. Their imposing palace, dating from the 18th cent., in the upper part of the town, is now the seat of the authorities of the district. The handsome church is adjacent. *Omnibus to Füssen*, see p. 115.

Beyond Kempten the scenery is very picturesque and varied, while the construction of the line itself is an object of interest. Finest views to the l.; it should be observed that at Kempten the engine is transferred to the opposite end of the train, which now proceeds in the reverse order. The line traverses the green *Illerthal*, in numerous windings, and by means of frequent viaducts and embankments. On both sides rise the spurs of the Algäu Alps. Beyond stat. *Waltenhofen* (2362 ft.), the small *Nieder-Sonthofen-See* becomes visible, with the ruins of an ancient hunting-seat of the prince-abbots of Kempten on a peninsula. Farther on is *Oberdorf* with the ruin of *Lauenberg*. The line approaches the *Iller*. On the l. the green, and partially wooded ridge of the *Grünten* (p. 112).

Stat. **Immenstadt** (2385 ft.) (**Kreuz*, or *Post*; **Hirsch*; *Ochs*; *Adler*; all unpretending) is very picturesquely situated in a green valley, bounded on the E. by the *Grünten* and the *Hörnle* (5564 ft.), and on the W. by the *Mittag* (4901 ft.), *Steineberg*, and *Stuiben* (5787 ft.); the background towards the S. is formed by an extensive amphitheatre of the dark peaks and barren, furrowed precipices of the Algäu Alps, which separate Bavaria from the Tyrol, and culminate in the forked *Mädele-Gabel* (8721 ft.). Fine view of the town, the mountains, and the Alpsee from the *Rothenfels* at the lower end of the Alpsee, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. (see below). — From Immenstadt to *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*, see R. 19. The *Grünten* and *Stuiben*, see p. 112. To Reutte by *Hindelang*, *Thanheim*, and the *Pass Gacht*, see R. 21.

The train now turns a sharp angle, and proceeding towards the W. reaches the small *Alpsee* (2 M. long); at the S.E. end lies *Bichel*. Then through the valley of the *Constanzer Ach* to *Oberstaufen* (2664 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube. Before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, the train commands striking views of the profound and grassy *Weissachthal*, the wooded mountains of *Bregenz*, and the snow-clad peaks of *Appenzell* beyond. From Oberstaufen to the Lake of Constance the line descends 1358 ft.

Beyond stat. *Harbatzhofen* the valley is traversed by means of an embankment 640 yds. in length, and 192 ft. in height. Stations *Röthenbach* (Zum Riesendamm), *Hergatz* (where turf is extensively dug), *Stockenweiler*, *Schlachters*, *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view is now obtained, embracing the Lake of Constance, l. *Bregenz*, in the foreground *Lindau*, and beyond it the luxuriant green mountains of *St. Gall* and *Appenzell*, and in the background the *Kamor*, *Hohe Kasten*, *Altmann*, and snow-clad *Sentis*. A long embankment

then carries the line across an arm of the lake to the island on which Lindau is situated.

Lindau (**Bayrischer Hof*, at the station and steamboat-quay, R. 1 fl., B. 30 kr., A. 24 kr.; **Krone*, or *Post*, moderate; *Hôtel Reutemann* and *Deutsches Haus* on the quay; *Sonne*; **Helvetia*, moderate; *Pension Gärtchen auf der Mauer*, on the mainland; *Schützengarten*, a restaurant with view; **Rail. Restaurant*), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, about 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway embankment and a wooden bridge. The Romans under Tiberius are said to have maintained a fleet on the lake, and to have founded a fort on this island, of which the ancient tower by the bridge is perhaps a remnant. On the quay is a statue to King Max II. in bronze, erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble, on that opposite, a handsome light-house (view; adm. 12 kr.).

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway embankment to the l.) to the Villa *Lotzbeck* with a fine park, *Giebelbach*, and *Lingg* (*frescoes by Naeve), to the (1½ M.) *Schachenbad*, charmingly situated on the lake, and (¾ M.) *Lindenhof*, or Villa Gruber, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (admission Tuesd. and Frid. free, on other days 30 kr.; closed on Sundays). *Schloss Alwind*, ½ M. farther, is the property of Frau Gruber. — Very fine view from the (¾ hr.) *Hoierberg*, reached either by the footpath parallel with the railway, or by the carriage-road from the Landthor through *Aeschach* to the hamlet of *Hoiren* at the foot of the vine-clad hill. On the summit two inns and a Belvedere. — To *Bregenz* (*Gebhardsberg*, *Pfänder*, etc.) railway viâ *Lochau*, see p. 279.

The **Lake of Constance** (1306 ft.) is about 42 M. in length, 8 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Arbon) 917 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Uebertingen*, and *Ludwigs-hafen*, between which steamboats run at least once a day. On the more important routes the communication is more frequent. Thus between Lindau and Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Lindau and Romanshorn (1½ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Romanshorn (1 hr.), Friedrichshafen and Constance (1½ hr.), Constance, Romanshorn, and Rorschach (2 hrs.) there are four or five trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land, but the scrutiny is rarely more than a mere form. The banks of the lake belong to five different states, viz. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Switzerland, and Austria. (See also *Baedeker's Switzerland*.)

19. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf.

The Algäu Alps.

Comp. Map, p. 280.

Post-omnibus from Immenstadt to (6 M.) Sonthofen twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (18 kr.); to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Oberstdorf twice daily in 3 hrs. (48 kr.). The omnibus, which starts from the station, is often full. One-horse carr. to Sonthofen 2, to Oberstdorf 5—6 fl.; two-horse carr. to Sonthofen $3\frac{1}{2}$, to Oberstdorf 9—10 fl.

Immenstadt, see p. 110. A good road leads on the l. bank of the Iller to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bleichach*, a manufacturing place, ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Obere Zollbrücke* over the Iller, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Sonthofen** (2447 ft.) (**Engel*; **Adler*; *Hirsch*), a considerable market-town, very pleasantly situated, and the seat of the government mining authorities. Pleasant view from the *Calvarienberg*, an eminence 5 min. from the 'Engel'.

The ***Grünten** (5709 ft.), which may be termed the Rigi of the Algäu, is best ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road as far as ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Burgberg* (Löwe), at the foot of the mountain. (From Immenstadt the route is by *Bleichach*, mentioned above, to *Burgberg*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.; or by the *Untere Zollsteg*, reached by crossing the meadows to the l. about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Immenstadt, and *Rauhenzell*, to *Burgweg*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The path from *Burgweg* to the summit is easily found (guide unnecessary). The traveller goes through the village, past the church, and at the last house (a mill) proceeds 20 paces to the l.; then by a footpath to a solitary chapel (or the road beyond the village is followed in a straight direction, and the chapel reached by ascending to the r.). Here a road to the r. through the wood is ascended. After 10 min. a stone wall begins on the l., where the road must be quit- ted to the l. by the large pines; the point of divergence is indicated by a square block of stone. (Or the road is followed to a point 100 paces beyond the end of the wood; the fence to the l. is then crossed and the meadows ascended.) The steep and stony path now ascends a ravine descending from the Grünten, and enclosed by huge precipices, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gundtäl*, a broad hollow, in which **Hirnbein's Inn* is situated (charges moderate). In 25 min. more the summit is attained. From the *Hoch- wart*, on which a hut has been erected, a narrow ridge leads in 10 min. to the *Uebelhorn*, the central and highest of the peaks. *View of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; in the foreground the Iller- thal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Algäu Alps; to the extreme r. part of the Lake of Constance; to the N. the hills of Upper Swabia and the Bavarian plain as far as Peissenberg. — Ascent from the N. side, by *Rettenberg*, not recommended. Ascent from the S. side by the *Rosberg* Alp suitable for mountaineers only (guide from the Alp desir- able).

The view from the ***Stuiben** (5787 ft.) is preferred by many to that from the Grünten. Ascent from Immenstadt $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide hardly neces- sary). Cart road through the *Steigbachthal* to the *Mitterberg* Alp; then to the l. to the *Ehrnschwang* Alp, and across grassy slopes to the summit.

Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf via *Altstätten*, *Schöl- lang* (view from the Burg, now a burial chapel), and *Rubi*. Near Schöllang the small sulphur-baths of *Au*.

The *Post Road* crosses the Iller and leads through *Sigishofen* to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fischen*, a large village (road hence by *Maiselstein* to *Tiefenbach*, 4 M., a pleasant walk, see below). Then through *Lan- genwang* and across the *Breitach* (before the bridge, a path to the r. leads to Wasach and Tiefenbach) and *Stilluch* to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.)

Oberstdorf (2762 ft.) (**Mohr*; **Sonne*; *Hirsch*; all unpretending and moderate), a thriving village almost entirely re-erected after a fire in 1865, beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Alps of the Algäu. About 1½ M. below the village the *Trettach*, *Stillach*, and *Breitach* unite to form the *Iller*. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of **Excursions*. (Guides for the longer expeditions: Jos. Hipp, Jos. Zeller, Casp. Rietzler.)

Fallbach, or **Faltenbach Waterfall**, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg, 20 min. The Trettach is crossed at the upper end of the village; the path passes on the l. side of the lime kiln, crosses the brook, and winds up the ravine to a platform whence the fall is best surveyed.

***Burgstall**, a grassy eminence commanding an admirable survey of the surrounding valleys. The road towards the S. passing the church is followed nearly as far as (½ M.) the chapels of *St. Loretto*, a few paces before which a good path, ascending partly by steps, and provided with seats, leads to the hill in 10 min. The last part of the ascent is across the grass. Descent by a path on the opposite side, and back to the village in 20 min.

***Tiefenbach**, a beautiful walk of 1 hr. The road leads from the W. end of the village, crosses the Stillach, and ascends. On the hill to the r. lies the village of Reute, on the l. Kornau (fine view). Then down through the wood, across the Breitach (beyond which a direction-post on the r. indicates the way to the **Sulzburg*, 3369 ft., ¼ hr., an excellent point of view), and a short ascent to the sulphur-baths of *Tiefenbach* (2739 ft.) (**Badhaus*, R. 30, D. 36 kr.). A farther ascent to the r. should be made to (10 min.) *Wasach* (**Oberwirth*), commanding a beautiful view, which is still more extensive from the *Kapf*, 10 min. higher (panoramas sold at Oberstdorf, 36 kr.). The following are the most conspicuous mountains from l. to r.: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, Höfatspitze, Rauheck, Kreuzeck, Krottenköpfe, Kratzer, Himmelschroffen, Mädelegabel (8671 ft.), Linkerskopf, Schlappolt, Widderstein, and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen, all from 6000 to 8000 ft. in height. Below lies Oberstdorf. — From the Kapf in 10 min. (to the l. beyond the house) to the *Judenkirche*, a natural archway in the rock. Then back to Wasach, and down to the l. to (¾ hr.) Oberstdorf. Or to the r. by the church by a footpath to the Maiselstein and Fischen road (see above), which leads past the precipitous *Naeswand* (another admirable point of view, ascent by the direction-post to the l., 1 hr.) to the (1 M.) *Hirschensprung*, a cutting through the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Illerthal and the Grünten.

***Freiberg-See** (3061 ft.), a pleasant excursion of 1 hr. From the church to (½ M.) the chapels of *St. Loretto* with their fine old lime-trees; 100 paces farther, by the direction-post, a good path leads to the r., traversing the meadows and crossing the Stillach. The Freiberg is then ascending, beyond which the dark green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin.

Zwinsteg and **Walser Schänzle** (1½ hr.). Road by *Kornau* (or footpath, already mentioned, to Tiefenbach), and up the *Walser Thal*, watered by the Breitach, through wood. At the Austrian frontier is the *Walser Schänzle* (3261 ft.) (Inn). About ½ M. before it is reached, a path crosses the meadows to the r. and descends to the **Zwinsteg*, a bridge over a dark and profound ravine, through which the Breitach dashes, 230 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path leads in 1 hr. to Tiefenbach (see above); direction-post by a hut, ¼ hr. from the bridge. — The next places in the *Walser*, or *Mittelberger Thal*, beyond the frontier are (¾ M.) *Riezlen* (Inn), (1½ M.) *Hirschegg*, (1½ M.) *Mittelberg* (*Inn). Thence by *Krumbach* to the *Schröcken*, see p. 280.

***Spielmannsau** (valley of the Trettach; to the Sperrbachsteg 3 hrs.) is recommended for a morning excursion. Road to Loretto, see above; ¾ M. farther a direction-post, where the road crosses a hill, a spur of the

Himmelschroffen, to the l.; fine retrospect of the Birgsau. Then along the l. side of the valley. On the r. the precipices of the Himmelschroffen. On the l. of the road the small blue *Christeles-See* (3015 ft.). The Trettach and the *Trauchbach* are next crossed; (5 M.) *Spielmannsau* (poor inn), a small hamlet. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze; on the l. the Kratzer. A footpath, bad at places, leads hence through the wild ravine, and at length high on the r. side (opposite the Obermädele Alp, see below) to the (1 hr.) *Sperrbachsteg* (4058 ft.), a bridge in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. The narrow path beyond it winds up the steep grassy slopes to the *Pass* (6821 ft.) between the Kratzer and the Krottenköpfe, and descends to Elbingenalp (p. 281). Snow lies thickly in the gorge of the Sperrbach.

***Hölltobel** (1½ hr.), a side valley of the Spielmannsau. Road to Spielmannsau as far as (3 M.) a direction-post indicating the way to the Hölltobel and Gerstruben. The path descends to the l. and crosses the Trettach, beyond which (direction-post) it ascends, and then leads down to the l. into the (½ hr.) deep rocky ravine of the *Hölltobel*, through which a considerable brook is precipitated in two falls. Footpath in 10 min. to a platform above the lower fall, and in 10 min. more to the *upper fall; 20 min. *Gerstruben* (Inn), a hamlet at the head of the valley (3773 ft.), at the base of the abrupt *Höfatsspitze* (7434 ft.). A rugged pass (5824 ft.; guide necessary) between the *Höfatsspitze* and *Rauheck* leads hence into the *Oythäl* (see below) in 4½–5 hrs. Descent from Gerstruben (fine view of the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald) by a good path on the slopes to the r. to the (½ hr.) bridge over the Trettach; thence to Oberstdorf 3 M.

Oythäl (to the *Stuiben* 3 hrs.), between the *Schattenberg* and *Riefenkopf*, practicable for carriages to a point half way up. The road leads from the E. end of Oberstdorf, crosses the Trettach, and passes to the r. of the lime-kiln. Then to the r. round the foot of the *Schattenberg*, and a gradual ascent to the head of the valley. Beyond the (3 M.) bridge a broad grassy plateau is entered; on the l. the *Adlerwand* and the *Seewände* with waterfalls, on the r. the wooded *Riefenkopf*. After 20 min. the valley suddenly turns S., and the road crosses the broad and stony valley. Pass to Gerstruben, see above. Fine survey of the head of the valley, with the *Hintere Wilde*, *Höllenhörner*, *Höfatsspitze*, and *Rauheck*; in the background the *Stuiben*, an inconsiderable waterfall in summer. — Striking view of the lofty mountains of the Bregenzer Wald on the way back.

***Birgsau** (to *Einödsbach* 3 hrs.). The route is by Loretto; then to the r. by a direction-post into the *Stillachthal*, lying between the Himmelschroffen on the l., and the *Freiberg* and *Schlapolt*, and farther on, the *Griegsgundkopf* and *Warmatsgundkopf* on the r. Carriage-road as far as (6 M.) *Birgsau* (Inn), a solitary hamlet (3182 ft.) commanding a beautiful view: in the centre the pyramidal *Linkerskopf*, on the r. the two *Rappenköpfe*, over a depression to the l. the *Wilde Männli*, and to the extreme l. the three peaks of the *Mädelegabel*. A good path now ascends the r. side of the *Stillachthal*, which soon contracts to a narrow ravine; 20 min., a platform on the r. above the foaming abyss; 10 M. *Einödsbach* (3743 ft.), a hamlet near the head of the valley (termed beyond this the *Rappenalpenthäl*). The *Bacher Loch*, a huge gully, ascends hence to the *Mädelegabel*. After 5 min. the path reaches a stable, and leads to the l. round the gorge, slightly ascending, and continuing on the r. side (the apparently better path descending to the r. and crossing to the l. side is to be avoided). 20 min., waterfall at the foot of the *Mädelegabel*; from a projecting point beyond the brook a second fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by active climbers) on the slopes above. — From *Einödsbach* through the *Rappenalpenthäl* to *Krumbach* and the *Schröcken*, see p. 280. By the *Schroffen-Pass* to *Warth* in the *Lechthal* (p. 281) 3½–4 hrs.

Mädelegabel (8671 ft.), ascent difficult, but unattended with danger. The route is through the Spielmannsau to the (5 hrs.) *Obermädele Alp* (6024 ft.), where the night should be spent. A fatiguing ascent thence of 3 hrs. to the central and highest peak (good guide necessary, 4½ fl.).

Ascent from Einödsbach (see above) shorter, but more laborious. Magnificent view.

Nebelhorn (7326 ft.), ascent not difficult, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 3 fl.). This is one of the finest higher points of view near Oberstdorf. The path ascends the Faltenbacher Thal to the *Vordere* and *Hintere Seealp* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); then an ascent to the l., stony at places. Near the Hintere Seealp lies the *Seealp-See* (5328 ft.), the discharge of which is precipitated over the Seewand into the Oythal (p. 114). A picturesque path leads from the Seealp b. tween the Nebelhorn and Himmelhorn, and over the *Zeiger* (6516 ft.) and the *Wengenalp* to *Hinterstein* (p. 120).

20. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau.

Railway (Lindau line) to Biessenhofen (p. 109) in 2 hrs.; diligence thence daily to Füssen in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., in correspondence with the early train from Augsburg (fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). From Füssen to Innsbruck diligence in $13\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From *Kempton* (p. 109) to *Füssen* ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) diligence daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (1 fl. 36 kr.) by ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nesselwang* (*Post), *Kappel*, *Weissbach*, and past the *Weissensee* surrounded by wood to (12 M.) *Füssen*; last half of the route the more picturesque, with view of the pyramidal *Säuling* (p. 117). — To *Reutte*. The direct (Kempton and Innsbruck) road from Kempton turns to the r. at *Weissbach* (see above), which with the following villages of *Kirchdorf* and *Steinach* belongs to the parish of *Pfronten* (*Frons Rætiae*), consisting of thirteen villages. It enters the broad valley of the *Vils*, which descends from the Thanheimer Thal and falls into the Lech 2 M. below the small town of *Vils*, and at the *Ulrichsbrücke* reaches the Lech and the road from Füssen (p. 118).

From *Immenstadt* (p. 110) to *Reutte* by *Sonthofen*, *Hindelang*, *Thanneim*, and the *Gacht Pass*, see R. 21.

From *Peissenberg* (p. 125) to *Füssen* post-omnibus once daily in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2 fl.) by *Peiting* (Inn), *Steingaden* (Post) (once a monastery with a Romanesque church, founded in 1147 by Duke Guelph of Spoleto), *Trauchgau*, and past the *Bannwaldsee*. A short way on this side of *Schwangau*, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Füssen, a bye-road to the l. leads to *Hohenschwangau*.

The high road from *Biessenhofen* to *Füssen* is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the *Säuling* ('little sow', from its fanciful resemblance to a pig's snout) and the *Aggenstein-Spitz*. First village *Oberdorf*.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Stötten* (Post), then *Rosshaupten*. By *Dietringen*, situated on the hill to the r., the road approaches the *Lech*.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. **FÜSSEN** (2615 ft.) (Post; *Sonne*; *Mohr*), on the Lech, founded by the Romans, was termed by them *Fauces Juliae*, or *Fauces Alpium*. The handsome castle on the hill, erected in 1322, once belonged to the bishops of Augsburg. The Rittersaal, with finely painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored by Lewis I. Adjoining the castle is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (present building 18th cent.), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701, a good example of the rococo style, decorated with marble, reliefs, and gilding. To the l. in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne; r. that of St. Leopold. In the Romanesque crypt is the Chapel of St. Magnus, containing the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and four marble statues. On the l. by the church-door is the en-

trance to the *Chapel of St. Anna*, adorned with a *Dance of Death* in 20 sections (beginning of 17th cent.), and a fine crucifix carved in wood.

On the r. bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the **Calvarienberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the Lech and Füssen, S. W. the Schwansee and Hohenschwangau. On the E. side of the Calvarienberg a path descends to the Schwansee, skirts its S. bank, ascends in zigzags, and pursues a S. direction; then to the l. by a road, and, where it divides, a descent to the r. to the inn at the S. base of Hohenschwangau (1 hr. from the Calvarienberg).

The carriage-road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau passes a *Waterfall of the Lech* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Füssen), diverges to the l. from the high road by the Bavarian frontier-post, and leads between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg, and past the *Schwansee*, to (3 M.) the village of *Hohenschwangau*. Another route, shorter, but less attractive, descends to the l. by the bridge over the Lech at Füssen, and then leads to the r. round the Calvarienberg and Schlossberg to the village ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

**Hohenschwangau* (2910 ft.) (*Alpenrose*, moderate), situated on a wooded rock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. E. of Füssen, said to have been once a Roman fort, was subsequently a baronial castle. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, in 1820 sold for the paltry sum of 200 fl., and in 1832 purchased by the late King Max of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the castle to be entirely re-constructed by *Quaglio*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any hour, except when members of the royal family are residing at the chateau (then 4—6 p. m. only). Attendant 30 kr.; gardener at the marble bath 12 kr.

Over the entrance are two banner-bearers with the arms of Bavaria and the Schwangau, by *Schwanthaler*. In the court the *Marienbrunnen* on the l., with a Madonna painted by *Glink*. In the small garden a *Swan* as fountain figure; adjoining it the *Marmorbald*, hewn in the rock, with two nymphs by *Schwanthaler*. A few paces farther is the **Lion Fountain*, consisting of four water-spouting lions bearing a large basin, from which rises a jet 40 ft. in height. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade contains armour and weapons.

**Frescoes on the First Floor.* In the *Schwan-Rittersaal* four pictures, illustrating the legend of the Schwanritter, or knight of the Swan; in the *Schyrensaal* 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from the Bavarian history; in the *Oriental Room* reminiscences of the king's travels in the East; *Schwangau Room*, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; *Bertha Room*, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; *Ladies' Room*, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach. — *Upper Floor: Room of the Heroes*, representations from





the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungenlied, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Hohenstaufen*, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; *Room of the Guelphs*, 7 scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; *Autharis Room*, 4 pictures representing the wooing of the Bajuvar princess Theudelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Knights*, scenes of mediæval chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift to the king from the Bavarian nobility.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. The tower shown by special request only, affords the most extensive prospect. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a small temple on a rocky prominence, 5 min. to the E. of the castle.

Environs. A broad new road ascends gradually from the inn in 20 min. to the castle of ***Neu-Schwanstein** (3307 ft.), erected by Lewis II. on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Schwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the Pöllat. The building is still unfinished, and a notice at the entrance announces that there is 'no admittance', but visitors are rarely excluded. Charming survey hence, towards the N., of the broad plain of the Lech with several lakes; to the r. the Bannwald-See, opposite the spectator the Hopfen-See; to the l. in the foreground the handsome château of Hohenschwangau between the Schwan-See and Alp-See; towards the S. a fine view of the wild ravine of the Pöllat with its waterfall, and high above it the Marienbrücke.

The traveller should now retrace his steps on the road for 5 min. and turn to the r. by a footpath, indicated by a stone, which ascends in 10 min. to the *Jugend*, a clearing in the wood which commands another fine view. In 5 min. more he will reach the **Marienbrücke*, an elegant bridge 50 yds. in length which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall. The bridge affords a beautiful view of the Neu-Schwanstein and the Säuling, the highest of the neighbouring mountains. The waterfall of the Pöllat is concealed by the bridge itself.

The 'Obere Pöllatweg', descending into the ravine to the r. before the bridge is crossed, leads to the waterfall, after visiting which the traveller must return by the same route (a path through the valley having become impracticable). From the bridge the inn is regained in 20 min.

The *Säuling* (6732 ft.) may be ascended in 4—5 hrs., the last part fatiguing (guide advisable). Extensive view from the summit, which is surmounted by a cross.

Pedestrians proceeding to Reutte (7 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good road ('*Fürstenstrasse*'), which walkers only are permitted to use, leads to the W., passing through the beautiful grounds and woods with which the **Alpsee* is surrounded. About 1/2 M. from the inn a direction-post indicates the way to the **Pin-darplatz* to the l., a beautiful spot where King Max II. was in the

habit of reading Pindar. At the end of the lake the road is regained; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Austrian frontier; here a descent to the l. is made; then after a few steps to the r. a narrow footpath is followed, which finally crosses meadows and leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) public road. The (2 M.) *Kniepass* (3031 ft.), a rocky barrier which confines the Lech within very narrow limits, is now crossed to *Pflach* (see below), 2 M. from Reutte.

The *High Road* from Füssen leads past the waterfall of the Lech mentioned at p. 116, and through a narrow ravine to the Austrian frontier (*Weisses Haus*, good wine), crosses the Lech by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ulrichsbrücke*, above the influx of the *Vils* (p. 120), and at ($5\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pflach* recrosses to the r. bank. A shorter and pleasanter route for pedestrians is to leave the road to the l. before reaching the *Ulrichsbrücke*, and proceed by *Pinzwang* and the *Kniepass* (see above) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pflach*. Beyond *Pflach* the broad *Plansee-Ache* is crossed.

14 M. **Reutte** (2785 ft.) (**Post*; **Krone*; *Hirsch*), a small town with handsome and picturesque houses, lies in the midst of a basin intersected by the Lech, once the bed of an ancient lake, and is surrounded by lofty mountains, generally covered with snow till July: N. the *Säuling* (see above) and *Dürreberg*; E. the *Zwieselberg* and *Tauern*, S. the *Thoneller* and *Schlossberg*, S.W. the *Hochvogel*, W. the *Gachtspitz* (Gacht Pass, see p. 74), *Gernspitz*, and *Gimpelspitz*. The parish church is at *Breitenwang*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Reutte. Emp. Lothaire died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. — In a basin on the slope of the *Dürreberg*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., lies the small green *Uri*, or *Unrein-See* (reached by crossing the *Plansee-Ache* by the mill).

The **Stuiben-Fall* and *Plan-See*, see p. 121. From Reutte to *Partenkirchen*, see p. 121. Upper *Lechthal*, see p. 281. *Pass Gacht*, and via *Thanheim* to *Immenstadt*, see p. 121.

The considerable ruins of the *Castle of Ehrenberg*, to the W. above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pine-clad *Schlossberg* (3455 ft.). In the background (S.) the *Thoneller*, furrowed with snow. The castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1800, was taken by storm in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, who with 22,000 men had forced his way thus far through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, had not a mutiny broken out in one of the elector's regiments at Reutte owing to their pay being in arrear. Charles thus gained a day, and as he was then suffering from illness, caused himself to be conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the Brenner to a place of safety (comp. p. 298). During the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar, but was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1703.

The road skirts the *Schlossberg*, passes above the *Ehrenberger*

Klause (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through which pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends into the green valley of *Heiterwang* (Ross; Hirsch). On the l. is the small *Heiterwangsee*, which on the N. E. is connected with the Plansee. Farther on is (3 M.) *Büchelbach* (Hirsch, poor) from which the loftily situated village of *Berwang* (Inn) and the (3½ hrs.) *Thoneller* (7661 ft.), a fine point of view, may be visited. At *Lähn* the road reaches the infant river *Loisach*, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of

14 M. **Lermos** (3254 ft.) (**Post*; **Drei Mohren*), from which on the E. rise the bald limestone precipices of the *Wetterstein-Gebirge*. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the *Zugspitze* (9761 ft.), adjoining it on the S. the *Schneefernerkopf* (9462 ft.) and *Wetterschroffen* (8881 ft.), and opposite them, to the S., the *Silberleiten* and the *Sonnenspitze* (8212 ft.), presenting a most imposing mountain scene. At the base of the *Wetterstein*, 1½ M. to the E., lies the village of *Ehrwald* (Inn), a little to the S. of the road to *Partenkirchen* (which is 15 M. distant, via *Griesen*, see p. 122; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 5 fl.). To the *Eibsee* by the *Thörlen* 3 hrs., see p. 130 (guide not absolutely necessary).

The road to *Nassereit* is the finest of all the mountain-passes between *Bavaria* and the *Tyrol*, and should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage. It is seen to the best advantage in the direction from S. to N., as in this case the traveller enjoys a most imposing view opposite to him as he advances.

About 1½ M. to the S. of *Lermos* lies *Bieberwier* (Inn), from which the road ascends to the (2 M.) *Weissensee* (lying on the l.; view of the *Sonnenspitze*, *Grünstein*, and *Wanneck*). On the r., ½ M. farther, the dark-green *Blindsee*, surrounded by lofty mountains (*Wetterstein* and *Sonnenspitze*) which are reflected on its surface, is seen far below the road. At *Fern* (4026 ft.) (Inn), 6 M. from *Lermos*, 5 M. from *Nassereit*, the new road diverges from the old, which (nearly 2 M. shorter) descends rapidly on the W. slope of the mountain and could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the old, half-ruined castle of *Fernstein*. The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley. In the profound, pine-clad ravine, on a rock rising above the dark-green *Fernsteinsee*, are situated the strikingly picturesque ruins of the *Sigmundsburg*, once a considerable fortress which commanded the pass, and subsequently a hunting-seat of Archduke *Sigismund*.

11 M. **Nassereit** (2720 ft.) (*Platzwirth*; *Post*). The road to *Obsteig* (*Löwe*, by the church), 6 M. distant, traverses the beautiful pine-clad height of the *Tschürgant*, and then descends. To the r. in the valley a handsome round tower, a fragment of the castle of *Klamm*, rises from the pine-forest. As the road descends, an extensive view of the *Innthal* is enjoyed; far below flows the river; in the background rises the *Solstein* (9370 ft.), the highest of the mountains around *Innsbruck*.

At Nassereit the road divides: E. to Innsbruck, S. W. to Landeck (p. 284). The latter as far as *Imst* (p. 284; 9 M., by carr. in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is monotonous and shadeless, but affords a fine view, especially beyond *Tarenz*, of a range of lofty, partially snow-clad mountains.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Obermiemingen* (**Speckbacher*). The road leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. From

7 M. *Telfs* to

$17\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 285.

21. From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 280, 114.

Post Omnibus to Hindelang once daily in 2 hrs. (27 kr.). *Carriol-post* (2—3 pers.) three times weekly (Tuesd., Thursd., Sat. at 1 p. m.) from Schattwald to Reutte. One-horse carr. from Sonthofen to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Reutte 9—10, two-horse 18—20 fl. (in 7—8 hrs.); from Reutte to (20 M.) Partenkirchen 6—7 fl. (5 hrs.).

To *Sonthofen*, see p. 112. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. across the broad *Ostrach-Thal*. On the l. rises the *Grünten* (p. 112); at its base, above *Berghofen*, lies the ruin of *Flukenstein*. On the r. is the *Imberger Horn* (5065 ft.). The road crosses the *Ostrach*, and leads by *Liebenstein* and *Vorder-Hindelang* (prettily situated on the slope of the *Hirschberg*) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

Hindelang (2693 ft.) (**Adler*; *Hase*), a picturesque village at the foot of the *Jochberg*. In the valley, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., lies the small sulphur-bath of *Oberdorf*.

Hinterstein (2825 ft.), in the valley of the *Ostrach* which here opens to the S., is reached by a carriage-road (3 M.). On the l. at the entrance to the valley rises the *Eiseler*, on the r. the *Imberger-Horn*. On the r. farther on, the *Retterschwangthal* ascends to the *Nebelhorn*. *Hinterstein* (**Inn*) is surrounded by precipitous mountains: E. the *Rauhorn*, *Kugelhorn*, and *Gaishorn*, W. the *Daumen*. About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the **Eisenbreche*, a profound ravine of the *Ostrach*, well worthy of a visit. Ascent of the *Daumen* (7484 ft.) not difficult (4—5 hrs., with guide); fine view. The *Hochvogel* (8507 ft.) is difficult and requires a good guide (8—9 hrs.); view very extensive. — To *Oberstdorf* over the *Wengenalp* and the *Zeiger*, see p. 115. — To *Thanheim* (see below) across the pass between the *Rauhorn* and *Gaishorn*, and past the *Vilsalper See* (p. 121) in 5—6 hrs. (with guide). Another route leads between the *Eiseler* and *Rauhorn* in 3 hrs. to *Schattwald* (see below).

The road now ascends the steep *Jochberg* in windings (pleasant retrospect of the *Ostrachthal*). 4 M. *Oberjoch* (3697 ft.); $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the road leads to the r. (that to the l. to *Unterjoch* and *Wertach*) and passes the Bavarian custom-house. On the r. rises the *Eiseler*. Beyond the next height (2 M.), the road descends into the pine-clad *Obere Vilsthal*, passes the (2 M.) Austrian custom-house, and reaches ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schattwald* (3645 ft.) (**Traube*; *Sonne*), with a small sulphur-bath, the highest village in the picturesque *Thanheimer Thal*. The *Vils*, the outflow of the *Haldensee*, descends hence to the N., and then to the E., and falls into the *Lech* above *Füssen*.

The road now gradually descends the valley. On the l. rise the *Einstein* (6125 ft.) and *Aggenstein* (6519 ft.); in front the

double peaked *Metzenarsch* (7306 ft.). 4 M. **Thanheim** (3527 ft.) (*Wilder Mann*; *Ritter*; *Kreuz*), the principal place in the valley.

The ***Vilsalper See** (3816 ft.) is reached by a good path slightly ascending through the valley which opens on the S. The solitary lake is encircled by mountains (on the W. the Gaishorn and Rauhorn). The traveller should skirt the W. bank, and proceed as far as the Alp at the end of the valley. Retrospect of the *Aggenstein*, visible through the opening of the valley.

On the l. lies the village of *Kren* (ascent of the *Aggenstein*, 2½ hrs., with guide), whence a road leads to the N. through the *Enge* to (9 M.) *Pfronten* (p. 115). At the village of (2 M.) *Haldensee* the picturesque green lake of that name is reached, overshadowed by the precipitous *Grünspitz* (through an opening to the r. is seen the *Lachenspitz*). 2 M. *Nesselwängle* (Inn). On the l. is the *Gachtspitz*; opposite the traveller the *Schwarzahnskarkopf*; farther on, the *Leilachspitz* on the r. The *Thanheimer Thal* terminates here, and the road descends abruptly into the ***Gacht Pass**, the profound and beautifully wooded ravine of the *Weissenbach*. On the r. and l. at the bottom lie the hamlets of *Raut* and *Gaicht*. At (5½ M.) *Weissenbach* (*Löwe) the road enters the broad and unattractive *Lechthal* (one-horse carr. to Reutte 1½ fl.). On the r. is the *Thoneller* (p. 119). 4½ M. *Aschau*; then over the *Lech* to **Reutte** (p. 118).

From Reutte to Partenkirchen by Lermos and Griesen, see p. 118. A shorter route is by a good road passing the *Plansee* (21 M.). This road leads to (½ M.) *Breitenwang* (p. 118), a few paces beyond the water-trough turns to the r., and ascends to the beautiful valley of the *Plansee-Ache*, skirting the double peaked *Tauern*, and passing the small sulphur bath of *Kreckelmoos* (which lies on the r.). Fine retrospect during the ascent. About 2 M. from *Breitenwang*, a short way beyond the second bridge by which the road is carried over a mountain torrent, is a stone marking the descent to the (5 min.) lower ***Stuibenfall**, a beautiful cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the *Ache*, the discharge of the *Plansee*.

The path then ascends to the (10 min.) *Upper Fall*, and turning to the r. soon regains the road at a point ½ M. from where it was quitted. At (¼ M.) a chapel on the road-side there is an excellent spring. The road then reaches the (¼ M.) *Little*, and ½ M. farther the *Great *Plansee* (3146 ft.), a picturesque and sequestered sheet of water, enclosed by wooded mountains. To the S. W. in the background rises the *Thoneller* (p. 119). The lake is now skirted, and the *Kaiserbrunnen* passed. At the (4 M.) *Austrian Excise Station* there is a rustic inn (where trout and wine may be procured). A new road leads hence to the N. through the *Ammerwald* and *Graswang Thal* to (18 M.) *Ettal* in the *Ammergau* (p. 127).

The *Plansee* terminates ½ M. farther, and the road enters the wood. It crosses the (¾ M.) narrow ridge of the *Noderberg*

and descends abruptly to the '*Drei Quellen*' bridge where the Austrian and Bavarian frontier is reached. The l. side of the wooded *Naidernachthal* is now traversed. On the r. is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the broad track of a winter cataract; a short distance farther a gorge ('*die böse Lahne*') on the l. contains several picturesque waterfalls. A stone seat ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is next passed whence a fine view of the *Zugspitze*, the highest mountain in Bavaria, is obtained. The road soon emerges from the wood, and 1 M. farther reaches the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at **Griesen (*Inn)**, 9 M. from Partenkirchen (6 M. from Lermoos).

The road now descends the picturesque *Loisachthal*, which soon contracts to a narrow gorge. Beautiful survey of the Wetterstein range and the Zugspitze to the r.; to the l. the Karwendelgebirge in the distance. The Loisach is crossed ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and the road follows its r. bank; 1 M. farther the wood terminates. On the r. rises the Wachsenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. To the r. several roads diverge to the Eibsee (p. 130). *Schmelz*, near a bridge (2 M.), formerly a lead foundry (Inn), lies at the mouth of the *Hammersbach* (p. 130). On the r. a direction-post, indicating the way to Obergrainau and the Eibsee. In the distance facing the traveller, lies Partenkirchen, and near it the blunt tower of Garmisch. On the l. the Kramer.

($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Partenkirchen**, see p. 128.

22. The Starnberger-See and Ammersee.

The Hohe Peissenberg.

Railway from Munich to Starnberg in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 1 fl. 12, 48, 33 kr.); to Peissenberg in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 42, 1 fl. 9 kr.). Four trains daily; on Sundays eight to Starnberg. — *Steamboat* from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the entire lake) twice daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 1 fl. 24, 48 kr.); to Tutzing and back in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (48, 36 kr.). Hours of departure vary.

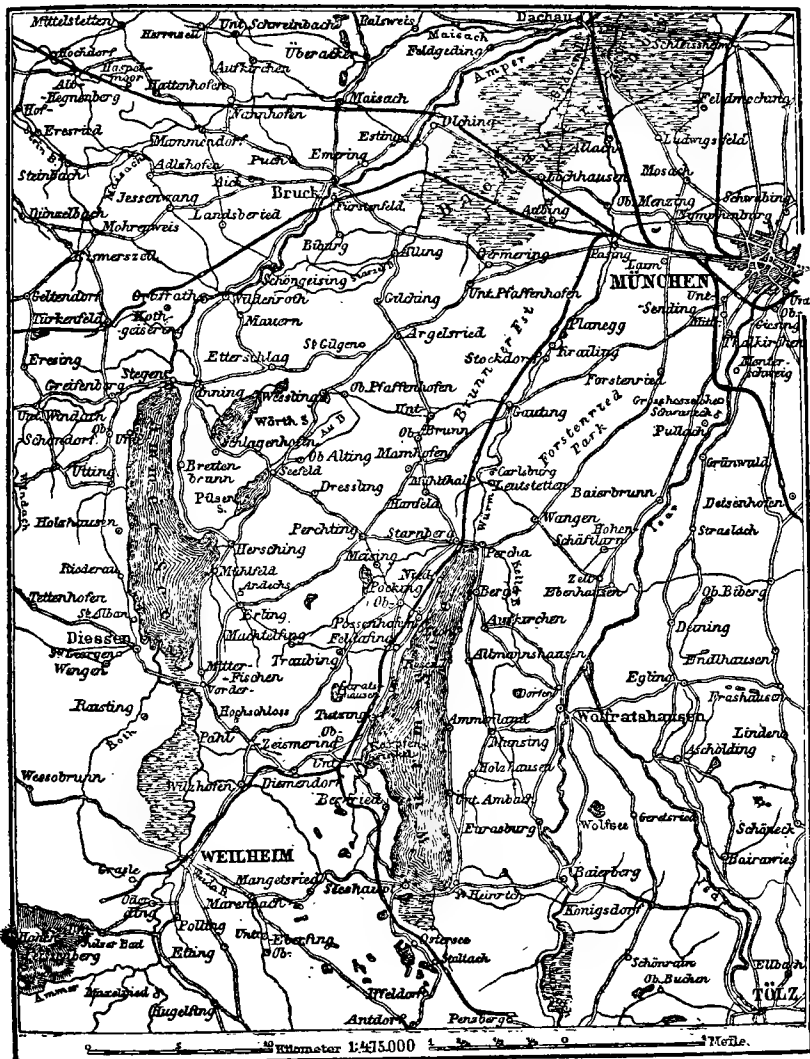
The Starnberg line quits the Augsburg railway at stat. *Pasing*. Stations *Plumegg*, *Gauting*, *Mühlthal* (before which a glimpse of the picturesque, wooded *Würmthal* is obtained). Station at Starnberg close to the lake.

Starnberg (*Pellet*; *Tutzinger Hof*; *Post*; **Bayrischer Hof*), a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded with visitors in summer. The old Schloss now contains public offices. Fine view of the distant Alps. Bath in the lake 6 kr.

The ***Lake of Starnberg**, or **Würm-See** (1945 ft.), 16 M. long, and about 3 M. in width, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains (visible only in clear weather). The following are the most conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecher Spitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendelgebirge, Jochberg,

Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wettersteingeberge with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Those whose time is limited should proceed by railway to Feldafing, walk through the wood to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Possenhofen, cross by small boat to Leoni (Rottmannshöhe), and return thence to Starnberg by steamer.



Steamboat Journey. On the hill to the r., immediately beyond Starnberg rises the villa of Prince Charles of Bavaria. On the bank of the lake farther on are a number of villas; then stat. *Niederpöcking*. *Possenhofen* (Fischmeister) is the steamboat station for Feldafing, which lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. inland. The château of Duke Max of Bavaria here is not accessible to the public. The railway station is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake. Pleasant walk through wood (direction-posts) to the village of **Feldafing**, one of the most popular resorts on the lake (**Inn*, beautiful view from the terrace, 6 min. from the railway-station). In the lake below lies the *Roseninsel*, the property of the King (not accessible), near which a lake-village was discovered by Desor.

Opposite Possenhofen (rowing-boat 30 kr., a pleasant trip of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is situated ***Leoni** (**Inn*; **Pension Schimon*, 3—4 fl. per day). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*. To the l., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the pier, is situated the royal château of *Berg*, with a beautiful park, accessible only during the absence of the King, who generally resides here in summer. Several handsome villas; among them, to the r., a few hundred yards above the inn, the *Villa Hackländer* (of a reddish colour). The *Himbselhaus*, a villa in the rustic style, contains frescoes (on the stair-case) by Zimmermann, Kaulbach, and others, representing the four seasons, and others emblematical of the different parts of the day. The figures are portraits of the friends and relatives of the artists. (Proprietress Mad. Frommel.)

The ***Rottmannshöhe** (25 min.) is an admirable point of view. The footpath ascends opposite the inn, and turns to the l. by a bench where the wood is quitted. Then by the road to the r., and after 10 min. to the l., ascending to the eminence surmounted by fine beeches. The bench on the summit is dedicated to the memory of the distinguished landscape painter Rottmann (d. 1850). Charming view of the mountains and lake.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to *Garatzhausen*, a château of Duke Max. Next stat. **Tutzing** (**Amtmann's Hotel*, on the lake; *Bernrieder Hof* in the village; **Restaurant* $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, with *view from the terrace), with a château, the grounds of which may be visited in the forenoon. Railway station $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the lake. — Near the village of *Oberzeismering*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., rises the **Ilkahöhe*, commanding a beautiful view. The lake, which forms a bay here on the W. side, termed the *Karpfenwinkel*, has now attained its greatest width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Next stat. *Bernried* (Inn), with an old monastery converted into a château. The beer of Bernried enjoys a high local reputation. The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. *Seeshaupt* (Inn) lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer

now steers along the wooded E. bank to *Ambach* (in the S.E. angle of the lake stands the pilgrimage church of *St. Heinrich*), *Ammerland* (*Inn), with a château of Count Pocci, *Allmannshausen*, *Leoni*, and *Starnberg*.

Railway Journey. Little is seen of the lake at first. Beyond stat. *Feldafing* several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At stat. *Tutzing* the line to *Penzberg* diverges (p. 132), passengers for which change carriages. The *Weilheim* and *Peissenberg* line turns towards the S.W. (view of the *Zugspitze* and other mountains to the l.). Stat. *Diemendorf*, where the *Hohe Peissenberg* comes in view to the S.W. The line ascends. Farther on, to the r., the *Hochschloss* (p. 126) is seen in the distance. Stat. *Witzhofen* (route to the *Ammersee*, see below). A flat district is now traversed to stat. **Weilheim** (**Post*; *Bräuwasl*; *Hipper's Restaurant*, at the station), a small town on the *Amper* (route to *Murnau* and *Partenkirchen*, see p. 127). The railway at present terminates at stat. *Unterpeissenberg*, near which there are extensive coal mines. The village is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station. On the way to it, 3 min. from the station, is a good restaurant.

The great attraction here is the view from the *Hohe Peissenberg*, the route to which is as follows. By the first houses of the village, before the bridge is reached, a direction-post indicates the way to the r.; after 100 paces the brook is crossed to the l.; 5 min. farther, at the direction post, the road to the r. to *St. Michael* is followed. After 100 paces the road is quitted to the l., and the path followed towards the pine wood (to the l. below lies *Bad Sulz*), which is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The ascent now begins. At a house the path to the l. must be taken; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *St. Michael*, a chapel and farm. At the second of the farm-houses next reached ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), the path leads through the enclosure on the r.; 5 min. farther a picturesque view of the *Ammersee*. Then, bearing to the r., the traveller reaches a lime-tree ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), where the path unites with that coming from *Sulz* on the l. In 10 min. more the summit is attained (an easy walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the station).

The ***Hohe Peissenberg** (3245 ft.), the *Rigi* of *Bavaria*, commands a remarkably extensive panorama, owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the *Bavarian Alps*. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the *Wendelstein*, *Benedictenwand*, *Jochberg* (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy *Venediger*), *Herzogstand*, *Heimgarten* (in front of which lies the *Staffelsee*), *Karwendelgebirge*, *Kistenkopf*, *Krottenkopf*, *Dreithorspitze*, *Wetterstein* range (with the *Zugspitze*), *Daniel*, *Hochplatte*, *Hohe Bleiche*, *Gabelschroffen*, *Säuling*, mountains of the *Loisach* district, *Grünten*, and *Stuiben*. Extensive prospect to the N. over the plain, embracing the *Ammersee*, *Starnberger See*, and innumerable towns and villages as far as *Munich* and *Augsburg*. On the summit a pilgrimage church, parsonage (with observatory to which access may be obtained), and *inn.

For the sake of variety the traveller may prefer to descend by *Bad Sulz* (a steeper path). At the lime-tree the path descends to the r.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a farm-house, then a rapid descent across the meadows to the l., first

on the r. and afterwards on the l. side of the valley. At the bottom is a cement manufactory, and at the end of the valley the small and unpretending *Bad Sulz*, whence a path to the l. leads to the St. Michael road above mentioned. — A still easier ascent is from *Hötten* (6 M., on the Füssen road), on the N.W. side of the hill, the summit of which is reached thence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The **Ammersee** (1768 ft.), $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, and 3—4 M. in width, lies about 7 M. to the W. of the Starnberger See, to which it is inferior in attraction. The Alpine range is seen from it to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. The banks are flat and wooded.

From stat. *Wilzhofen* (see above) to (8 M.) Diessen a post omnibus runs twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road ascends gradually to (2 M.) *Pühl* (Gattinger), a pleasant place often resorted to by artists from Munich. On the wooded hill above rises the *Hochschloss*, a château commanding a fine view (still more extensive from the *Sonnenhügel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., and from the *Hirschberg* on the old Starnberg and Weilheim road). The road next passes (2 M.) *Fischen* (road to the r. to *Erling-Andechs*, 6 M., see below), traverses an extensive moss, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the Amper, and reaches (4 M.)

Diessen, or *Bayerdiessen* (*Post; Gattinger), an important looking, straggling town at the S. W. end of the lake, with extensive monastery buildings converted into a manufactory. A little way inland lies the hamlet of *St. Georgen*, the chapel of which affords a fine view. A still better point is the *Scharzberg*, a wooded hill to the S. E. of the town. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (6 kr.), and at *St. Alban*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. — Diligence daily to *Landsberg* (p. 109), whence railway to *Buchloe*, a station on the Lindau line.

Pleasant excursion to *Andechs* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.), which may be reached by small boat in 20 min. (42 kr.). The road ascends the hill from the landing-place; from the cross at the top a footpath to the r. leads to Erling, while the road to the l. leads to the Benedictine monastery of **Andechs** (2572 ft.), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, with a greatly frequented pilgrimage-church. The open space in front of the church commands a good survey of the Alps (more extensive from the tower, of which the sacristan keeps the key). A flight of steps by the parsonage leads to the garden of the *Inn. The considerable village of *Erling* (Glocke) is immediately adjacent.

From *Erling* to the *Starnberger See*, at first uninteresting, by (3 M.) *Machtlfing* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Traubing*. Thence to the l. to (3 M.) *Feldafing* (p. 124), or to the r. to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Tutzing* (p. 124). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From *Erling* to *Starnberg* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) omnibus daily by *Perching* in 2 hrs.

To the N. of *Andechs* a good road leads by *Herschling* to (6 M.) *Seefeld* (Inn) on the small *Pilsensee*, with a château of Count Törring (diligence in the afternoon to Starnberg, p. 122). Then past the lonely *Wörthsee* (inn on an island in the lake, ferry from the

other side) to (6 M.) *Inning* (Post). Near *Stegen* the *Amper* emerges from the Ammersee. On its opposite bank (11½ M.) lies *Bad Greifenberg*, with springs containing sulphur and arsenic (to Diessen by *Schondorf* and *Utting*, 10 ½ M., unattractive).

The road leads from *Inning* through the *Amperthal* to (3¾ M.) *Grafath*, with a pilgrimage church, *Wildenroth*, *Schöngeising*, and (7½ M.) *Bruck* (Post), with baths in the *Amper*. *Fürstenfeld*, once a Cistercian monastery, lies ½ M. to the S. Post-omnibus hence to stat. *Maisach* on the Augsburg railway to meet every train, in ¾ hr. (9 kr.).

23. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen.

Comp. Map, p. 116.

Railway to Weilheim in 2¼ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 33, 1 fl. 3 kr. (or railway to Starnberg, steamboat to Seeshaupt, and thence by omnibus, in connection with last steamer, to Murnau); from Weilheim *Post-Omnibus* twice daily in 6 hrs. to Partenkirchen, in 9 hrs. to Mittenwald. From Mittenwald to Zirl a *carriol-post* daily (seat for one passenger); from Zirl to Innsbruck *diligence* twice daily.

To *Weilheim*, see p. 125. To the r. rises the Hohe Peissenberg. The roads leads by *Etting* and *Spitzenhausen*, passes the *Staffel-See* on the r., and the *Rieg-See* on the l., and reaches

11½ M. **Murnau** (2290 ft.) (**Post*; **Griesbräu*; **Pantelbräu*; *Angerbräu*), a handsome village, indebted for its new houses to conflagrations in 1834, 1839, and 1852. Baths in the *Staffelsee*, in which there are seven islands (1 M. distant). A hill ½ hr. to the E., near *Höhendorf*, commands a good view of the mountains. From *Ohlstadt*, 4½ M. S.E., the *Heimgarten* (5863 ft.) is occasionally ascended (3 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 133).

Beyond *Höhendorf* the road traverses a broad marshy tract, crosses the *Ramsau* (navigable for rafts) before its confluence with the *Loisach*, and follows the l. bank of the latter. At (7½ M.) *Eschenlohe* (**Grebel*) the mountains are reached; to the l. beyond the *Loisach* rise the indented *Kistenkopf*, and the *Oberriiskopf* with a cross on the summit; in the background the imposing *Wetterstein* range with the *Zugspitze*; on the r. the *Ettaler Mandl*. Best point of view a chapel on the *Festbühel*, a rocky eminence to the r. of the road.

To the *Walchensee* (p. 133) through the *Eschenthal* (3 hrs., guide advisable). The *Loisach* is crossed, then the *Eschenlahne*, the r. bank of which is ascended (cart-road); on the r. the extensive ravine of the *Kistenkopf*. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed, beyond which (20 min.) a view of the profound **Eschenklamm* is obtained. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent to the *Walchensee* by a footpath to the l. (the stony path to the r. leads to *Obernach*, near the S. end of the lake).

To *Oberammergau*. Footpath by *Plaikén* across the hills to the N. of the *Ettaler Mandl* (2½ hrs., guide desirable).

At (4½ M.) *Oberau* (Post) the *Oberammergau* road diverges to the W.

This road ascends somewhat abruptly to (3 M.) *Ettal*, a monastery dissolved in 1803, with extensive buildings, now the property of Count

Pappenheim. The church contains a ceiling-painting by Knoller and a remarkably good organ. On the N. side is the brewery (the produce of which is famed). The village lies at the base of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5384 ft.), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is laborious (3 hrs., with guide). The road then descends into the Amperthal to the (3 M.) **Ober-Ammergau** (2759 ft.) (*Schwabenwirth*; *Ochs*; *Rose*), celebrated for the passion plays performed there every ten years (the last in 1870–71). A permanent theatre, accommodating 6000 spectators, has recently been erected. The number of actors exceeds 400. The plays are performed in a simple and dignified style, and are remarkably impressive. Wood and ivory carving is the usual occupation of the inhabitants (Lang's dépôt).

The road next leads by (2¼ M.) *Unter-Ammergau* to (6 M.) *Saulgrub*. Thence (by the Schongau road) either N. by *Rotenbuch* to (13½ M.) *Peiting* (p. 115), or E. by *Kohlgrub* to (12 M.) *Murnau* (p. 127).

To Reutte. Road from Ober-Ammergau through the sequestered *Graswang-Thal* and the *Ammerwaldalpe*, and past the *Plansee* (p. 121), 27 M. *To Hohenschwangau* (p. 116) by the same road for 21 M., then to the r. through the *Pöllat-Thal* (about 3 M. more).

Beyond Oberau the broad basin in which Partenkirchen lies becomes visible. On the l. near (3 M.) *Farchant* is the *Kuhflucht* (p. 129), a gorge descending from the Hohe Fricken. The road crosses the Loisach. On the slope of the *Kramer*, to the r., the ruin of *Werdenfels* (p. 129), which gives its name to the district. Travellers bound for Garmisch do not cross the Loisach, but diverge to the r. before the bridge is reached.

14 M. **Partenkirchen** (2369 ft.) (**Post*; **Stern*; *Gresser*; *Zum Rassen*, moderate), the *Parthanum* of the Romans, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, a spur of the Krottenkopf. The small town owes its modern appearance to several fires of recent occurrence. Handsome modern Gothic church. Numerous visitors resort to Partenkirchen in summer. Admirable view of the beautiful valley from the pilgrimage church of **St. Anton* above the town (to which a shady path leads in 10 min.). The principal mountains visible are, from l. to r., the *Wetterwand*, *Dreithornspitze*, *Alpspitze*, *Wachsenstein* (behind it the *Zugspitze*), the pointed *Daniel* (in the distance, beyond the *Eibsee-Thörlen*); to the r. the *Kramer*, in the foreground Garmisch. The latter lies 1 M. to the W. of Partenkirchen. Halfway the road crosses the *Partnach*.

Garmisch (2293 ft.) (**Reiser*, often full; **Zugspitze*, R. 36, D. 48 kr.; **Lamm* and **Kainzenfranz* unpretending; *Traube*), a thriving village, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district court of justice and authorities of the district, is also much frequented as a summer residence. The view from it is inferior to that from Partenkirchen. To the l., in the opening between the Krottenkopf and Wetterwand, peeps the *Karwendelgebirge*; the pointed *Alpspitze* is very prominent, but the *Zugspitze* is concealed by the *Wachsenstein*.

Carriages may be hired both at Partenkirchen and Garmisch. The following average charges (for a carriage with one and two horses respectively) are sometimes considerably raised in the height of the season: to *Obergrainau* on the *Eibsee* road 2½ or 4 fl., *Farchant* 2 or 3, *Oberau* 2 or 4, *Griesen* 2½ or 4, *Eschenlohe* 2½ or 5, *Ohlstadt* 4 or 6, *Krün* or *Wallgau* 4 or 6, *Mittenwald* or *Scharnitz* 4 or 6, *Walchensee* 4½ or 7, *Oberammer-*

gau 4 or 6, Lermos 5 or 7, Plansee and Reutte 7 or 11 fl. About $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the fare in addition is the usual driver's fee. One-horse carr. to Lermos, including 3 hrs. waiting at Obergrainau (for the Eibsee) 8 fl.

**Excursions* (*Reindl jun.* at Partenkirchen, and *Joh. and Sepp Koser* at Garmisch are recommended as guides).

The **Faukenschlucht** is a ravine at the back (N.) of Partenkirchen. A zigzag path ascends to it from the street behind the church, leading to the small waterfall of the *Faukenbach* in 20 min. (fine view halfway). From St. Anton (see above) the fall is reached in 25 min.

The ruin of **Werdenfels** (2549 ft.) is ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a path to the l. from the *Schwaige Wang*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Garmisch on the road towards the N. View of the valley of the Loisach, etc.

The **Kuhflucht** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), entered from *Farchant* (at the inn the path diverges to the r., crosses the Loisach, and ascends through pine wood), is a ravine descending from the *Hohe Fricken*, with several pretty waterfalls. A path leads to the highest fall (3756 ft.).

The **Risserbauer** is a good point of view, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Garmisch. At the Post inn the road is quitted to the l., and the meadows crossed in the direction of the *Risserkopf*, a wooded mountain immediately below the Alpspitze. The farm lies in a hollow on the slope of the hill.

The ***Partnachklamm**, or *Ravine of the Partnach* (2 hrs. there and back, guide unnecessary) is situated on the S. side of Partenkirchen. The principal street is quitted by a road on the W. side of the 'Rassen' inn (E. of the Post). After 5 min. a path across the fields to the r. leads direct to the mouth of the valley. (Or by the road to the Kainzenbad for about 40 paces, then to the r.) — From Garmisch the Partenkirchen road is followed; immediately beyond the bridge over the Partnach a finger-post indicates the path to the r., which after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. unites with that from Partenkirchen. After 10 min. the Partnach is crossed, and the valley entered by the road to the l.; 10 min., another bridge, beyond which the road to the Graseck ascends abruptly to the l., while the path to the 'Klamm' leads to the r. The ravine is very picturesque. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) second bridge is the finest point. The Partnach, which dashes through the rocky gorge 230 ft. below, is the discharge of the glaciers of the Wetterstein range, and descends from the upper Rainthal. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 10 min. to the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2851 ft.) (restaurant), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to the *Rainthaler Bauer* (refreshments) in the Vordere Rainthal $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (similar view). In the *Hintere Rainthal* (3851 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther, lie the lower and upper ***Blaue Gumpen**, in the midst of a wild scene. At the head of the valley ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the Partnach issues from the snow-fields of the Zugspitze. — From *Graseck* to *Mittenwald* direct through the *Ferchen-Thal* in 4 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From the forester's house the pastures are ascended for a short distance, and the path to the r. then followed. After 20 min. a straight direction must be pursued (not r. to *Hinte-Graseck*); $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., bridge over the Ferchenbach; then for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. straight on through the wood. At (7 min.) *Elmau* (3346 ft.) the enclosure is crossed, and the hill ascended by a field road; here to the r., and a slight descent into the wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the *Ferchen-See*, beyond which the broad road descends to *Mittenwald* (p. 131) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more.

The ***Eckbauer** (4 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl., but unnecessary). The road, leading past the *Kainzen-Bad*, is tolerable. This excursion may be combined with the preceding as follows. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. on the path to Elmau (see above) the path diverges to the l. by a barn, winds up the grassy slopes, and passing through a wood reaches the Eckbauer in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (refreshments at the house). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendelgebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreithorspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalpe, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Ferchenbach. In descending to the Kainzenbad the paths diverging to the r. must be avoided. The best point of view is about 2 min. walk beyond the Eckbauer. Grand survey of the profound wooded

valley of the *Ferchenbach*, beyond which towers the gigantic *Wetterstein*. This excursion is preferable to that to the *Rainthaler Bauer* (5 hrs.).

The **Eibsee* (3209 ft.) about 8 M. distant from Partenkirchen, is a small lake most picturesquely situated at the base of the precipitous *Zugspitze*. From Partenkirchen to Garmisch, and thence by the Lermos road to (2½ M.) *Schmelz* (*Grüner Baum). Road thence to the r. to (1½ M.) *Ober-Grainau* (refreshments at the forester's). Or from the S. W. end of Garmisch by a footpath across the fields to the l., leading direct to (1 hr.) *Ober-Grainau*. (About ½ hr. to the N. lies the picturesque little *Badersee*; refreshments at the curé's.) From *Ober-Grainau* a shadeless path leads to the lake in 1½ hr. The *Eibsee* with its seven islands belongs to two fishermen's families, who purchased the property in 1813. Refreshments poor and dear. Travellers are rowed to a point on the l. bank, from which the small *Frillensee* (5 min.) is visited; then to an island in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a pistol-shot. — From the *Eibsee* over the *Thörten* (4931 ft.) to *Ehrwald* (p. 119) 3 hrs.; guide necessary as far as the top of the pass, a steep ascent (1½–2 fl.).

The *Höllenthalklamm* (6 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 24 kr.) is a ravine at the N. E. base of the *Zugspitze*. The route is from Garmisch to *Hammersbach*, near the *Max-Klamm*, a digression to which (½ hr.) is recommended; then a somewhat steep ascent to the perpendicular precipice of the *Wachsenstein*; the path, which requires a perfectly steady head, then skirts the precipice, and leads to the *Höllenthal-Klamm* (3838 ft.), which is crossed by a bridge. At a dizzy height above is a lead mine, no longer worked. From Garmisch to the *Max-Klamm* 1½, thence to the *Höllenthal-Klamm* 1½ hr.

The *Kramer* (6493 ft.) on the l. bank of the *Loisach*, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the *Wetterstein* range. Bridle-path as far as the (2½ hrs.) *Königsstand*. A key for the gate about halfway up must be procured from the forester at Garmisch (guide unnecessary).

The **Krottenkopf* (6906 ft.) (10 hrs. there and back; guide 2 fl. 24 kr.) affords a distant view of innumerable peaks (*Grossglockner*, *Grossvenediger*, *Stubay* and *Oetzthal* snow mountains), as well as of the plain (Munich, *Starnberg Lake*, etc.). The route passes the *Esterbergsee*, the *Vordere* (small inn), and the (2½ hrs.) *Hintere Esterbergalp* (refreshments and bed of hay). Farther on, the path ascends to the l. and crosses the pastures (that in a straight direction through the wood to be avoided), but is occasionally badly defined.

The **Schachenalp* (10 hrs. there and back; guide 2 fl.). At the *Rainthaler Bauer* (see above) the path crosses the *Partnach* to the l. and ascends through the wood to the *Schachenalp* and the small *Schachensee* (5459 ft.), ½ hr. beyond which is a small royal shooting lodge. The *Schachenplatte*, ¾ hr. farther, affords a magnificent survey of the upper *Rainthal* with the *Blanc Gumpen* and the fall of the *Partnach*, above which rise the *Plattach-Ferner* and *Zugspitz-Ferner*. Then to the (1 hr.) *Teufelsgesass* (7008 ft.) and (1 hr.) *Frauenalpe* (7349 ft.), the latter part of the route requiring a perfectly steady head and good guides. The view is imposing and very extensive. — From *Elmau* (see above) a good bridle path ascends to the *Schachenalp* in 2½–3 hrs.

The **Zugspitze* (9761 ft.) requires two days (guide 7 fl.). The ascent is laborious at places, but very interesting and unattended with danger for mountaineers with steady heads. The route is through the upper *Rainthal* (see above) to the *Knorrhütte* (9–10 hrs.) where the night is spent. Thence to the cross on the summit 3 hrs.

The *Walchensee* (p. 133) is 19½ M. distant from Partenkirchen; by carr. (p. 128) in 3½ hrs. The *Mittenwald* road is quitted to the l. at *Klais* (see below); 3 M. *Krün*, 9 M. the village of *Walchensee*. A superb view of the *Wetterstein* and *Karwendel-Gebirge* is enjoyed almost the whole way.

To *Lermos* (p. 119) 15 M. by a good carriage-road through the wooded valley of the *Loisach* (by carr. in 3 hrs.; one-horse 5 fl.). The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 122) is 9 M. from Partenkirchen. — A shorter route for pedestrians is by the *Eibsee* and the *Thörten* (see above).

The road to Mittenwald ascends from Partenkirchen. To the r. in the valley, 1 M. from Partenkirchen, lies the *Kainzen-Bad* (pleasant as a pension, $2\frac{3}{4}$ fl.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), employed as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. The road next traverses undulating pastures; on the r. rises the *Wetterstein*; $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Kaltenbrunn*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Klais*, where the road to the Walchensee diverges (p. 134). Near Mittenwald the road enters the valley of the *Isar*. Road to the N. to the Walchensee and Benedictbeuern (by Krün), see p. 133.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mittenwald** (3090 ft.) (**Post*) is the last Bavarian village, overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendelgebirge*, the W. peak (7769 ft.) of which is nearly perpendicular. The construction of the old houses, each projecting beyond its neighbour, is curious. The lower rooms, which are generally vaulted, once served as magazines for goods on their way from Augsburg to Italy by this route. The S. part of the village was burned down in 1836, and subsequently rebuilt in a modern style. The manufacture of violins and guitars is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. These instruments are extensively exported to England and America.

Beyond Mittenwald the road traverses the level valley as far as the *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and the Tyrol, once fortified by the Romans (*Mansio Scarbia*). During the Thirty Years' War, Claudia de' Medici, widow of Archduke Leopold V., caused the strongly fortified *Porta Claudia* to be constructed here, a barrier which resisted the attacks both of the French and of the Swedes. In the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. The Austrians subsequently caused it to be reconstructed, and in 1796 extended. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was so completely destroyed by them that no traces of it now remain except the long walls on the banks of the *Isar* and in the valley. At the village of *Scharnitz* (3159 ft.) (Traube) the road quits the *Isar*, which rises at some distance to the E., and ascends (to the r. a distant view of the precipitous and serrated limestone peaks of the *Wetterstein*) to

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Seefeld** (3845 ft.) (*Post*), with a good Gothic church of the 14th cent., situated on a bleak table-land, the watershed between the *Isar* and *Inn*. To the S. lies the small *Wildsee*. The barren, rounded cone to the W. is the *Brunsch-Kopf*, farther distant the *Hohe-Mundi* (8875 ft.), beyond it to the r. the *Wetterstein* range and the *Zugspitze*.

The road descends, finally, below (3 M.) *Reith*, in somewhat steep zigzags, which afford a succession of magnificent views of the *Innthal*, the *Martinswand* (E.), and the mountains to the S. with their snow fields and glaciers (Alps of *Selrain*, *Stubay*, and *Dux*). On the last projecting angle of the road stands the square tower of

the castle of *Fragenstein*, once a favourite residence of Maximilian I.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Zirl** (2073 ft.) (**Stern*; **Löwe*). A cross in a cavity on the *Martinswand* far above the road, opposite the chapel, 1 M. E. of Zirl, commemorates Emp. Maximilian's hunting adventure (see p. 286).

8 M. **Innsbruck**, see p. 264.

24. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern.

Kochelsee und Walchensee. Jachenau. Tölz (Krankenheil).

Comp. Map, p. 116.

Railway to Penzberg in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 42, 1 fl. 9 kr.). *Post-Omnibus* daily from Penzberg to *Kochel* in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (39 kr.). From *Kochel* to *Mittenwald* daily in 5 hrs. — The postmasters of Benedictbeuern, Walchensee, and Mittenwald provide one-horse carriages at 2 fl. 24 kr. per stage (9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), but the charges are generally raised during the height of the season.

As far as *Tutzing*, see p. 124. The railway here diverges from the Weilheim line to the l., and skirts the Starnberger See, which is here unattractive. Stations *Bernried*, *Seeshaupt*, both (p. 124) $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the r. lies the small *Ostersee*. Stat. *Stallach*; then **Penzberg** (2080 ft.), the terminus of the railway (**Inn* at the station). Omnibus hence to *Tölz* (p. 134) daily in 3 hrs.

The road to *Kochel* crosses the *Loisach* and traverses a flat district to *Bichl* (**Löwe*), with baths, the water for which is brought from the *Adelheidsquelle* (containing bromine and iodine) at *Heilbrunn*, 3 M. to the N. E. Immediately adjoining *Bichl* is

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Benedictbeuern** (2054 ft.) (**Post*; *Zur Benedictenwand*), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, and now used as a hospital and a horse-rearing establishment. To the l. rises the *Benedictenwand*; to the S. the *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, and *Heimgarten*.

The *Benedictenwand* (5919 ft.) may be ascended hence (or from *Kochel*) in 4–5 hrs. (with guide); the route is steep at places. Magnificent view as far as the *Grossglockner* and *Venediger*; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes.

Beyond Benedictbeuern the road skirts the N. side of an extensive peat-moss which bounds the *Kochelsee* on the N., and leads by *Ried* and *Besenbach* to (6 M.) *Kochel* (**Fink*), separated by a hill from the lake, on which *Bad Kochel* is situated. The **Kochelsee** (1985 ft.), which is reached $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, and 3 M. in width. It is fed by the *Loisach*, and is bounded on the S. by the *Jochberg*, *Herzogstand*, and *Heimgarten*. To the N. is the *Rohrsee*, beyond which stretches an extensive marshy tract. The pavilion at *Bad Kochel* affords a good view. (On the lake, by the road-side is the inn *Zum Grauen Bären*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the village.)

On the opposite bank of the lake lies *Schlehdorf* (Inn), re-erected since a fire in 1846, and 9 M. from stat. *Stallach* (see above). From *Schlehdorf*

ferry in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (9 kr.), passing the *Nasen*, which rise perpendicularly from the lake, to the *Jochmühle*, situated at the foot of the Kesselberg. Foot-path thence to the falls of the Kesselbach and the high road.

Beyond the lake the road ascends, at first gradually, and then very abruptly between the Jochberg and the Herzogstand to the pass of the *Kesselberg* (2759 ft.). Where the ascent begins, a direction-post indicates the way to the l. 'Zum untern Fall', a cascade in a picturesque ravine. Near the road, on the r. higher up, are the falls of the Kesselbach, to which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the road-side near the top of the hill, to the l., is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point the *Karwendel* and *Wetterstein* ranges are visible in the distance; below lies the beautiful **Walchensee* (2625 ft.), surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the Königs-See. At the N. end are the two houses of *Urfeld* (Inn).

The **Herzogstand* (5761 ft.), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in $\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. by a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) diverging from the road to the Kochelsee about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep footpath leading from Urfeld direct to the bridle-path in 10 min. may be taken). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a pavilion, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench where a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain is obtained. A spring in a ravine is next passed (1 hr.), situated $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the shooting-lodge (a steep path ascending by the direction-post to the r. effects little saving). Beyond the lodge the path is nearly level to the foot (10 min.) of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. On the summit a closed pavilion. Admirable view hence of the mountains as far as the Stubay glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. A narrow ridge, unattended with danger to steady heads, connects the Herzogstand with the (1 hr.) *Heimgarten* (5863 ft.) which rises to the W. (comp. p. 127). To the r. at the back of the lodge a narrow path, affording pleasant views of the Walchensee and mountains, passing precipitous stony slopes at places, and afterwards traversing the woods, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Urfeld the road leads on the W. bank of the lake to (3 M.) the hamlet of

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Walchensee* (Post), situated on a bay of the lake, opposite the church and parsonage of *Klüsterl*. It is, however, far preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (12—18 kr.); or, if the traveller do not purpose staying at the village, he should row direct to the S. W. end of the lake, at the mouth of the *Obernach*. The view from the middle of the lake is very picturesque. On the S. bank lies the hamlet of *Attlach*.

From the Walchensee through the *Eschenthal* to *Eschenlohe* on the Murnau and Partenkirchen road, see p. 127.

Beyond the village of Walchensee the road ascends the precipitous *Katzenkopf*, and then descends to the S. W. end of the lake, where the *Obernach*, its principal tributary, is crossed. The pine-clad valley of the latter is now ascended. On the r. lies the small *Sachsensee*. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wallgau* (Inn) the green valley of the *Isar* is reached, on the l. bank of which a road descends hence

to (9 M.) *Vorderriss* (p. 135), and thence to Länggries and Tölz. From ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Krün*, the next village, a good road leads to (3 M.) *Klais* (p. 131) on the high road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Klais). From Krün the high road proceeds towards the S. to

14 M. *Mittenwald*. Thence to

30 M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 131.

From the Walchensee to Tegernsee about 36 M. (one-horse carr. in 7—8 hrs., 9—10 fl.), a route embracing a number of picturesque points. From *Urfeld* (see above) a narrow road skirting the lake leads to (3 M.) *Sachenbach*, ascends through a beautiful wood, descends to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jachenau* (Inn), and passes several groups of houses in the sequestered and grassy **Jachenau**, a valley 9 M. in length. Beyond *Tannen* a long wooded ravine is again traversed, beyond which the beautiful outlet of the valley towards the busy Isarthal is attained. From *Wegscheid* ('Zum Pfaffenstöffel', unpretending), 9 M. from Jachenau, *Hohenburg*, situated on an eminence beyond the Isar, is observed. From (3 M.) *Länggries* (Inn), where the Isar is crossed by a long wooden bridge, a diligence-road leads through the Isarthal to (9 M., one-horse carr. 3 fl.)

Tölz (2133 ft.) (**Bürgerbräu*; **Post*; *Bräumaure*; *Zörnlein*), a considerable market-town picturesquely situated on a hill on the Isar, chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its breweries and timber trade. The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the Calvarienberg command a fine survey of the Isarthal stretching far into the distance, in the background S.W. the long *Benediktenwand* (p. 132) and the rounded cone of the *Kirchstein*. The railway from Holzkirchen to Tölz is now approaching completion. On the l. bank of the Isar, immediately beyond the bridge, begin the inns and pensions of **Krankenheil** (**Sedlmeier*; *Curhôtel*, with baths. Furnished rooms from 30 kr. per day at the *Villa Bellevue*, *Herder*, *Dreyer*, *Dibold*, etc.), a suburb of Tölz, which boasts of its *Conversations-Saal*, *Trinkhalle*, and *Bath House* (bath 1 fl.; the water is brought in casks from the springs, which are 3 M. distant). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Krankenheil is the **Zollhaus*, an inn where patients are also accommodated (carriages to the baths).

From Holzkirchen (p. 138) to Tölz diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. (coupé 1 fl., inside 48 kr.); an omnibus also runs (30 kr.); two-horse carr. 7—8 fl. — *From Miesbach* (p. 139) to Tölz diligence once daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from *Peuszberg* (p. 132) once daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., viâ *Bichl* and *Heitbrunn* (p. 132).

Pedestrians may take the following pleasant route from Munich to Tölz. Railway to *Starnberg* (p. 123); on foot along the E. bank of the lake to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Berg* (p. 124), and (6 M.) *Wolfrathshausen* (**Haderbräu*, unpretending), at the confluence of the *Loisach* and *Isar*. The lofty slope above the village commands a fine view of the mountains towards the S., and down the valley of the Isar. Then by the high road to (8 M.) *Königsdorf* (**Post*), whence a footpath, easily found, leads in 2 hrs. to Tölz.

From Tölz to *Tegernsee* $15\frac{1}{4}$ M. (one-horse carr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4, two-horse 7—8 fl.). The road passes the handsome building of the sup-

pressed monastery of *Reichersbeuern*, now employed for agricultural purposes, and reaches the N. end of the Tegernsee at (12 M.) *Gmund* (see below). The small town of Tegernsee lies on the E. bank of the lake, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther.

From *Tölz* to the *Achensee* (p. 137) the following route (2 days) is recommended: By carriage (one-horse 4—5 fl.) as far as (18 M.) '*In dem Fall*', where there is a good country inn. (A short distance before the '*Fall*' a bridle-path leads to the Kreuth and Achenthal road; Achenkilch is reached by this route in 4 hrs.; p. 137.) A level road ascends from the '*Fall*' through the lonely Isarthal to the **Riss*, as the valley is termed. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vorderriss* (2654 ft.), a shooting lodge of the king of Bavaria, on a broad and sequestered meadow, at the confluence of the *Riss* and *Isar*, overshadowed by the Wetterstein and Zugspitze. Refreshments at the **Forsthaus*. The route hence is to the S., into the valley of the *Riss* to (9 M.) *Hinterriss*, a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, who rents the chamois-shooting here. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (Inn; another $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther). On the following morning (provisions for the journey should be taken; guide unnecessary, as the bridle-path cannot be mistaken) an ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Hagelhütte*, and 2 hrs. more to the culminating point of the *Plumser Joch* (5515 ft.), commanding a fine retrospect of the gorges of the Karwendel-Gebirge, E. the Seekohrspitze and Rabenspitze, near the Achensee. The path descends past some chalets; then through wood and beautiful pastures to the green *Pertisau* (p. 137), 2 hrs. from the summit of the pass. — From *Vorderriss* a beautiful walk of 4 hrs. over the *Hochkopf* (4035 ft.) to the *Walchensee*. Fine view from the King's summer-house at the top. Descend to Altlach (p. 133) and cross to Walchensee by boat in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

25. From Munich to Innsbruck

by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

Comp. Map, p. 268.

Railway to Holzkirchen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence post-omnibus by Tegernsee to Kreuth twice daily in 4 hrs. (one-horse carr. to Tegernsee 5 fl.). From Miesbach to Tegernsee post-omnibus once daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — From Kreuth post-omnibus to Achenkilch, thence on the following morning to Jenbach (from Kreuth to Jenbach in 6 hrs., 3 fl.); from Jenbach to Innsbruck railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. An omnibus also runs daily in summer from Kreuth to the Scholastica (p. 137) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — In the reverse direction, from *Jenbach*: one-horse carr. to Buchau 3 fl. 30, two-horse 5 fl. 80, to the Achensee 5 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl., Achenkilch $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 8, Kreuth 10 or 16, Tegernsee 12 or 19 fl., Austrian currency. — *Distances*: Tegernsee to Kreuth 7, Achenswald 12, Achenkilch $4\frac{1}{2}$, Scholastica $1\frac{1}{2}$, Buchau 5, Jenbach 4 M.

Railway to Holzkirchen, see p. 138. At *Gmund* the road reaches the *Tegernsee*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, at the point where the *Mangfall* emerges from the lake, and follows the E. bank to the village of

$12\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Tegernsee** (2401 ft.). **Hotels.** **GUGGEMOOS*, at the N. end of the village, with baths; **HÔTEL GREIDER*, l. of the high-road, near the middle of the village; **STEINMETZ*, on the hill; *Post*, at the S. end R. 1 fl., L. 12, A. 12, B. 30 kr., D. 1 fl., pension 4 fl. — Private apartments may also be procured. Good accommodation may be found at *Rothach* (**Zum Scheurer*, R. from 48 kr., D. 1 fl.), or at the adjoining village of Egern (*Bachmaier*, moderate), which is best reached by the ferry (1 kr.) from the '*Little Parapluie*.' The inn **Zur Weissach* (see below), 1 M. from Rothach, is also a pleasant spot. Boats on the lake 12 kr. per hour with-

out, 24—30 kr. with boatman. Baths in the lake at Tegernsee, Egern, etc., 6 kr. — A tariff of carriage-fares may be consulted at the post-office.

Tegernsee is charmingly situated and much frequented by visitors in summer. The imposing *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, was erected during the last cent. In the centre is the church. The S. wing, fitted up by King Max I. Joseph as a summer-residence, now belongs to Prince Charles of Bavaria; the N. wing contains an extensive brewery. The ceiling of the church is adorned with good paintings of the last cent. Over the portal is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey.

Enviions. The 'great' **Parapluie*, an open summer-house commanding a limited, but picturesque view, is about 25 min. walk S. of Tegernsee. The path ascends to the l. from the Kreuth road into the wood, opposite the W. end of the garden of the *Schloss*; then r., and a second time r.; farther on, where the path divides (one of the two emerging from the wood), the steps to the l. must be ascended. — The *Lehberger*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, and the *Flügelhof* (Inn) 10 min. to the N. E. of the *Parapluie* are also good points of view. — The (10 min.) 'little' *Parapluie* is an open summer-house on a slight eminence to the S. W. of Tegernsee. The path to it diverges from the Kreuth road about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the *Schloss*. Pleasing view. The ferry to Egern is a few paces farther S.

Kaltenbrunn (refreshments), a model farm belonging to Prince Charles at the N.W. end of the lake, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Tegernsee by land (viâ Gmund), or reached by boat in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ($\frac{3}{4}$ —1 fl.), commands a good survey of the entire lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (7 M.) *Egern* (see above).

The *Neureuth* (4130 ft.) may be ascended from Tegernsee in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a path passing the *Westerhof*. Splendid view (to the S. the snow-clad *Venediger*). A path leads hence by the *Gindelalpe* to *Schliersee* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more (comp. p. 140). — Over the *Kühzagelalp* to *Neuhaus* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Schliersee*, see p. 140.

The **Falls of the Rothach* are situated in a picturesque ravine $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Tegernsee. The road quits the Kreuth road ad *Rothach*, at the S. end of the lake, to the l., leads in a straight direction for some distance, passing *Elmau*, and then turns to the r. into the valley of the *Rothach*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the solitary inn of *Enter-Rothach* a direction-post indicates the path descending to the falls to the r.; the path then re-ascends to the road at a point higher up. The road ascends hence to the *Wechselalp* (3491 ft.), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the *Weisse Falepp* to the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 140). Thence by the *Spitzingsee* to *Schliersee* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a pleasant excursion, which may be made by carriage in one day.

The high road from Tegernsee to Kreuth ascends slightly, passes a number of prettily situated country-houses, and leads through *Rothach* (see above). Pedestrians effect a saving of 1 M. by crossing the S. E. arm of the lake by ferry (1 kr.). About 2 min. from the landing-place, where the lake-road turns to the l., the Kreuth road quits the lake in a straight direction and unites with the main-road at ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the bridge over the *Weissach* (**Inn Zur Weissach*). The valley contracts near the village of ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreuth* (**Inn*), to the r. of which rises the precipitous *Leonhardsberg* (4744 ft.). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the sequestered

7 M. *Wildbad Kreuth* (2720 ft.), a considerable bath and hotel establishment, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs,

containing iron and sulphur, and generally used in combination with salt-baths (the salt being obtained from Rosenheim), were known as early as 1500, and belonged to the Abbey of Tegernsee. The place is chiefly indebted for its reputation to the visits of King Max I., to its invigorating mountain-air, and its excellent whey. It now belongs to Prince Charles of Bavaria, by whose intendant it is managed (R. 48 kr., D. 1 fl., B. 18 kr., music 12 kr.). As a resting-place for the ordinary traveller Tegernsee is preferable to Bad Kreuth.

The **Schinder** (5991 ft.), 5 hrs. E. of Kreuth, affords an extensive prospect. — Pleasant excursion S. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gaisalp* (3697 ft.) and the (20 min. farther) *Königsalp* (3809 ft.); in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the *Schildenstein* (5344 ft.), commanding a fine view, may be ascended.

Immediately on arriving at Bad Kreuth the traveller should secure a seat in the post-omnibus to Jenbach. The road mounts gradually for 5 M. in the narrow Weissachthal, passing *Glashütten* (Inn) and the old Bavarian custom-house at *Stuben*. Beyond the culminating point it descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the *Kaiserwacht*, the old Austrian custom-house in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen* (3053 ft.), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. The custom-house is now near the village of *Achenwald* (*Traube), 12 M. from Bad Kreuth. (Route to the Isarthal see p. 135.) The *Ache*, the outlet of the Achensee, is now skirted. To the E. rises the isolated rocky horn of the *Guffert*; adjacent to it, the long ridge of the *Unnütz* (see below). The *Kern Inn*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Achenwald, is next reached, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Achenkirch** (*Post*; *Adler*), a straggling village, nearly 3 M. in length. The lake is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Post. On the E. bank, near the end of the lake, is the **Scholastica Inn* (often crowded); $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther S. is the **Hôtel Achenseehof*, a little to the r. of the road.

The ***Unnütz** (6798 ft.), which commands a very picturesque and extensive view, may be ascended, even by ladies, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary). A good path leads from the Scholastica to the E. to the (1 hr.) *Kögelalp*, the *Kögeljoch*, and thence to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) S.W. summit.

The ***Achensee** (3110 ft.), a lake of azure blue, the most beautiful in N. Tyrol, is 5 M. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad, and of great depth (2500 ft. it is said), and lies 1250 ft. above the level of the valley of the Inn. The diligence runs along the E. bank of the lake to Buchau (see below) in 1 hr., but the passage of the lake by boat is far preferable in fine weather (see tariff at the inns). The W. bank rises abruptly from the water, whilst the narrow road, which skirts the E. bank, is confined between the lake and the slopes of the *Gemsjoch* above it. At the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon the water of the lake suddenly sank 4 ft., but after 24 hrs. regained its original level. On the S.W. bank are the beautiful green slopes of the **Pertisau**, which extends for some distance up into the mountain-valleys. The **Fürstenhaus*, an inn on the lake, the pro-

perty of the Benedictine Abbey of Viecht (p. 143), as well as those in the village (**Pfändler; *Karl*), are favourite summer-quarters, and often full. The large farm, near the S. extremity of the lake, also belongs to the abbey. A fantastic formation of the rock on the height to the l. resembles a castle; to the S. rise the snow-mountains of the upper Zillerthal (p. 270).

Attractive excursion from the Pertisau to the *Lentberg* (1½ hr., guide desirable), which commands an admirable survey of the Achensee; then over the (¼ hr.) *Bärenbad-Alp* to the loftier *Bärenkopf*; from the latter, across the hill connecting it with the *Stauzerjoch*, which rises to the S., to the *Weissbach-Alp*; and finally down to *Weissbachthal*, on the E. slope of the *Bärenkopf*, to the *Scespitze*, where the road from Pertisau to Jenbach quits the lake.

The ascent of the *Sonnenjoch* (8268 ft.) is also recommended (with guide). The valley to the W. of the Pertisau is ascended, and the (1 hr.) *Falzhorn-Alm*, the (1 hr.) *Untere Gramei-Alp*, and the *Obere Gramei-Alp* are traversed. Then a steep, and at places stony ascent of 1¾ hr. to the summit. Extensive panorama, E. the Tauern chain, S. the Oetzthal snow-peaks rising behind the Lampsengebirge, N. the plains of Bavaria. — From the upper Gramei-Alp a path descends direct into the Riss (p. 135), preferable to the route over the Plumser-Joch. The sons of the fisherman at the Pertisau act as guides to the Gramei-Alp (provisions should be taken).

Over the *Plumser-Joch* into the Rissthal, and to Tölz, see p. 135.

At *Buchau*, at the S. extremity of the lake, 5 M. from the Scholastica, boatmen will be found to convey travellers to the N. end. The road next passes the village of *Maurach* (Neuwirth). To the l. on the height lies *Eben*, the burial-place of St. Nothburga (d. 1313), with a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel. The road then descends rapidly through ravines to

10½ M. *Jenbach* (p. 143). Railway thence to Innsbruck in 1 hr., see R. 27. To the Zillerthal, see p. 269.

26. From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bayrisch Zell.

Railway to Holzkirchen in 1¾ hr. (fares 1 fl. 30, 1 fl., 32 kr.); to Schliersee in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36, 1 fl. 6 kr.). *Post-Omnibus* daily from Schliersee to Bayrisch Zell. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus.

The railway soon quits the Augsburg line and turns towards the S.; to the l. are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the r. the distant Alps. The direct line to Rosenheim diverges to the l. (R. 27). The N. wall of the church of Untersendingling is adorned with a large fresco (by Lindenschmitt, 1831), representing a skirmish which took place here in 1705 during the Spanish War of Succession between Austrian troops and the peasantry of the district, and in which a great number of the latter perished. Stations *Mittersendingling*, *Grosshesselohe* (p. 108; where the Isar is crossed, and a view of the deep valley with Munich in the distance is obtained), *Deisenhofen*, *Sauerlach*. The *Teufelsgraben* ('devil's ditch') is crossed, and the train reaches stat. **Holzkirchen** (2244 ft.) (*Post*;

Oberbräu; *Rail. Restaurant*); the small town lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway. Change of carriages here for Aibling and Rosenheim (see p. 141). Post-omnibus twice daily to Tölz and Langgries, and twice daily to Tegernsee and Kreuth. View of the Alps, with the Wendelstein, at the back of the station.

Next stat. *Darching*, beyond which the picturesque *Mangfall-Thal* is skirted. Stat. *Ober-Weyarn*, with a handsome abbey church. At stat. *Thalham* the Mangfall is crossed, and the train enters the broad, wooded *Schlierach-Thal*. Stat. *Miesbach* (1858 ft.) (**Wai-zinger*; *Post*; *Kreiterer*), a considerable village, prettily situated, attracts a number of summer visitors. Post-omnibus once daily to Tegernsee, and to Tölz (p. 134).

The *Valley of the Mangfall* to the N. affords some pleasant excursions. From *Thalham* (see above) the *Taubenberg* (3015 ft.) is ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; beautiful view (inn near the top). From stat. *Darching* the *Mart-Mühle* (near it a small cavern in the tufa rock) may be visited; thence across the Mangfall and up to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Weyrer-Lindt*, another good point of view. — To the E. a good road leads by *Parsberg* into the *Leitzachthal*, by *Hundham* and *Ellbach* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fischbachau* (whence the Wendelstein is ascended, p. 140), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Aurach* on the road to Bayrisch Zell. — Excursion to the W. on the Tegernsee road to the (3 M.) *Müller am Baum*.

In the vicinity are several coal-mines. The train crosses the Schlierach, passes stat. *Agatharied* and *Hausham* (with extensive coal-mines), and reaches

Schliersee (**Post*; **Neuwirth*; **Bachmann*, on the peninsula), picturesquely situated on the **Schliersee* (2588 ft.), and much frequented in summer (private apartments may be obtained; baths in the lake). The (5 min.) *Weinbergkapelle* affords the best view of the environs.

To *Tegernsee* (p. 135). The best carriage-road is from *Miesbach* (see above) by Gmund to (9 M.) Tegernsee. — From *Westenhofen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the village of Schliersee, a good cart-road (the '*Prinzenweg*') leads to the l. to (1 hr.) *Au*; then, keeping to the l., it crosses the saddle between the *Baumgarten* and *Kreuzberg*, and descends through the pretty *Aalbachthal* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Tegernsee. — A more attractive route ascends from the *Au* to the r. to the (1 hr.) *Gindelalpe* (4167 ft.) and the (20 min.) *Schneide* (4387 ft.), where a survey of the Schliersee and the mountains is enjoyed. Thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Neureuth* (p. 136; view of the Tegernsee, and to the S.E. of the Venediger), and a steep descent to the *Westerhof* and Tegernsee (in all $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide advisable).

The road passes the lake on the E. side and affords pleasant views. *Fischhausen* (Stoertz) lies at the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) S. end of the lake; at ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Neuhaus* (**Neuwirth*) the road divides. Striking view to the E. of the Wendelstein, with the chapel on the summit. One-horse carriage to Schliersee $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

The road to the r. passes a saw and paper-mill and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the r. the *Josephthal*, above it the precipitous *Brecherspitz*; pleasing retrospect of the Schliersee, with Munich in the distance. Beyond the (4 M.) pass between the *Stocker Alp* and *Spitzing Alp*, the road descends to the (1 M.) lonely *Spitzing-See* (3524 ft.), leads high along the N. bank, and descends on the E. side. On the r. rises the *Brecherspitz*. The *Rothe Falepp*, which the road follows, is the outflow of the lake. At the S. end of the

lake is the *Wurz* (or *Brannwein*) *Hütte*; to the r., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, is the fall of the *Falepp*. Pastures are next traversed to the (3 M.) *Waizinger Alphütte* (Inn). Beyond the (2 M.) bridge there is a picturesque cascade on the l. The (1 M.) forester's house of *Falepp* (2851 ft.) (Inn), at the union of the *Rothe* and *Weisse Falepp*, is prettily situated in the midst of wood. Below this the stream is termed the *Brandenberger Ache*. In the vicinity is the disused *Kaiserklause*. A rugged footpath leads from *Falepp* by the *Erzherzog-Johanns-Klause* and through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Brixlegg* (p. 143), a route not recommended (9–10 hrs., with guide). — Through the *Rothach Thal* to *Tegernsee*, see p. 136. — By the *Elend Alp*, or the *Arkern Alp* to the *Landl*, see p. 141.

The *Brecherspitz* (5532 ft.) may be ascended from *Neuhaus* in 3–4 hrs. (fatiguing; guide necessary). — The **Jägerkamp* (5689 ft.) is an admirable point of view ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide). — The **Rothwand* (W. peak 6158 ft., N. peak 6201 ft.) is another remarkably fine point: from the *Spitzingsee* by the *Seeleiten* to the upper *Wallenburger Alp* (5364 ft.), where the night is passed; then an ascent of steep grassy slopes, past the *Kirchstein*, to the W. peak (magnificent view). The ascent is sometimes made from the N. side; from *Geitau* by *Kleintiefenthal* in 3 hrs., or by *Grosstiefenthal* (in which lies the lonely *Soinsee*, 5052 ft.) in 4 hrs. to the N. summit (guide necessary).

From *Neuhaus* to *Tegernsee* by the *Kühzagalalp* (3796 ft.) in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide hardly necessary; direction-posts at doubtful points). The path descends to *Enter-Rothach* (p. 136), from which a carriage-road leads to (5 M.) *Tegernsee* through the valley of the *Rothach*.

The road to *Bayrisch Zell* next passes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aurach* (road to *Miesbach*, see above). At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Geitau* (Inn) the *Leitzachthal* is entered. Then *Oberhofen* and (3 M.) *Bayrisch Zell* (3432 ft.) (**Post*), a small village with several well built houses, picturesquely situated in a basin enclosed by the *Wendelstein*, *Seekopf*, and *Rothwand*.

The ascent of the **Wendelstein* (6066 ft.) presents no difficulty and is strongly recommended. The road leads to the r. from the bridge to a mill on the slope of the mountain. A good path ascends thence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a group of cottages, where a boy had better be taken to act as guide ($\frac{1}{2}$ ft.). The path now becomes steep and stony at places, and several chalets (refreshm.) are passed. At the foot of the peak two direction-posts indicate the way ($2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs. from *Bayrisch Zell*). On the summit is a plateau about 20 yds. long and 2–4 yds. wide, at the S. W. angle of which stands a small wooden chapel containing a visitors' book. The *view embraces (l. to r.) the *Untersberg*, *Watzmann*, *Kaisergebirge*, *Tauern Mts.* (with the *Venediger* and *Grossglockner*), and the *Karwendel* and *Wetterstein* ranges (with the *Zugspitze*); to the N. the extensive plain with the *Chiemsee*, *Starnberger See*, etc. — The ascent is free from danger, but those who are inclined to dizziness may object to the precipice at the top; they will, however, be sufficiently rewarded by the fine view of the mountains from the highest pasture. — The paths from *Fischbachau* (12 M.) and *Brannenburg* (15 M.) unite at the foot of the peak (see above) with that from *Bayrisch Zell*.

To *Oberaudorf* (p. 142) picturesque route from *Bayrisch Zell* (5 hrs., with guide) across the *Tanner Alp* and *Grafenherberg Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*; then a carriage-road to *Kohlstatt* and the *Aschau* (Inn). From *Aschau* past the fall of the *Aubach* and the villages of *Rechenau* and *Watschöd* to *Oberaudorf*.

The narrow carriage-road to *Landl* and *Kufstein* traverses the broad *Urspring-Thal*, enclosed by beautifully wooded mountains. A waterfall on the r. (3 M.), descending in two different directions, and the small *Stockerseen* are passed. The *Kloascher-Thal* here opens to the W., through which an unattractive path leads by the *Elend Alp* (3730 ft.) to *Falepp* (see above) in 5 hrs. (with guide).

The valley expands for a short distance. On the r. rises the *Hintere Sonnwendjoch* (see below). The Bavarian and Austrian frontier is reached at the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bäckeralp* (2769 ft.). The **Inn Zur Ursprung* is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. The road now descends a beautiful wooded valley; lower down, the rapid brook is used for floating timber. Several picturesque glimpses of the Kaiser are obtained. The pleasant village of (3 M.) *Landl* (**Inn*) in the *Thiersee-Thal* is now reached.

To *Falepp* over the *Ackernalp* (4573 ft.) in 5 hrs.; as far as the Alp there is a tolerable cart-road between the *Veitsberg* on the l. and the *Hinter-Sonnwendjoch* (6555 ft.) on the r. (ascent of the latter from Landl 3 hrs.), with picturesque retrospects of the Thiersee-Thal and Kaiser range. Descent by an ill-defined footpath (guide desirable; or enquiry may be made on the *Reichstein Alp*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the top), towards the end precipitous, into the *Achenthal*; then under a wooden conduit, and finally to the l. to *Falepp* (p. 141).

The narrow road next passes ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hinter-Thiersee* and (3 M.) *Vorder-Thiersee*, situated on the small *Schreck-See*, or *Thier-See*. Fine view of the Kaiser Mts. in front, and of the *Pending* (5065 ft.) to the r. The *Klausenbach*, which flows through the valley, falls into the *Inn* at *Kiefersfelden*, 9 M. to the N.E. (p. 142). The road follows the hill on the r., ascends in windings to the summit of the *Thierberg* (*view, comp. p. 142), and then descends to (6 M.) *Kufstein* (p. 142). Thence to *Innsbruck*, see R. 27.

27. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Map, p. 268.

Railway in 6–8 hrs.; fares to Kufstein 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 48 kr. Bavar. currency; from Kufstein to Innsbruck 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr. Austr. currency.

The direct railway to Rosenheim is far less attractive than the longer route *viâ Holzkirchen* (see below and p. 138). Stations *Haidhausen* (junction of the Braunau line, p. 146; view of the distant Alps), *Strasstrudering*, *Haar*, *Zorneding*, *Kirschseeon*, all unimportant. *Stat. Grafting* is a considerable place, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway, and not visible from it. Between stations *Asling* and *Ostermünchen* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the r., opposite the traveller, rises the *Wendelstein*, to the l. the *Kaisergebirge* and the *Venediger*. *Stat. Carolinenfeld*, then

Rosenheim (1466 ft.) (**Greiderer*; *König Otto*; *Alte Post*; **Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the *Innsbruck* and *Salzburg* line, is a pleasant little town, possessing saline springs and salt baths (*Lehr's Bath-house*, with mineral and other baths). The salt-water is conveyed hither from *Reichenhall* (p. 248), upwards of 45 M. distant.

Viâ Holzkirchen to Rosenheim in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fl., 2 fl., 1 fl. 41 kr.). As far as *Holzkirchen*, see p. 138; the line here diverges from that to *Schliersee*, enters the valley termed the *Teufelsgraben* (p. 138), into which the *Mangfall* afterwards flows, and descends to *stat. Westerham*.

The valley expands. Stations *Brucknühl*, *Heufeld* (with chemical manure manufactory), and *Aibling* (*Schulbräu*), the Roman *Albeanum*, a small town with mud baths. Then stat. *Kolbermoor*, with an extensive cotton-factory.

Beyond *Rosenheim* the line again turns to the S., and now follows the l. bank of the *Inn*.

Beyond stat. *Raubling*, on the slopes of the opposite bank, is situated *Neubeuern*, enclosed by a wall and gates, and commanded by a château on a rock above.

Stat. **Brannenburg** (1663 ft.) (*Inn*) is charmingly situated at the entrance to the mountains. *Schloss Brannenburg* with the village of the name lies 1 M. to the W.; fine view from the terrace. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schwarzlkapelle* commands a fine view.

The **Wendelstein** (p. 140) is ascended hence, with guide, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the *Mitteralp* and *Reindlalp* (1248 M.), beyond which a steep path through the (1 hr.) *Reindlscharte* leads to the N. side of the cone where it unites with the route from *Bayrisch-Zell* (comp. p. 140).

Stations *Fischbach* (on a rock to the r. the ruin of *Falkenstein*; farther on, the walls of *Kirstein*), *Oberaudorf* (**Zum Brunnstein*), and *Kiefersfelden*, the last Bavarian village. Near the *Otto-Capelle*, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the *Klause* (**Inn*), a narrow defile, and approaches **Kufstein** (1601 ft.) (**Post*; **Auracher Bräu*), an ancient fortress on the opposite bank of the *Inn*, with new fortifications on both banks. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I., but at first without success. The Bavarian commandant, believing the stronghold impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for several heavy pieces of ordnance from *Innsbruck*, destroyed the walls, and caused the commandant to pay for his temerity with his head. The sole approach to the fortress is very steep; provisions and other necessities are drawn up by means of a windlass. It is now employed as a state-prison and is not accessible to strangers. The view is similar to that commanded by the *Calvarienberg*, immediately beyond the cemetery. To the l., near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of *List*, who shot himself here in 1846.

A charming view may be enjoyed from the tower (fee 10 kr.) on the *Thierberg* (2454 ft.), 1 hr. to the N., on the l. bank of the *Inn*; the ascent is best made from the *Klause* and viâ the *Ottocapelle*. — From the *Thierberg* through the *Thiersee-Thal* to *Landl* and *Bayrisch Zell*, see p. 141.

Pleasant walk into the ***Kaiserthal** (2—3 hrs.). The road leads to the N. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sparchen* (*Inn*), near which is a waterfall of the *Kaiserbach*, crosses the brook, and passing the fall on the l. leads through the wild valley, at a considerable height on the r. side, to the six *Kaiserhöfe*, the last of which (4 M.) affords refreshments. Beautiful views of the jagged peaks of the *Kaisergebirge*. The road terminates on the *Hintere Bärenbach-Alp*, 1 hr. farther.

The train crosses the *Inn* and reaches stat. **Wörgl** (1680 ft.) (*Post*; *Lamm*). An inscription on the post-inn records that Emp. Ferdinand II. spent a night here in 1622. The village is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the station.

From Wörgl to Mittersill, and ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 263.

To the r. beyond stat. *Kundl*, on the high road, is the church of *St. Leonard*, founded, it is said, by Emp. Henry II., but of considerably later date (curious figures of animals on the base of the pillars which support the vaulting). On the S. W. side of the old town of *Rattenberg* (**Stern*; *Ledererbräu*; *Krämerbräu*) the train passes through a short tunnel. The ancient watch-tower commands a fine view of the Innthal.

At stat. *Brixlegg* (1676 ft.) (*Judenwirth*; *Herrenhaus*; **Restaurant* at the station with a few beds) the ore obtained from the silver and copper mines of Kitzhübel and Pillerssee is smelted. This is becoming a favourite place for summer-quarters, and is often crowded. Passion-plays (p. 128) are performed here every few years. Through the *Brandenberger Thal*, which here opens on the N., a path leads to *Falepp* (p. 140) in 7½ hrs. The train then crosses the Inn. On the r. bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the extensive ruin of *Kropfsberg* and the still inhabited castles of *Lichtwer* and *Matzen*. To the r. rises the *Vorder Sonnwendjoch* (7162 ft.). Farther on, the Zillertal opens to the l. The handsome chateau of *Tratzberg* on the slope to the r. belongs to Count Enzenberg, by whom it has been restored in the mediæval style.

Stat. *Jenbach* (1758 ft.) (**Toleranz*, near the station; **Post* and **Bräu* in the village, ½ M. from the station; **Pension Pfretzschner*, on the road to the Achensee), a considerable village with smelting works and forges, at the entrance to the Achenthal, is the station for the road to Kreuth (carriages, see p. 125), and for the Zillertal. Fine survey of the Innthal from the *Burgegg*, a height ¼ hr. above Jenbach.

Stat. *Schwaz* (1775 ft.). The market-town (*Post*) itself lies on the opposite bank of the Inn. It was entirely reduced to ashes by the Bavarians in 1809. The silver-mines once worked here by the Fuggers of Augsburg (p. 60) are now exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The *Church*, roofed with copper, boasts of a fine façade, completed in 1502; remarkable interior, consisting of double nave and aisles. **Assumption*, altar-piece by *Schöpf*. The cloisters of the *Franciscan Monastery* are decorated with old frescoes. — To the r. on the height by the stat. rises the picturesque Benedictine abbey of *Viecht*, now a school. To the N.W., in the *Stallenthal*, a ravine opening on the r., rises the picturesque pilgrimage-church of *Georgenberg* (**Inn*), of which a glimpse only is obtained from the railway. Pleasant walk thither from Schwaz (4½ M.) or from Jenbach (6 M.).

Stat. *Hall* (1814 ft.) (*Bär*; *Bräuhaus*), on the Inn, which here becomes navigable, commanded by the *Münze*, a curious old tower on a height, is an old town deriving its chief importance from its salt-works. The name is derived from the same root as the Greek

als; so also Hall in Swabia, Halle in Prussia, Hallein, Reichenhall, and Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut, &c. The mines, similar to those of Ischl (p. 226), Berchtesgaden (p. 242), and Hallein (p. 251), yield about 10,000 tons annually. The principal shafts of the Salzberg (4685 ft.) are 9 M. from Hall, to which the brine is conducted for evaporation. The salt-works and cabinet of models may be inspected. *Speckbacher* (d. 1820), the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer, was buried here, but his remains were afterwards removed to the Court-church at Innsbruck. This neighbourhood was the scene of his exploits. Three times he succeeded in storming the bridge over the Inn, at that time (1809) the key of the position of the French and Bavarians.

As the train proceeds, a glimpse is obtained of the village of *Rinn* on the hills to the r., the birthplace of *Speckbacher*. Farther on, the château of *Amras* (p. 268) is conspicuous. The Inn is then crossed, above the influx of the *Sill*, and opposite *Mühlau* (p. 264), and the valley is traversed by a long and unsightly viaduct.

Innsbruck, p. 264.

28. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

Railway in 4–5½ hrs.; fares 6 fl. 9, 4 fl. 6, 2 fl. 45 kr. Bavar. currency. Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with gold or silver, as Austrian notes are not taken at the Bavarian booking-offices.

As far as *Rosenheim*, see p. 141. The railway then crosses the *Inn*, passes stat. *Stephanskirchen*, the small *Simmsee*, and stat. *Endorf* (*Inn); then stat. *Prien* (*Hôtel Chiemsee, at the station; *Kronprinz; *Huber), 1 M. from *Stock*, the landing-place of the steamer, which plies three times daily by the *Herrenwörth* and *Frauenwörth* to *Seebruck*.

The **Chiemsee** (1680 ft.), 12 M. long, 9 M. broad, contains three islands, the extensive *Herrenwörth*, with a handsome building, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now the property of Count Hunoltstein; the *Frauenwörth*, with a considerable nunnery; and the *Krautinsel* (i. e. 'vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The *Frauenwörth* is also the site of a fishing-village and an **Inn*, a favourite resort of artists, as an album kept in the house will testify. The *Herrenwörth* is much more extensive (9 M. in circumf.), and affords excellent accommodation at the inn connected with the handsome and spacious abbey-buildings; there are also pleasant grounds and a deer-park. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are flat. The long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps forms the *background of the landscape; to the E. in the distance the *Gaisberg* (p. 240) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous *Staufen* (5863 ft.); S. E. the *Sonntagshorn* (6427 ft.); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the *Hochgern* (5732 ft.); then the *Kitzbühlerhorn* (6129 ft.), rising in the distance above the mountains seen through the valley; S. the long, indented *Kampenwand* (5505 ft.) and the *Mühlthorn*; S.W. the cone of the *Grenz* or *Kranz-Horn*, the pinnacles of the *Heuberg*, the *Wendelstein* (6066 ft.) and the broad, massive *Breitenstein* (5476 ft.).

From *Seebruck* (*Inn), at the N. end of the lake, a road leads to (3 M.) *Seon*, an ancient monastery on a small lake, now the property of the Empress of Brazil, where there is an excellent inn and well organised bath-establishment. At *Stein* (*Inn), 4½ M. W. of *Seon*, is the ancient

mountain castle of Heinz v. Stein, a German Bluebeard, of whom tradition relates all kinds of atrocities.

The line skirts the S. side of the Chiemsee. Station *Bernau, Uebersee, Bergen* (about 4 M. to the W. is *Adelholzen*, a bath well fitted up, and possessing three springs, containing saltpetre, sulphur, and alum respectively).

The village-inns on the banks of the Chiemsee are generally good, and this district is recommended to the notice of pedestrians whose time is not too limited, especially in the early summer, as later in the season the finest spots are often crowded.

From *Bernau* (see above) a road leads to the S.W. to (3 M.) *Nieder- aschau* (Inn) in the Priental, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. of which lies the château of *Hohenaschau*, well preserved and partially restored (extensive view from the tower). The *Kampenwand* (5505 ft.) rising to the S. E. commands a magnificent prospect. The ascent to the foot of the cone (5331 ft.) presents no difficulty, but the rocky summit can only be attained by active climbers. The road in the Priental next leads by *Hainbach* and *Wald* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sacharang* (Inn), crosses the Tyrolese frontier at *Wildbichl* (to the S. rise the wild Kaiser Mts.), and descends to (6 M.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 142) in the Innthal.

From *Uebersee* (see above) a road leads to the S. to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Marquartstein* (Hofwirth) in the valley of the *Grosse*, or *Kitzbühler Ache*, with a château of Baron Tantphœus; then by *Unter-Wessen* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schlechting* (Inn), to the W. of which rises the *Geiglstein* (5938 ft.), a very fine point of view which may be easily ascended in 4 hrs. Beyond *Schlechting* the road crosses the *Ache*, and leads through the wild *Pass Klobenstein* (fine view of the Kaiser Mts. at the farther end) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kössen* (*Stadler*), prettily situated in a broad basin. Picturesque route hence to the valley of the Inn by (6 M.) *Walchsee* (Fischwirth) on the small lake of that name (to the S. the precipices of the *Hintere Kaiser*); at (6 M.) *Sebi* the road unites with the road from *Wildbichl* (see above). — The road through the *Grosse Achenthal* above *Kössen* presents few attractions. It unites with the Innsbruck and Salzburg high road at (9 M.) *Erpfendorf*.

Reut im Winkel (Oberer and Unterer Wirth) lies 6 M. to the E. of *Kössen* (and may also be reached from *Unterwessen*, above mentioned, direct, viâ *Hinter-Wessen* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Road thence, at first uninteresting, passing *Leitstuben* and three small lakes to the (9 M.) *Seehaus* (Inn), and along the *Seetraun* to (6 M.) *Ruhpolding* (Inn), prettily situated on the *Weisse Traun*. Then by *Eisenärzt*, with extensive foundry, to (6 M.) *Siegsdorf* (see below), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Traunstein. — From *Leitstuben* (see above) to Unken (p. 262) a remarkably picturesque route (with guide) through the *Schwarzbergklamm* (p. 262); or from the latter to the *Staubfall* in the *Heuthal* (p. 262), passing behind the fall, and returning through the *Fischbachthal* to *Ruhpolding*.

Stat. **Traunstein** (1929 ft.) (**Hirsch*, moderate; **Post*; **Weisses Bräuhaus*), a thriving place, re-erected in a modern style since a conflagration in 1851, is situated on a slope above the *Traun*, and is a pleasant place for summer quarters. The extensive buildings of the salt-works with their stores of wood are situated on the *Traun*; the brine which is evaporated here is conducted in pipes from *Reichenhall* (p. 248). Pleasant walk to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hochberg* (2536 ft.) (*Inn), affording an extensive view of the mountains and the Chiemsee.

The line next traverses wooded and grassy hills. To the S. above the lower heights towers the *Stauffen*, and farther on, the *Untersberg* (p. 241). Stations *Lauter, Teisendorf* (with the ruined

castle of *Raschenberg*), and *Freilassing* (Föckerer's Hôtel), the Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the line to Reichenhall. The line crosses the *Saalach*; to the r. is *Schloss Klesheim* (p. 241); to the l. in the wood as Salzburg is approached are the white walls of *Maria-Plain* (p. 241). The *Salzach* is then crossed.

Salzburg, see p. 235.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall (two-horse carr. 10 fl.). This route is far preferable to the railway from Traunstein to Salzburg, and will even reward the pedestrian. The road at first skirts the *Bayrische Traun*, which is confined near Traunstein by extensive dams to intercept the floating timber in its descent from the mountains, and then leads by *Siegsdorf* (two inns), at the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, to

11½ M. **Inzell** (2283 ft.) (**Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, where a succession of grand mountain + landscapes begins. Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this part of the road: r. the *Kienberg*, the E. spur of the *Rauschenberg* (remarkable for mineral wealth); l. the *Falkenstein*, beyond it the abrupt *Staufenwand*. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which the small village of *Weissbach* (1995 ft.) is situated on green pastures. Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is carried along the rocky slope on the l., and beside it the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the *Weissbach*, the bed of which becomes more profound as the valley is ascended. At one of the most beautiful points in this ravine is situated the **Mauthhäusel* (2073 ft.), a solitary inn about 6 M. from Reichenhall, and 1½ M. from the saline pump-houses at the culminating point of the road, where it unites with the Innsbruck and Salzburg road (p. 261).

11½ M. *Reichenhall*, see p. 247.

9¼ M. **Salzburg**, see p. 235.

29. From Munich to Linz by Simbach.

Railway in 10–11½ hrs. (fares 12 fl. 16, 8 fl. 56, 6 fl. 11 kr.). Night-express to Linz in 6¾ hrs., to Vienna in 11½ hrs. (fares 27 fl. 27, 20 fl. 15 kr. Bav.). This is the direct route from Munich to Vienna, but the journey viâ Salzburg is far more attractive.

Soon after leaving the station the line quits the *Holzkirchen* railway. To the l. the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle. Stat. *Thalkirchen*; then by two bridges across the *Isar*, down the valley of which a glimpse of the church of *Au*, and beyond it the *Maximilianeum* is obtained. The train crosses two iron viaducts and traverses deep cuttings. The large building on the l. is the district lunatic asylum. Stat. *Haidhausen*; to the l. the Church of St. John (p. 107), to the r. the distant Alps and the *Wendelstein*.

Several unimportant stations. Stat. *Schwaben*, a thriving village (branch line to *Erding*). Near *Ampfing* Emp. Lewis the Bavarian defeated and took prisoner his rival Frederick of Austria in 1322. To commemorate the victory he erected the small church to the l. of the railway. Stat. *Mühldorf* (*Post*), a manufacturing town on the *Inn*, with 2000 inhab., lies below the level of the line, from which its towers only are visible.

Near stat. *Neu-Oetting* (*Post*) the line crosses the *Isen* above its confluence with the *Inn*. The village is 1 M. distant, on the opposite bank of the *Inn* (omnibus at the station). *Alt-Oetting* (*Inn*), ¾ M. to the E., has a celebrated pilgrimage church, which possesses

a miraculous picture of the Virgin, said to have been brought from the East in the 7th cent. The parish church contains the tomb of Tilly (p. 65); in the treasury are preserved various precious relics dating from the 8th cent. downwards.

The line approaches the Inn. The broad valley is covered with willows. To the l. wooded hills. Stat. *Perach*, picturesquely situated on the hill to the l. A long embankment on the river side is next traversed. Near stat. *Marktl* the mountains recede, and the train quits the Inn, into which the Salzach falls 3 M. to the S. **Simbach** (*Rail. Restaurant*) is the last Bavarian station. Passengers' luggage is examined here by Austrian custom-house officers. On the opposite bank of the Inn ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the *Simbach* station) lies

Braunau (*Palm; Ente; Post*), an old fashioned town with 3000 inhab. The late Gothic *Church* of the 15th cent. has a handsome tower (interior modernised in bad taste). In the *Promenaden-Platz* by the *Spitalkirche* (to the r. from the street leading from the station through the *Rathhaus*) rises the **Palm Monument*, in bronze, designed by Knoll, and erected to the memory of John Palm, the patriotic bookseller of Nuremberg, who was shot at Braunau by Napoleon's order (comp. p. 52).

The line crosses the Inn. Beyond this, the country is pretty and wooded. Stations *Minning, Obernberg*. The line gradually ascends towards the S.E., and, farther on, affords a survey of the *Innthal*. Stat. *Gurten*; then **Ried** (*Gold. Hirsch; Löwe*), a prosperous little town (4000 inhab.) on the *Oberach* and *Breitach*, and the capital of the district. On 8th Oct. 1813, the treaty between Austria and Bavaria under which the latter joined the Allies, was signed here. In the *Schwanthaler-Str.* is the ancestral house of the family of that name, adorned with frescoes. The line again ascends, affording several extensive views to the r. and l. Stat. *Pram-Haag* (two villages at some distance from the line). Stat. *Neumarkt*. Thence to *Wels* and *Linz*, see pp. 152, 219.

30. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon and Linz.

The Danube from Passau to Linz.

Railway to Ratisbon in $3\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 5 fl. 33, 3 fl. 42, 2 fl. 30 kr., express $\frac{1}{4}$ th higher. — A direct line to Ratisbon is in course of construction, and is open as far as *Neumarkt*. — From Ratisbon to Linz in $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 12 fl. 36, 9 fl. 21, 6 fl. 39 kr., express 14 fl. 12, 10 fl. 18 kr. — By express from Nuremberg to Linz in $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 21 fl. 33, 15 fl. 24 kr.

The line ascends the course of the *Pegnitz*. Stations *Mögeldorf, Röthenbach* (to the S. E. rises the *Morizberg*, a conspicuous height which commands the plain of Nuremberg and the valley of the *Pegnitz*). Beyond stat. *Lauf* the line enters the Franconian Jura, between the hills of which it runs as far as *Amberg*. On a hill to the r., beyond stat. *Ottensoo*s, lies *Henfenfeld* with a small château;

to the l. in the valley is *Reichenschwand*, with a small château and park; above it the *Hansgörgl-Berg*. Stat. **Hersbruck** (*Post; Bär*), at the foot of the *Michelsberg*, is a considerable place, where hops are extensively grown.

Omnibus hence (twice daily in 2 hrs., 30 kr.) to *Rupprechtstegen* in the romantic *Pegnitzthal* (the '**Nuremberg Switzerland**'). The road leads on the r. bank of the Pegnitz by *Hohenstadt* to (3 M.) *Eschenbach*, with an ancient church judiciously restored (in a side valley opening here on the E. lies the picturesque ruin of *Hauseck*). Farther on are the villages of *Alfalter*, *Düsselbach*, *Vorra*, and *Artelshofen* (**Inn*), where there is an extensive castle. The valley becomes wilder and more beautiful. At the finest point, at the entrance to the *Ankathal*, is *Rupprechtstegen*, 9 M. from Eschenbach, well adapted for a prolonged stay (*Inn*). The **Ankathal*, with its beautiful woods and picturesque groups of rocks, affords a beautiful walk. The path then crosses a lofty plain to (6 M.) the ruin of **Hohenstein* rising above the village of that name (*inn*); fine view from the wooden belvedere. Beyond Rupprechtstegen the carriage-road continues to follow the romantic valley of the Pegnitz, and ascends to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Velden*, an old town once belonging to Nuremberg, and frequently besieged in the middle ages, and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Neuhaus* (**Wilder Mann*), commanded by the partially preserved castle of *Veldenstein*. Near the village of Krottsee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., is a large stalactite grotto recently discovered and rendered accessible (adm. 1 pers. 24, for several pers. 12 kr. each). On a height on the l. back of the Pegnitz, 1 hr. to the E. of Rupprechtstegen, rises the ruin of *Hartenstein*, another pleasant object for a walk. — The Franconian Switzerland is reached hence viâ *Velden*, *Flech*, *Betzenstein*, and *Pottenstein*, and thence to *Tüchersfeld*, and *Gösswein-stein* (p. 57).

Near stat. *Happurg*, at the base of the *Hchbirch*, the line quits the Pegnitzthal. Scenery picturesque. Stations *Hartmannshof*, *Etselwang* (N.E. on the hill, *Schloss Hchlstein*); then *Sulzbach* (*Krone*), a considerable place with a mountain castle, once a residence of the dukes of Bavaria.

Stat. **Amberg** (*Pfälzer Hof; Wilder Mann*), on the *Vils*, with 11,688 inhab., is the seat of a court of appeal for the Upper Palatinate. The late Gothic Church of *St. Martin*, with a tower 320 ft. high, contains a tombstone of the Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1397). The Gothic Church of *St. George* has a façade with three towers. Outside the *Vilsthor* is a monument to King Max Joseph I. To the l. of the line lies the large town hospital. The *Mariahilfberg* in the vicinity, with a pilgrimage-church, affords an extensive prospect.

Stat. *Freihöls*, *Irrenlöche* (junction for Eger, R. 16); then across the *Nab* to stat. *Schwandorf* (*Post*), with a château of Prince Wallerstein, junction for Prague (R. 89). Passengers for Eger and Reichenbach change carriages here.

From Schwandorf to *Ratisbon* and *Geiselhöring*, see R. 16.

At Geiselhöring the *Pasau* line turns to the E.

Straubing (*Wagner*), a very ancient town (popul. 11,151) on the Danube, is situated in an extensive and fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. The late Gothic church of *St. James* (1429—1512) contains some paintings attributed to *Wohlgemuth*. The Gothic *Gymnasialkirche* (of 1430) contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. (d. 1397). The château was once occupied by Duke Al-

bert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber of Augsburg. Her father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death, during the absence of her husband, and thrown into the Danube from the bridge (1436). Her remains were afterwards interred in the church-yard of St. Peter, as an inscription on a handsome red marble slab in the chapel records.

Stations *Amselng*, *Strasskirchen*, *Stephanspösching* (on the l. the *Natternberg*, with a ruined castle and a modern château). *Plattling* (where the line crosses the *Isar*, near its confluence with the Danube).

Deggendorf (**Adler*; *Drei Mohren*), a town on the l. bank of the Danube, reached from Plattling by a branch-line in 18 min. (15 or 9 kr.), is 1 M. from the station on the r. bank. The Parish Church in the spacious market-place is in a degraded style; near it is the *Rathhaus* with a handsome tower. Deggendorf is in a commercial point of view the key to the central part of the *Bavarian Forest*, at the base of which it is situated, and is also well adapted as a starting-point for excursions in that district (see p. 164). Diligence by *Regen* to *Zwiesel* (p. 166) daily in 5½ hrs. (1 fl. 33 kr.).

Next stations *Langenisarhofen*, *Osterhofen*, *Pleinting*.

The line then approaches the Danube, and follows the river to Passau. On the opposite bank rises the well preserved ruin of *Igersberg*.

Vilshofen (*Ochs*), the Roman *Villa Quintanica*, at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube, possesses a Gothic church of 1376. — As the train proceeds, a recumbent lion is seen on a rock to the l., erected to the memory of Emp. Maximilian I. who caused the high road to be constructed, which from this point to Passau is in many places hewn through the solid rock.

Stations *Sandbach*, *Schalding*. The towers of Passau, the fortress of Oberhaus, and the charming environs of the town now come into view. The luggage of passengers for Austria is examined at the station.

Passau (**Wilder Mann*, near the river, moderate; adjoining it, **Strauss*; *Hirsch*; **Hôtel Flinsch*; **Mohr*. — Second cl.: **Wenzel zur Sonne*; *Bayr. Löwe*, near the rail. station), the *Castra Batava* of the Romans, the capital of an independent episcopal see down to 1803, with 43,389 inhab., lies on a narrow rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (here 319 yds. in breadth) with the Danube (only 264 yds. wide). The numerous houses, chiefly of the 17th and 18th cent., which rise on the banks of the rivers, especially on the *Inn*, give the town an imposing appearance. The picturesque and remarkable situation of the town at the confluence of the Danube, *Inn*, and *Ilz*, and the variety of views commanded by the neighbouring heights will amply repay a short visit to Passau, which, with the exception perhaps of Linz, is the most beautiful place on the Danube.

The *Cathedral*, founded in 1284, and restored in a degraded

style in 1662—80, has recently been purified, and in 1865 the façade was adorned with five statues. The exterior of the choir, in the florid late Gothic style, is all that remains of the original structure. On the N. side is the *Domhof* (with a handsome Gothic portal), the restored chapels of which are worthy of a visit. That of the *Holy Trinity*, with a handsome altar and early German paintings, contains the monument of the founder Bishop Trenbach (d. 1598). By the wall to the r. are a number of old marble tombstones. On the opposite (E.) side is the *Chapel of the Crucifixion* (1414), with four slender octagonal pillars; by the walls, old tombstones of red marble. Adjacent is the recently restored *Chapel of the Mt. of Olives*.

The *Parade-Platz* in front of the cathedral is adorned with a *Statue of Maximilian I.* in bronze. Opposite to it, on the W. side, is the *Post Office*, historically remarkable as the place where the Treaty of Passau, by which religious toleration was first established, was concluded between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. — *St. Paul's*, in the vicinity, rising on an eminence above the street, re-erected in the 17th cent., was decorated in 1852 in the Pompeian style. — *St. John's (Spitalkirche)* in the Rindermarkt contains a collection of old wood-carving, restored, and placed along the walls as in a museum. — The *Church of the Holy Cross*, in the Jesuitengasse, near the E. angle of the town, formerly connected with the now dissolved nunnery of Niedernburg, is a Romanesque basilica with low vaulting, recently restored. The *Maria Parz* chapel on the S. side contains the tomb of the Abbess Gisela, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Emp. Henry II.

The handsome Romanesque *Votivkirche* in the Ludwigs-Str. was erected in 1864. Façade adorned with statues of Christ and the Apostles. Interior decorated with taste. Altar-piece, the Coronation of the Virgin.

A wooden bridge, supported by buttresses of granite, crosses the Inn to the *Innstadt*, re-erected since its destruction by fire during the war in 1809. Following the street in a straight direction from the bridge, the traveller reaches the town-gate, whence a broad path ascends to the r. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the pilgrimage-church of **Mariahilf*. About 50 paces to the r., beyond the entrance, and a few feet higher, are two benches, commanding a charming survey of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. The church attracts numerous worshippers. The coloured reliefs in the chapels in the court are not unpleasing. From the vestibule of the church, which contains numerous votive tablets, a covered stair descends by 264 steps to the *Innstadt*.

The fortress of **Oberhaus* crowns a precipitous, wooded height (426 ft.) on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite Passau. The carriage-road leaves the town at the upper end, crosses the Danube by a *Bridge* (240 yds. in length), and descends on the l. bank

through the small suburb of *Anger*, nestling under the rock, and through a short tunnel to the Ilz. The shortest route for pedestrians is by the new *Chain Bridge* at the lower end of the town (1 kr.). On the l. beyond the tunnel is the Gothic *Salvator-Kirche*, erected in 1484, restored in 1861, with groined vaulting and a series of chapels. Modern carved altar gilded and painted.

The road ascends to the l., from the bridge over the Ilz, to the gate of the fortress in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Visitors apply to the sentinel for admission, and enter their names in a book; they are then conducted over the fortress by a soldier (18 kr.). The bastion adjoining the 'Katz' tower affords a beautiful and uninterrupted prospect, finer than that from *Mariahilf*. The *Rittersaal* contains nothing worthy of notice. The well which supplies the fortress is 426 ft. deep, extending down to the level of the Danube. In the middle ages the *Oberhaus* frequently served the bishops as a refuge from civic broils. In 1809 it was occupied by the French, and the Austrians prepared to besiege it; but they abandoned their intention after their defeat at *Ratisbon* (p. 68).

Visitors may now quit the fortress by the upper gate (*Ober Thor*). By the powder-magazine a fine view of *Hals* is obtained.

Those whose time is limited may take the footpath to the r. by a small house before the powder-magazine is reached, and descend direct to the Ilz and Danube. The traveller, however, who has 2 hrs. at command should descend (to the r. by the second house beyond the magazine) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to **Hals*, a market-town charmingly situated in the valley of the *Ilz*, above which rises the ruined castle of the same name. On the l. below the town is the ferry (1 kr.); $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther is a tunnel, 143 yds. in length, hewn in the rock in 1831, through which an arm of the *Ilz* flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel are the ruins of the castle of *Reschenstein*. A footway, protected by a balustrade, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a long barrier to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the *Bavarian Forest* (p. 164). A small inn here. A footpath on the r. bank leads hence to the (8 min.) road lying higher up, and leading to the l. to *Hals*. The traveller follows the road for a few hundred paces, and at an angle to the r. ascends through wood to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Inn of the village of *Ries*. *Passau* is regained by following the high-road for 5 min., and then descending by a path to the l. to the (1 M.) min. bridge over the Danube.

At the mouth of the *Ilz*, an important channel for the timber-traffic, a bridge crosses to *Ilzstadt*, inhabited principally by boatmen and timber-merchants, and situated at the base of the *Nonnberg*. On the summit of the latter is the **Klosterberg*, or *Nonnengüttl* (tavern), another fine point of view, which affords the best survey of the union of the light grey Inn, the yellowish green Danube, and the inky *Ilz*. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube attains its rank as the largest river in Europe.

The **Schafberg* is another of the numerous fine points near *Passau*. The bridge over the Inn is crossed, and the *Linz* road ascended to (3 M.) *Gattern*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which a road slightly descending to the r. from the high road, leads to a house, where there are a table and bench protected by a roof. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the *Bavarian Mts.* and the *Alps* of the *Salzkammergut* and *Styria*, with a picturesque foreground.

Bavarian Forest, see p. 164.

The *Railway* to *Linz* passes through a long tunnel, crosses the Inn, and ascends on the r. bank of that river. Stat. *Wernstein*, with

an old Schloss, lies on a height on the opposite bank. Near stat. *Schärding* (3500 inhab.) lies the village of *Brunnenthal*, with a chalybeate spring. The line now ascends the *Pramthal*. Stations *Taufkirchen*, *Riedau*, and *Neumarkt* (**Reiss*), the junction of the Munich line (R. 29); then *Grieskirchen*. The line then gradually descends (to the r. a view of the Alps with the Traunstein) by *Wal-lern* to *Wels*, a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway. Thence to Linz, see R. 38. *Linz*, see p. 153.

Steamboat Journey. The steamboat, far preferable to the railway, generally leaves Passau at 2 p. m. (fares to Linz 4 fl., 2 fl. 65 kr. Austr. currency), and reaches Linz in 4½ hrs. Luggage is examined by Austrian officials before embarkation.

The scenery of the Danube is more imposing than that of the Rhine, but of a more sombre character; while the intervals between the finest points are often considerable. The mountains are loftier, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture, but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterises the sister river.

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the r. bank belongs to Austria, the l. bank as far as Engelhardszell to Bavaria.

r. The castle of *Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

l. *Obernzell*, or *Hafnerzell* (p. 168), the last Bavarian village, the pottery of which is famous.

r. *Viechtenstein*, a handsome imperial château on the hill. Farther on, the *Jochenstein*, abutting on the river on the l., the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria.

(3. 45) r. **Engelhardszell**, formerly a Benedictine monastery, now belongs to Prince Wrede; near it, *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery. The Austrian custom-house is on the opposite bank; examination of luggage, see above.

l. *Ranriedl*, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited.

r. *Wesenurfahr*, an old town, with an extensive wine-cellar.

l. *Marsbach*, with an ancient tower, the seat of a court of justice.

r. *Wesenstein*, a ruin on a pine-clad rock. The boat steers round a sharp promontory, opposite which is

r. a wooded ravine with a mill, the boundary in 1809 — 13 between Bavaria and Austria.

l. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kirschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded mountains 600 — 1000 ft. in height. The scenery here is hardly surpassed anywhere on the river. At the picturesque village of

1. *Obermühl* the stream of that name flows from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

1. *Neuhaus*, a handsome château on a lofty, wooded eminence, the property of Count Taxis. Before the steamboat reaches

(5 p. m.) r. **Aschach**, a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, the Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain. The *Pöstlingberg* (p. 154) with its church, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the snow-clad Styrian and Austrian Alps form a picturesque background towards the S., and to the r. the *Traunstein* (p. 223) is conspicuous; but a few minutes later the view is concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows.

The entire valley, as far as Linz and beyond it, was the scene of many sanguinary encounters during the insurrection of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the head-quarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at *Neuhaus*, they had barricaded the Danube with chains, in order to prevent the Bavarians from rendering assistance to Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz. — The ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg* rise on hills above the river. The latter was the ancestral residence of a once powerful race, to whom the entire valley between Passau and Linz was subject, but who became extinct in 1559.

1. *Landeshag*, with a castle.

r. *Efferding*, one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied* (21st Adventure) as the place where *Chriemhilde* passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The village is said formerly to have lain on the Danube, but is now at some distance from it; the tower only is visible from the steamboat.

1. *Ottensheim*, with its white walls, is conspicuous.

r. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1146, with a pleasant garden.

1. The château of *Buchenau*. Then the *Pöstlingberg*, an eminence picturesquely crowned with a church, rising beside the fortifications.

r. The *Calvarienberg*, prettily situated; above it the *Jägermayr* (see below).

r. **Linz**. **Hotels**. On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-pier: *ERZHERZOG CARL*, R. from 1½ fl., L. 30, B. 60, A. 50.; *GOLDNER ADLER*, R. and L. 1 fl. 36, B. 40 kr. — Above the bridge: *ROTHER KREBS*; *LAMM*; *BAYERISCHER HOF*. — In the town: * *LOWE* and *STADT FRANKFURT*, in the *Hauptplatz*; * *KANONE*, in the suburb *Landstrasse*, opposite the post-office nearest the railway station, R. 1 fl., B. 33 kr. — *Cafés*. Several on the Danube and in the *Hauptplatz*. — *Theatre*. Performances daily (parterre 50 kr.), situated in the *Promenade*. — *Volksgarten*, near the station, a favourite resort, where a band frequently plays. — *Sunning Bath* at the lower end of the town, by the island. — *Telegraph Office* between the *Pfarrplatz* and the *Donaulände*.

Linz (813 ft.), on the r. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by an iron bridge supported by buttresses of granite, and constructed in 1872, is the capital of Upper Austria, with 30,519 inhab. and a considerable garrison. Notwithstanding its favourable situation for commercial purposes, it is a dull place, except

during the *Volksfest*, a popular festival which takes place annually in September (agricultural show, etc.). In the centre of the spacious *Hauptplatz*, ascending from the Danube, rises the lofty *Trinity Column*, erected by Emp. Charles IV. in 1723, to commemorate the happy termination of hostile invasions and the ravages of pestilence. The *Schloss* (now barracks), on a slope above the bridge, was the residence of Emp. Leopold I. at the time when Vienna was besieged by the Turks (1683).

The **Landes-Museum* in the House of the Estates, adjoining the theatre, open daily after 9 a. m. (gratis), contains a collection of provincial curiosities: in the court and vestibule, Roman antiquities; on the first floor a library, carved wood, musical instruments (among them a piano once presented by the city of Paris to Beethoven), old weapons, portraits (including those of Stephan Fadinger, leader of the insurgent peasantry in 1626, and his opponent Count Herberstein), coins, seals, etc.

The *Capuchin Church*, adjoining the upper suburb, contains the tombstone of *Montecuccoli* (d. 1690), the well known Imperial general in the wars of the Thirty Years and those against Louis XIV. The monastery contains a few *Incunabula*, or specimens of early typography.

The road in the same direction next passes extensive depôts of sand, and ascends the (1 M.) **Freinberg*, the tower on which, erected by Archduke Maximilian by way of experiment, previous to the construction of the old fortifications of Linz, was afterwards converted into a church and presented to the Jesuits. Fine *view from the platform (not accessible after 7 p. m.; ladies not admitted). Adjacent is the episcopal *Boys' Seminary*.

A good, level road leads hence towards the N. to the (1/4 hr.) **Jägermayr* (Restaurant) and the new grounds of a 'society for the embellishment of the environs', where there are several fine points of view. Direction-boards indicate the way to the **Donau-Aussicht*, one of the finest points in the vicinity, the *Türkenschanze*, the *Calvarienberg*, and the *Zauberthal*. To the S. in the distance stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. The *Traunstein* is particularly conspicuous. The *Jägermayr* is about 2 1/2 M. W. in a straight direction from the bridge over the Danube. The pleasantest route is to follow the road for 1 M. along the bank of the river, as far as the *Calvarienberg*, and then to ascend.

The view from the **Pöstlingberg* (1765 ft.) on the l. bank, towards the N. W., 1 hr. from the bridge, is still more extensive, and, especially by evening light, very picturesque. *Edlbacher's Panorama* shows all the points visible hence. On the summit is a pilgrimage church (and tavern), surrounded by fortifications. The way to it from the bridge leads in a straight direction through the inn '*Zum Goldenen Löwen*' (or by the street to the r., then to the l. by the '*Stadt Budweis*'), and by a lane adjoining the '*Stadt Budweis*'

on the l. Turning the corner to the l. at the top of the lane, the traveller reaches the inn *Zum Auberg*, beyond which the main route must be followed, and the diverging paths avoided.

**St. Magdalena*, a small pilgrimage-church (Inn), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N. of Urfahr, is another admirable point of view. — Pleasant excursion hence through the *Haselgraben*, passing the partially preserved castle of *Wildberg*, to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kirchschlag* (3100 ft.), a small bath with picturesque wooded environs, and the **Gisela-warte* (3038 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Linz, a belvedere commanding a most extensive view.

The fortifications of Linz, constructed in 1830–36, would be totally untenable against the engines of modern warfare, and are being gradually removed. The conversion of the place into a tête-de-pont is contemplated.

31. From Würzburg to Bamberg and Baireuth.

Kissingen.

Railway to Bamberg in $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 48 kr.); from Bamberg to Baireuth in $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 51, 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 48 kr.); express $\frac{1}{5}$ th higher.

Railway from Schweinfurt to Kissingen in 1 hr.; fares 1 fl. 3, 42, 30 kr.

Beyond stat. *Rottendorf*, junction for Nuremberg, the line turns towards the N.E. to stations *Seligenstadt*, *Bergtheim* (376 ft. above Würzburg, 257 ft. above Schweinfurt), *Weigolshausen* (to the l. the lunatic asylum of *Werneck*), *Bergtheinfeld*. Towards the end of the journey several fine views of the Main are obtained. The train then passes through a tunnel and reaches

Schweinfurt (**Rabe*; *Wilder Mann*; **Krone*, nearest the station; *Anker*), with 10,325 inhab., once a free town of the Empire. The handsome and singular looking *Rathhaus* was erected in 1570; the *Johanniskirche* dates from the 13th cent. The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, was founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus, whilst master of the town. The fortifications, still well preserved at places, were constructed by the same monarch. Manufactories of sugar, ultra-marine, and paper-hangings flourish here. The poet *Rückert* was born in the Rückert-Str. at Schweinfurt in 1789.

From Schweinfurt to Kissingen.

The railway traverses an undulating and fertile district. Stations *Oberrerrn*, *Poppenhausen*, *Ebenhausen*. It then skirts wooded hills, passes the ruin of *Botenlaube* (a favourite excursion from Kissingen), and enters the valley in which this famous 'Bad' is situated.

Kissingen. *Hotels.* + *CURHAUS* (or *Hôtel des Bains*, Pl. 4), expensive; **RUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. a); **HÔTEL KAISER* (Pl. b), adjoining the Curgarten; *ENGLISCHER HOF*; **HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE* (Pl. c), prettily situated on the opposite bank of the Saale; *SCHMITT* (Pl. h); *PREUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. g); *SÄCHSISCHER HOF* (Post, Pl. f); *WITTELSBACHER HOF* (Pl. e); *SANNER* (Pl. d). Table d'hôte usually 1 fl. and upwards. — *Hôtels Garnis*: *Holzmann* and

Schneider, beyond the Saale; *Herrnhof* and *Winter* at the station, etc. — **Cafés:** *Zupf*, at the station; *Braun*, on the opposite bank of the Saale near the bridge.

Carriage with two horses to the salt baths 48 kr., to *Bocklet 3*, *Brückenau 9*, *Gemünden* or *Lohr* 14 fl.; with one horse one-third less. For short drives in the town and environs there are *fiacres* with a fixed tariff.

Reading Room at the *Curhaus* (gratis). *Hailmann's* by the Curgarten, well supplied with newspapers (open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.), per week 1 fl. 24, per month 3 fl. 30 kr.

Theatre daily during the season.

Tax payable by patients whose stay exceeds a week: 5 fl. for the head of a family, and 1½ fl. for each additional person, or 3 fl. and 1 fl. respectively, according to the rank of the parties. Tax for the band 2 fl.

Baths at the *Curhaus* and at the new *Actien-Badhaus* (see below): salt bath with room 3 fl., warm 1 fl., after 3 p. m. 36 kr.; Pandur-water bath 1 fl., in the afternoon 36 kr.; fresh-water bath (in the afternoon only) 36 kr.; river bath, 1st class 1 fl. 45, 2nd class 1 fl. 18 kr. in the afternoon 1 fl.; Shower bath at the same charges; Sitting-bath 24, mud-bath 1 fl. 45 kr., vapour-bath 2 fl., towel 3, sheet 6, sheet in bath 12 kr. Bathing hours 10—1 a. m. and 3—6 p. m.

Kissingen (643 ft.), the most frequented bath in Bavaria (3210 inhab.), is picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Franconian Saale*, and surrounded by wooded mountains. The healing properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Prince Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection. At the beginning of the present century, however, Kissingen was still a small, unimportant village. The growing repute of the springs and increasing number of visitors have rapidly contributed to convert the place into a handsome and well built town. It is now visited by about 10,000 patients annually; many of whom are English and Russians.

The extensive **Curgarten** between the *Curhaus* and *Arctides* (with *Conversations-Saal*) is the principal promenade, and is embellished with a Hygeia imparting to the Rakoczy and Pandur their healing influence, and a statue of King Maximilian II., both in marble, by Arnold, a native of the place. On the S. side are the most important drinking springs, the *Rakoczy* (300,000 bottles of which are annually exported) and the *Pandur*, a powerful salt-water impregnated with iron, and also used for baths; on the N. side is the *Maxbrunnen*, resembling Selters water. From 6 to 8 a. m., the hour for drinking the waters, the Curgarten presents a lively scene, and a band plays in fine weather. After 8 it is deserted until the afternoon. From 6 to 8 p. m. the band again plays, and the fashionable world re-assembles.

Opposite the garden, on the r. bank of the Saale, stands the new **Actien-Badhaus** (Pl. 1), a large edifice of one storey, built of red sand-stone, with two wings (l. baths for ladies, r. for gentlemen), and an engine-house in the centre (charges for baths, see above).

Pretty walk to the ruins of (½ hr.) *Botenlaube* (p. 155), the S. tower of which dates probably from the Roman era. The road to it passes a remarkable old lime-tree at *Unterbotenlaube* (the footpath is recommended for returning). Other well-kept walks lead to the



1. Actien-Badhaus	B. 3. 7. Krug-Magazin	B. 3.		
2. Amvocationsaal d. Arkadenhaus	B. 2. 8. Kgl. Post & Telegraphen-Inst.	D. 1.	Gasthöfe.	
3. Kgl. Bezirksamt d. Stadt-Commissariat	C. 1. Mineralquellen.		a. Kaiserer Hof	B. 3. h. Hotel & Café Schmitt A. 3.
4. Kgl. Kurhaus	B. C. 2. 10. Pandur	B. 3.	b. Kaiser Hof	B. C. 2. 5. Pension Holmann A. 3.
Kirchen	11. Maxbrunnen	B. 2.	c. Kaiserlicher Hof	A. B. 1. k. Schneider A. 3.
1. Kathol. K.	C. 1. 12. Standbild Max II.	B. 2.	d. Hotel Savier	B. 4. 1. m. Wäcker C. 4.
2. Protest. K.	C. 3. 13. Theater	B. 2.	e. Wäckerbäcker Hof	C. 1. m. Herrnhut C. 4.
			f. Sächse Hof	D. 1.
			g. Preuss Hof	C. 2.

Altenberg, the *Staffelsberg* with its lofty oak. the *Wichtelshöhlen*, the *Cascadenthal* and *Altenburger Haus*, the *Claushof*, etc.

During the German war of 1866 Kissingen was the scene of several well contested engagements between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Considerable damage was done to several of the principal buildings. to the no small consternation of the visitors. A few bullet marks may still be observed on the houses on the farther bank of the *Saale*.

The **Saline Springs** with the extensive evaporating sheds are situated on the *Saale*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., and are reached by walks on both banks of the stream. A handsome bath-house has been erected over the **Artesian Well*, which is 330 ft. in depth (containing 2 per cent of salt, temperature 67° Fahr.) and frequently rises to a height of 10 ft. in its covered reservoir.

At the village of *Hausen*, 1 M. farther up the *Saale*, is the **Schönbornsbrunnen**, a shaft upwards of 2000 ft. in depth, by which it was intended to reach an extensive stratum of salt. The work has, however, been given up, as it proved prejudicial to the other mineral springs at Kissingen. A square tower, 100 ft. in height, rises over the shaft.

Bocklet, another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs and mud-baths, quieter and less expensive than Kissingen, is prettily situated on the *Saale*, 3 M. above *Hausen*. The baths are under the same management as those of Kissingen. Pleasant grounds with fine old trees.

***Schloss Aschach**, on the *Saale* $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Bocklet, restored in the mediæval style, contains a collection of old goblets, carving, and other curiosities (fee 1 fl. for a party). — Another attractive excursion may be made to **Neustadt**, an antiquated town charmingly situated on the *Saale* (9 M. by the *Meiningen* road). Near it is the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Salzburg*, an ancient palace said to have been built by Charlemagne.

Brückenau (to which a diligence runs daily from Kissingen in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.), the third of these Franconian baths, is pleasantly situated in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded mountains. The *Curhaus* and handsome *Cursaal* are 2 M. from the village.

Beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood. The ascent of the ***Kreuzberg**, the highest of the *Rhön Mts.*, crowned with a Franciscan monastery, is particularly recommended (to the N. E., 4 hrs.). As far as *Wildflecken* the *Sinn* is followed; thence to the top (with guide) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Extensive view of N. Franconia as far as the *Fichtelgebirge*, and W. as far as the *Taunus*. The hills around Würzburg and the *Steigerwald* intercept the view towards the S.; to the N. the chain of the Thuringian Forest and the heights above *Fulda*.

Jossa, a station on the *Fulda* and *Gemünden* railway (p. 38), is reached by diligence from *Brückenau* (daily) in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — To *Gemünden* by *Hammelburg* (see below) daily in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From *Kissingen* to *Gemünden* 23 M. (diligence daily in summer in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The road descends by *Euerdorf* on the *Saale*, and passes the well preserved ruin of *Trimberg*, *Langendorf*, and *Fuchsstadt*.

10 M. **Hammelburg** (*Schwan*), a very ancient town on the *Saale*, presented by Charlemagne to the Abbey of *Fulda*, was almost entirely burned down in 1844. The interesting *Rathhaus* and the episcopal palace were unfortunately destroyed. On the slopes near *Schloss Saaleck* excellent wine is produced. Environs very picturesque.

The road ascends, traverses a lofty plain commanding an extensive view, and descends past the monastery of *Schönauf* into the valley of the Saale, where the scenery is remarkably attractive.

13 M. *Gemünden* (p. 38), railway-station, where the *Franconian Saale*, navigable as far as Gräfenhof, falls into the Main.

Beyond Schweinfurt the line follows the course of the Main. The château of *Mainberg* on the hill to the l. is now a manufactory of paper-hangings. Stations *Schönungen*, *Gädheim*, *Ober-Theres* (to the l. at the foot of the hill lies the modern château of *Theres*, originally founded as a palace of the Babenberg family in 900, converted into a monastery in 1043, and dissolved in 1803). Stat. *Hassfurt*, with baths, a small town with walls and handsome gateways, possesses a fine Gothic chapel, the **Marien*, or *Ritter-Capelle*, now restored, dating from the 14th cent. On the exterior of the choir is a triple series of armorial bearings of the illustrious families belonging to an ecclesiastical brotherhood of nobles, which was founded in 1413, and contributed to the expense of building the chapel. Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior.

Diligence from Hassfurt daily in 1¼ hr. to *Königsberg*, a small town in the Duchy of Coburg, with 2400 inhab., the birthplace of the celebrated mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (d. 1476), to whose memory a fountain was erected here in 1871.

To the l. of stat. *Zeil*, another walled town, rises the ruined fortress of *Schmachtenberg*, erected in 1438, destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. On the l. bank of the Main, opposite stat. *Ebelsbach*, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, commanded by the ancient watch-tower of the stronghold of *Waldburg*, erected a thousand years ago. Stations *Staffelbach* and *Oberhaid*. To the r. the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and finally the town of Bamberg, with the four cathedral towers, successively become visible. The Main is then crossed.

Bamberg, see p. 44. From Bamberg to *Neuenmarkt*, see p. 43. The railway now turns to the S., traversing the broad valley of the *Rothe Main* as far as stat. *Trebgast*. It then runs through a narrow valley, which afterwards expands, to stations *Harsdorf* and *Bindlach*. Near Baireuth extensive meadows are traversed. Avenues of poplars on the l., and the extensive lunatic asylum of the district on the r. are conspicuous objects. The suburb of *St. Georgen* is passed. At the station a large cotton factory.

Baireuth (1178 ft.) (**Hotel Reichsadler*; **Sonne*, R. from 36, A. 12 kr.; **Anker*; *Schwarzes Ross*, unpretending), with 17,837 inhab. (3000 Rom. Cath.), the capital of Upper Franconia, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg, and is indebted for its present handsome appearance to these splendour-loving princes, especially to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Culmbach hither, to George William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of the talented sister of Frederick the Great.

The Brandenburg eagle is still frequently observed on the public buildings. The Baireuth line became extinct in 1769, and the principality fell to the Ansbach family. Margrave Alexander sold his rights to Prussia in 1791; in 1806 — 10 the principality was under the French sway, and has since belonged to Bavaria. Most of the buildings are comparatively modern, few having survived the devastation occasioned by the siege of the Hussites in 1430, and a conflagration in 1621.

The *Residenz*, or *Old Palace*, erected in 1454, is now occupied by public offices. The lofty octagonal *Tower*, erected in 1603, affords a good survey of the environs (key at the sacristan's, 12 kr.). The *Palace Church* is Roman Catholic. In front of the Palace stands a *Statue of Maximilian II.* in bronze, erected on the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the principality with the kingdom of Bavaria.

The *New Palace*, now fitted up as a royal residence, was erected by Margrave Frederick in 1753. The *Palace Garden* and *Park* serve as public promenades. At the extremity, on the r., is the exercising-ground of the 'chevaux-legers'. The large **Fountain* in front of the Palace, formerly in the court of the old Residence, bears an equestrian *Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712), in gilded bronze, erected in 1700 on the birthday of the prince, who was a marshal in the imperial service. The overthrown Turk is an allusion to the participation of the Margrave in the relief of Vienna in 1683. By his side is represented his favourite dwarf. The four river gods in sandstone at the foot of the pedestal represent the four rivers (Main, Naab, Saale, Eger) which rise in the Fichtelgebirge, and '*quatuor orbis ad partes ruunt*'. — On the S. side of the Schlossplatz is the *Gymnasium*, in front of which stands Schwanthaler's *Statue of Jean Paul* (d. 1825). His house in the handsome Friedrichs-Strasse is indicated by an inscription.

The Gothic *Stadtkirche* (Prot.), begun in 1439, contains several pictures by *Riedel* (1829), a native of Baireuth. Beneath the church is the *Fürstengruft*, in which most of the princes from the 17th to the 18th cent. are interred. — The spacious *Opera House*, erected in 1747 in a very sumptuous style, is now in a very dilapidated condition.

To the N. of the town, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, is the *Bürgerreuth*, a restaurant which commands a fine view of Bamberg and the environs. The singularly shaped peak towards the E. is the *Rauhe Kulm* near Neustadt. Above Baireuth rises the *Sophienberg* (or Kulmberg); farther to the r. are the Lindenhart and Volsbach forests, the spurs of the Franconian Jura.

St. Georgen, commonly called the '*Brandenburger*', situated on a rising ground, is a suburb of Baireuth, founded by Margr. George William at the beginning of the 18th cent. The church was erected for the knights of an '*Ordre de la Sincérité*', instituted in 1712 by

the same prince. The balustrade of the choir is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767.

The **Eremitage**, 3 M. E. of Baireuth, a château with gardens, park, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected by George William in 1715. (two-horse carr. 2½ fl. and fee). It contains a number of family-portraits, among them Fred. the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine; among those in the lower part of the Schloss is that of the Countess Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', p. 43). In the vicinity is the 'Grosse Bassin,' an imitation of that at Versailles, surrounded by a temple of the Sun and its two detached wings. The fantastic construction of these buildings, the walls of which are inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc., is remarkable. The interior of the temple is sumptuously fitted up, and contains handsome columns of striped marble. The castellan (who keeps a good restaurant, where a band plays on Sundays) shows the château and the *water-grotto, where a variety of fountains may be made to play (1 fl. 12 kr., or for any one of the three fountains 36 kr.; the workmen also expect a trifling fee; on Sundays the fountains may be seen gratis).

The **Fantaisie**, 4 M. W. of Baireuth (two-horse carr. 3 fl. incl. fee), a château tastefully fitted up, is the property of Duke Alex. of Wurtemberg. Among the objects of art the sculptures by the Duchess Marie (d. 1839; née Princess of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe) deserve mention (guardian angel, bust of Joan of Arc.) The château is charmingly situated on the brow of a richly wooded hill, near the village of *Eckersdorf*. The gardens and park, with bath-house, pheasantry, fountains, etc., are kept in excellent order. The grounds attract numerous visitors from Baireuth (*Hôtel Fantaisie*, by the park; *Zum Goldenen Pfau*, near it). — In the vicinity *St. Gilgenberg*, a lunatic asylum, prettily situated.

Eckersdorf lies on the direct route to the Franconian Switzerland (p. 56). A pleasanter route for pedestrians is by *Mistelgau*, *Glashütten*, *Volsbach*, and *Kirchhorn* to *Rabenstein* (p. 57) in 4–5 hrs.

From *Baireuth* to *Weiden* railway in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36, 1 fl. 6 kr.). To the l., as the station is quitted, are *St. Georgen* and the *Eremitage*, to the r. wooded hills. Stations *Seybothenreuth*, *Kirchenlaibach*, *Kemnath-Neustadt*; on the r. the *Rauhe Kulm* (see above), on the l. the S. spurs of the *Fichtelgebirge*. Farther up the valley of the *Heide-Naab* are stations *Trabit*, *Pressath*, *Schwarzenbach*; thence through extensive pine forests (*Parksteiner* and *Mantler Wald*) to *Stat. Weiden* (p. 67.).

32. From Baireuth to Eger. The *Fichtelgebirge*.

Diligence once daily from Baireuth to *Berneck* in 2 hrs. — From *Berneck* through the *Goldmühlthal* (valley of the *Weisse Main*) to *Bischofsgrün* (carr. 3½–4½ fl. incl. fee). Then on foot over the *Ochsenkopf* and *Schneeberg* to *Weissenstadt* in 6 hrs.; or from *Berneck* through the *Goldmühlthal* on foot, and by *Warmen-Steinach*, the *Ochsenkopf*, and *Schneeberg* to *Weissenstadt* in 8 hrs. — On foot to the summit of the *Waldstein* and back (2½ hrs.); from *Weissenstadt* by *Wunsiedel* to the *Alexanderbad* by carr. in 2 hrs.; ascend the *Luisenburg* with guide, and return to *Wunsiedel* (3 hrs.). From *Wunsiedel* by the omnibus (which starts from *stat. Markt-Schorgast*, p. 42) to *Eger* in 5 hrs. — *Two-horse carriage* from Baireuth to *Alexanderbad* by *Berneck*, *Bischofsgrün*, *Weissenstadt*, and *Wunsiedel* in 8–9 hrs., 11 fl. — *Guides* are often necessary in this mountainous district. *Dittmar* at *Weissenstadt*, *Georg Bayer* at *Wunsiedel*, *Timpert* at *Alexanderbad*, and *Walther* at *Bischofsgrün* are recommended (2–2½ fl. per day).

Railway from Baireuth to *Eger* by *Weiden* (p. 67) in 3½–5½ hrs.; fares 4 fl. 48, 3 fl. 12, 2 fl. 12. kr.

The road to *Berneck* leads through *St. Georgen* (p. 159). Near the railway station of *Bindlach*, 3 M. from Baireuth, it ascends and

THE FICHELGEIRGE and its Environs 1:250,000

Towns & villages & hamlets
 Railway with station
 High Road
 Carriage Road
 Foot Road
 Footpath



affords a fine survey of Baireuth and the extensive basin in which it lies, bounded by distant mountains. In the opposite direction rise the mountains of the Fichtelgebirge. Near Berneck the road crosses the *Weisse Main*.

Berneck (1309 ft.) (*Löwe*; *Hirsch*; restaurants of *Schmidt*, *Rubbe*, and *Raittel*), the key, as it were, of the Fichtelgebirge, is most picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, watered by the *Oelsnitz*, a rapid trout-stream. A whey-cure establishment has recently been opened here, which with the other attractions of the place induce a number of visitors to spend the summer here. Neidhardt's and Müller's bath-houses, where apartments may be procured, are well fitted up. On the precipitous hill above the town are the ruins of two castles of Berneck and of a chapel.

A pleasant path along the *Oelsnitz*, gradually ascending the wooded hill, leads in 20 min. from the 'Löwe' hotel to the **Obere Burg*, a castle destroyed by the Hussites in 1430. Over the gate are the arms of its former proprietors the barons of Walenrode. Dwarf pines grow on the walls and in the windows of the ruin. Admirable view of the valleys and the wooded mountains. According to an inscription the chapel was erected in 1480.

Another beautiful excursion is to the ruined castle of *Stein*, romantically situated in the valley of the *Oelsnitz*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Berneck.

At the corner of the house adjoining the 'Löwe' a cannon-ball built into the wall, fired by the Austrians on 5th June, 1809, from the hill opposite, is a reminiscence of the occasion when the French were driven out of Berneck by the Brunswickers from Eger and the Austrians from Hof.

Pearl-mussels are found in the *Oelsnitz* and neighbouring brooks in June and July, and about 200 pearls are obtained annually. The pearl-fishery is the property of the Crown, but permission to fish may probably be obtained by applying to M. Neidhardt, the bath and mill proprietor. — A kind of gingerbread, highly esteemed by the natives, and articles made from the pearl-mussel shells (sold by Schmidt, a watchmaker, and Steingrube, a bookbinder) may be mentioned as the specialties of the place.

Between Berneck and the railway-station *Markt-Schorgast* (p. 42) an omnibus runs twice daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — A two-horse carr. may be hired for 8 fl. a day, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl. for half a day, incl. gratuity. — *Himmelkron*, mentioned at p. 43, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W.

The new road by (2 M.) *Goldmühl* to Bischofsgrün (a drive of 2 hrs., distance $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) crosses the *Oelsnitz*, and then leads to the l. into the **Goldmühlthal*, or valley of the *Weisse Main*, which it follows as far as the glass mill, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Bischofsgrün. The shorter, but less interesting footpath leads along the E. side of the valley, at first ascending rapidly, then generally level and through wood, passing *Bärenreut*; 5 min. farther the path leads to the r.

towards the wood, 10 min. farther, to the r. again. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more the highest point of the route is reached, and an extensive view is obtained; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Wilfereut*, then down to the *Weisse Main*, and another ascent to (1 hr.) **Bischofsgrün** (*Löwe*, rustic), a village conspicuously situated at the base of the Ochsenkopf, 1000 ft. higher than Berneck. In the middle ages the village was famous for its stained glass, and Veit Hirschvogel, the celebrated master of the art, was a native of Bischofsgrün. At the present day manufactories of coloured glass still exist here, but their sole products are beads, artificial coral, etc.

The **Ochsenkopf** (3363 ft.) is ascended in 1 hr. (with guide, see p. 160). The path leads through wood the whole way, and except at one place, the ascent is gradual. At the top the path traverses blocks of granite and passes the *Schneeloch*, a deep hollow where snow lies till June. Unbounded view towards the N.W. over mountains and plain; in the foreground pine-forest in every direction; at the base on the N. the smiling village of Bischofsgrün.

The route by **Warmensteinach* to Bischofsgrün and the Ochsenkopf is 2 hrs. longer than the above, but is preferable. The road quits the valley of the Main beyond Goldmühl, and ascends to the r. in the valley of the Zoppatenbach to (20 min.) *Brandholz*. The antimony, lead, and silver mines once worked extensively here, as numerous heaps of rubbish still testify, are now quite exhausted. From this point (with guide) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Warmensteinach*, a charmingly situated village. The wood-covered houses lie scattered along the slopes of the upper valley of the *Steinach*, which extends about 4 M. farther S. (Sophienthal). The manufacture of glass articles and the polishing of plate glass are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

A road leads hence through the *Löchle* (or *Moosbachthal*), a romantic wooded ravine, to *Crassemann* (the innkeeper *Ordnung* recommended as a guide to the Ochsenkopf and the environs), situated on an open plateau. Thence either to Bischofsgrün ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) by a good road which cannot be mistaken, or direct to the summit of the *Ochsenkopf* (with guide).

The descent from the Ochsenkopf should be made towards the E., by the saddle which connects the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg: 25 min., *Source of the Main*, an excellent spring, the only one for a long distance; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Weissmainstein*, a group of rocks recently rendered accessible, affording a fine view of the Schneeberg and Nusshart, and towards the S. The Bischofsgrün and Fichtelberg road, in the valley which separates the Schneeberg from the Ochsenkopf, is now followed to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Weissmain-Hochofen* (beer). The wood is here entered to the l., and after an ascent of 1 hr. the *Nusshart*, a group of huge blocks of granite rendered accessible by steps, is reached. The round hollows on the top of the rock are locally termed 'plates and dishes'. The ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Schneeberg** (3422 ft.) is surmounted by a group of rocks, 30 ft. in height, termed the *Backöfele* ('oven'), the summit of which is attained by means of a ladder. *View unbounded, except on the S.W. by the Ochsenkopf: S.E. the long Kösseine, to the l. the Luchsburg; N.E. the Erzgebirge in the distance; N. the Rudolphstein, Weissenstadt, and the Waldstein; N.W. the Thuringian Mts. and the Gleichberge.

Then a descent of 40 min. to the '*Drei Brüder*', three lofty groups of granite slabs, of which that in the middle resembles a wolf; 20 min., the ***Rudolphstein** (2848 ft.), a huge and imposing group of granite rocks, the summit of which is reached by steps, commanding a superb view, with more picturesque foreground to the N. than from the Ochsenkopf or Schneeberg. The tops of the granite slabs are rounded by the action of the rain. A farther descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through wood brings the traveller to the plain, in which Weissenstadt lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. A number of rock cellars are observed on the l., before the Eger is crossed.

Weissenstadt (2077 ft.) (**Adler*, or *Post*; guide *Dittmar*), a small town rebuilt since a fire in 1823, lies in a somewhat marshy valley, on the Eger which rises near it. Ackermann's stone-polishing establishment enjoys a high reputation. Excellent beer is brewed here.

To the N. of the Baireuth and Eger road, which traverses this mountainous district from N. W. to S. E., are situated two rocks crowned with ruins, which afford fine views. One of these is the *Epprechtstein* near *Kirchenlamitz*, on the road from Wunsiedel to Hof (ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the village, direction-posts where needful). The other, commanding a still more extensive view and more conveniently reached, is the ***Waldstein** (2874 ft.), ascended from Weissenstadt in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (without guide). By the barns on the N. side of Weissenstadt, which were all re-erected outside the town after the fire, the path diverges from the road to the l. at the last house, leads between two barns, passes some wooden huts (containing fish tanks), and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches a road which is followed into the wood as far as a direction-post on the l. '*zum Waldstein*'. The summit of the rock is attained in 20 min. more.

The *Waldstein* (**Inn*) is another group of granite rocks made accessible by paths and steps, surmounted by a glass pavilion commanding an extensive and picturesque panorama, with wooded foreground. The castle of *Waldstein*, of which fragments remain, was a robber's den, and was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. — The traveller may now descend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zell*, and visit the *Source of the Saale*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., 2 M. beyond which the Gfrees and Weissenstadt road is reached.

The shadeless road from Weissenstadt to ($\frac{5}{4}$ M.) Wunsiedel is not recommended to pedestrians. Two-horse carr. to Alexanderbad (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) 4 fl.; the omnibus from Markt-Schorgast to Eger viâ Wunsiedel passes through Weissenstadt in the evening.

Wunsiedel (1755 ft.) (**Kronprinz*; **Einhorn*; one-horse carr. to Alexanderbad $\frac{13}{4}$, two-horse 2 fl. and fee; guide to the Kösseine, Luisenburg, etc. 1 fl. 24 kr., to the Luisenburg alone 1 fl.), a pleasant and well built town on the *Rösslau*, re-erected after a fire in 1834, was the birthplace of the novelist *Jean Paul*, whose bust has been placed in front of the house where he was born, adjoining the church.

The **Alexanderbad** (1840 ft.) (**Curhaus*), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of Wunsiedel, is named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Baireuth. The chalybeate springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, combined with the attractive scenery, attract numerous visitors. In the vicinity a **Hydropathic Establishment*, with pine-cone and mud-baths, etc.

The ***Luisenburg** (1972 ft.), so named after the visit of Queen Louisa of Prussia in 1805, formerly termed *Luchsburg*, is the greatest attraction near Alexanderbad. The point where the ascent begins is

2 M. to the W. (guide from Alexanderbad 24 kr., to the Kösseine 1 fl.). Those who prefer exploring the rocks without a guide should in doubtful cases follow the paths strewn with sand. The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge masses of granite of fantastic form are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration, partially overgrown with thick moss, and interspersed with pines and bushes, and rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc.

This rocky labyrinth affords a beautiful walk, ascending in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Rothe Kreuz*. The finest point, however, is the ***Burgstein** (2241 ft.), 20 min. farther, a group of rocks on the summit of the hill, with a platform affording an unbounded view towards the N. E., and W.

The *Haberstein* (2782 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther (halfway to the Kösseine, which is 3 hrs. from Alexanderbad), is another good point of view. The ***Kösseine** (3048 ft.) commands the most beautiful and extensive view in the Fichtelgebirge, embracing the greater part of the Upper Palatinate towards the S. (good water 10 min. below the summit on the E. side). Waggons drawn by oxen are sometimes employed to convey visitors from Alexanderbad to a point within a few minutes of the summit.

At the beginning of the ascent to the Luisenburg there is a spring of water with an inscription on the rock. The distance from this point to Wunsiedel direct is shorter than viâ Alexanderbad.

A post-omnibus runs twice daily from Wunsiedel to stat. *Mitterteich* (p. 67) by *Redwitz* in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

33. The Bavarian Forest.

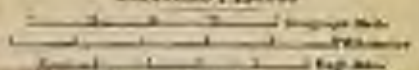
The Bavarian Forest is the S. W. portion of the extensive *Bohemian Forest Mountains*, and includes the highest peaks in the range (the Arber 4811 ft., the Rachel 4798 ft.). Nearly one-half of this mountain-district, which is upwards of 1800 sq. M. in area, and lies between the Danube and the Bohemian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau towards the S., is covered with pine and beech forest much of which, especially in the less frequented parts (e. g. the Rachel and Falkenstein), is still in a neglected and primitive condition. The terrific hurricanes which often occur here in winter, and root up many acres of magnificent timber, contribute not a little to the wild aspect of the forest. The fallen trees are sometimes left lying for years, and many paths are thus rendered impassable. Even those paths which are free from such obstacles should not be attempted without a guide. The roads are generally good, and practicable for light carriages; the inns unpretending, but clean and inexpensive. The natives of the forest speak a patois which is often unintelligible even to Germans, and they are of a reserved and taciturn disposition. The timber trade and the rearing of cattle are their chief resources, but glass and linen are also manufactured to some extent. Snuff, to which they are much addicted, is carried about in small glass bottles made in the district. The custom of erecting boards on the roadside to the memory of the dead is prevalent, especially in the neighbourhood of Lam. The scenery is seldom imposing, and extensive views from the mountains are rare, but the wildness and solitude of the forest will be attractions to many.

Cham (p. 427), *Furth* (p. 427), *Deggendorf* (p. 149), and *Passau* (p. 149) are the points from which the forest is usually entered. In the following description of the principal points of interest, which are generally attain-



DER BAYERISCHE WALD.

Karte vom Jahre 1874



able on foot only, Deggendorf is taken as the starting-point and the end of the tour. — *Forest of Passau*, see p. 168.

Deggendorf, see p. 149. The road quits the town on the N. side, and turns to the r. at a ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) direction post. On the l. is the lunatic asylum of the district. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village of *Miettraching*, at the entrance to the valley, and the estate of *Marhofen* are passed, and the road ascends the wooded valley of the *Höllenbach* (paths to the r., which appear to lead to the *Hausstein*, to be avoided). From the (5 M.) highest point of the road (where a wood-cutter or labourer may be found to act as guide, 12 kr.) a path to the r. by the cross, passing weather-beaten rocks and fragments of walls, leads to the (20 min.) ***Hausstein** (2874 ft.), an eminence with a railing and a stone commemorating a visit paid to the spot by King Max and his queen in 1849. Magnificent view of the Danube, the Isar, and the distant Alps.

The road is regained by a good path through the wood to the r.; where the wood is quitted, a fine view of the Bavarian Forest, with the triple peaked Arber and the ruin of Weissenstein (p. 166), is obtained. The road now descends to the (1 M.) **Rusel** (2556 ft.) (**Inn*), formerly a monastery, commanding another fine view, but more limited than from the Hausstein. The high road leads hence to (9 M.) *Regen* (p. 166).

About 200 paces beyond the inn at Rusel the traveller diverges from the main route by a good road to the r., leading through beech, and afterwards through pine forest. At the (1 hr.) way-post a straight direction is pursued; 10 min. farther the path to the l. through the wood is followed, afterwards quitting the wood and leading by *Reichetsried* to (1 hr.) *Kirchberg*, a thriving village with a loftily situated church. A road leads thence to *Mitterbühl* and (1 hr.) *Trametsried*, beyond which the hill is ascended to the l.; then a descent to the village of *Bruck*, and another ascent to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kirchdorf* (*Post) on the Passau post-road. (*Schönberg*, p. 169, lies 9 M. to the S.) From the Post inn our route is by the high road to the l.; after $\frac{1}{2}$ M., down to the r. into the valley; then up to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Klingenbrunn** (2693 ft.) (*Inn Zum Ludwigsstein*), a loftily situated village, the best starting-point for the ascent of the Rachel. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., above the road to Regen, rises the *Ludwigsstein*, a fine point of view.

The ascent of the **Rachel** (4770 ft.) is a very attractive excursion ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the top; guide 1 fl.). The first half of the way is level, beyond which the path ascends through wild and beautiful forest. The summit, on which stands a trigonometrical signal, is bare, and strewn with blocks of granite. Extensive survey of the forest; to the N. rises the Arber. From the S. side a striking view is obtained of the dark **Rachelsee*, embosomed in wood at a depth of more than 1000 ft. almost perpendicularly below the spectator. A stony path descends to it in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The lake is employed as a reservoir for the floating of timber. The dam is crossed at the sluice-hut; 200 paces

farther a path to the r. leads through fine old forest to a ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) forester's hut; thence either to the r. by *Neuhütte* and *Steinhütte* back to (3 hrs.) *Klingenbrunn*; or to the l. by *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **St. Oswald** (2651 ft.) (*Bräuhaus*), once a monastery, loftily and beautifully situated.

The **Lusenspitze** (4508 ft.) is ascended from *St. Oswald* in 3 hrs. (guide 1 fl.) by *Siebenellen* and *Guglöd* (see above); then to the r. from the latter by the *Untere* and *Obere Waldhäuser* to the bare and rocky summit, which commands a magnificent view. The *Waldhäuser* (inn 3028 ft.) are the highest human habitations in the Forest.

Klingenbrunn is regained from *St. Oswald* by *Reifenberg* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From *Klingenbrunn* a road, diverging in the village from the main road to the r., leads chiefly through wood to (11 M.) **Zwiesel**: 3 M. *Poschinger's* glass-house; 3 M. *Frauenau* (*Schnabeck*); $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dörfel*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Flunitz*. From the height a fine retrospect is enjoyed over the sombre forest; in front rises the *Arber*. Then a descent by the glass-house of *Lichtenthal* to (3 M.)

Zwiesel (1867 ft.) (**Post*; *Teutscher Rhein*), a considerable village prettily situated in a broad valley at the confluence of the *Kleine* and *Grosse Regen*, and a good starting-point for excursions. Those who have sufficient leisure may also inspect the neighbouring glass-houses.

The ascent of the **Zwieselberg**, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., a hill strewn with blocks of granite and affording a good survey of the neighbourhood (to the l. the singular *Bischofshaube*) is a pleasant walk (without guide).

Regen (*Post*; *Oswald*), a small town with a handsome church, situated in the valley of the *Regen*, is 6 M. distant by the road to the S.E. Above the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., rises the *Weissenstein am Pfahl* (2490 ft.), a ruined castle upon a jagged quartz rock, with a restored tower commanding a fine view (custodian to the l. of the entrance). — The *Pfahl*, a broad seam of quartz running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 60 M., is one of the remarkable geological features of the Bavarian Forest.

The ascent of the *Falkenstein* (4314 ft.), on the Austrian frontier, 4 hrs. to the E. (guide 3 fl.), is an excursion through the wildest part of the forest, surpassing the scenery of the *Rachel*.

To *Deggendorf* diligence from *Zwiesel* viâ *Regen* daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 1 fl. 33 kr.

Two roads lead from *Zwiesel* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bodenmais*, one by *Langdorf*, the other by *Rabenstein*. The latter, leaving the village at the upper (N.) end is the more attractive. After $\frac{1}{2}$ M. it turns to the l. and crosses the *Regen*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Klauzenbach*; 1 M. *Rabenstein*, with the handsome villa of M. *Steigerwald* (proprietor of an extensive glass-house at *Schachtenbach*, 6 M. up the valley). Beyond the villa, at the extreme end of the village, the road ascends to the l., passing numerous traces of hurricanes. The ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) quartz quarry on the *Hühnerkobel* (3133 ft.) contains beautiful rose coloured quartz, which is used in the manufactories of M. *Steigerwald*. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bodenmais** (2267 ft.) (**Post*; *Hofwirth*), pleasantly situated on a hill. Opposite to it rises the red *Silberberg*, apparently composed of slag, with its indented peak termed the *Bischofshaube*. Vitriol and red polishing powder are manufactured from the ore obtained here. Rare minerals are also frequently found (specimens may be

purchased of the overseer on the lower road to the mine, on the l. about halfway).

The ***Arber** (4783 ft.), Slavonic *Arva*, the 'King of the Forest', the highest mountain in the Bohemian and Bavarian Forest, may easily be ascended from Bodenmais in 2 hrs. (guide over the Arber to Sommerau 1½, to Schachtenbach 1½—2 fl.). The path ascends by the numerous falls of the *Riesbach*. The ravine soon contracts; ½ hr. the first waterfall, precipitated over broad rocks, surrounded by the ravages of terrific hurricanes. The brook is crossed, and the r. side of the **Riesloch* is ascended by means of steps in the rock. At the upper end the path turns to the l. (the bridge to the r. leads to the *Diensthütte*, and also to the Arber); ½ hr. an open space where the Arber with its three heads is seen facing the traveller; 20 min. an excellent spring; 10 min. summit of the Arber, a plateau with several peaks which have resulted from disintegration. In a hollow between them are a chapel and a shepherd's hut. The view is superb, embracing the entire Bavarian Forest and a great part of Bohemia, and in clear weather the Fichtelgebirge and the Alps. From the E. side of the summit a view of the black and marshy *Grosse Arbersee* (3045 ft.) is obtained. (The descent by the steep *Seewand* occupies 1 hr.; Schachtenbach, mentioned above, is reached by a good path in 1 hr. more.) On the N.E. side of the Arber a rare species of pine occurs.

The descent to Lam is at first steep and stony. On the l. rises the *Kleine Arber*, and far below lies the *Kleine Arbersee*. Meadows and wood are then traversed to (1½ hr.) *Sommerau* (Inn), at the base of the **Osser**, or *Ossa* (4245 ft.), the prominent double peak of which is a conspicuous object from the Arber. The ascent may be made either from this point or (more easily) from Lam (in 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl.). In the former case, however, the walk from Sommerau to Lam is avoided. The ascent is by *Lohberg*, steep, and finally through a chaos of mica-slate rocks. Below the saddle connecting the two peaks there is a scanty spring. The farther of the peaks, the so-called Bohemian (really in Bavarian territory, the frontier being 200 paces farther E.) is the higher. On the summit are fragments of a castle. Admirable view towards Bohemia. A better path descends (in 1½ hr.) to **Lam** (1890 ft.) (**Post*), a large and prettily situated village.

The finely shaped **Hohe Bogen** (3222 ft.) may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs. (guide 1 fl., unnecessary). A carriage-road leads by *Neukirchen* to the forester's hut, whence the summit is reached by a good footpath. The *Burgstall*, the W. peak, commands a fine survey of the green valley of the Regen, and of a great part of Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate.

From the Burgstall by *Schwarzenberg* to *Furth* (p. 427) 2 hrs. — Those who desire to combine this ascent with an excursion into the Chamberich should proceed from the Burgstall towards the S. W. by (½ hr.) the château of *Lichtenegg* and *Rimbach* to (2 hrs.) **Kötzting** (**Post*), a small

town in the pretty valley of the *Weisse Regen*, commanded by an old castle (diligence to Cham daily in 2 hrs.). Then (with guide, 1 fl.) by *Gehesdorf* and *Risted* (with fine old lime-tree) in 2 hrs. to the summit of the *Haidstein* (2562 ft.), crowned with fragments of a castle, and commanding a beautiful view; 1 hr. the vast ruins of the castle of **Run-ding* (1768 ft.), which has only fallen to decay during the present century. Then down on the S.W. side and across the *Regen* (ferry) to the *Cham-münster*, and (7½ M.) *Cham* (p. 427).

The walk from *Lam* to *Bodenmais* over the *Scharreben* (4½ hrs., guide 1½ fl.) is attractive. The path ascends rapidly to the (1½ hr.) summit of the pass, where there is an extensive clearing, caused originally by storms. It then descends through a vast scene of devastation, widening at length into a timber track, to the (1 hr.) inn of *Scharreben* (3218 ft.). The road then improves, and descends by the *Schönbach Glasshouse* to (1½ hr.) *Mais* and (½ hr.) *Bodenmais*.

Tolerable bye-roads lead from *Bodenmais* to the S. by *Bübrach* and *Patersberg* to (3½ hrs.) *Ruhmannsfelden* (Inn), a considerable village on the *Teissnach*, 6 M. to the W. of *Regen* (p. 166). A good road leads thence by the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Gotteszell*, which was burned down in 1830, to (3 M.) *Achsbach*, charmingly situated on the *Teissnach*. The **Hirschenstein* (3583 ft.), the finest point of view in the Bavarian Forest, is ascended hence, through beautiful beech wood, in 1½ hr. (guide 1 fl.). A wooden platform on the top commands an extensive prospect. The forester's house of *Oedenwies*, ¼ hr. to the N.W., affords good accommodation.

The descent is now made by *Kaltegg* (Inn) and *Edenstetten* to (3 hrs.) the château of *Egg*, the property of Count *Armanberg*, restored in the mediæval style; and thence by the village of *Bery* (*view), picturesquely situated, on the brow of the hill, to (2 hrs.) *Deggendorf* (p. 149); or by a road a little beyond *Egg* to the r., descending by *Metten*, a Benedictine abbey with a celebrated school, founded by Charlemagne in 792.

The '*Forest of Passau*' and the '*Neue Welt*', the S.E. part of the forest, also afford many attractive walks. The bridge over the *Ilz* at *Passau* (p. 151) is crossed, and the road followed down the *Danube* to (4½ M.) *Kellberg*, a chalybeate bath on the hill to the l., with pleasant view; thence by *Erlau* to (6 M.) *Hafnerzell*, or *Obernzell* (p. 152). The valley to the l. is now ascended to (3 M.) *Griesbach* (Post), where the road divides, and our route turns to the E.; 3 M. *Wildenranna*; ¾ M. *Wegscheid* (Escherich), a market-town with linen manufactories. The road, here somewhat uninteresting, next leads to (9 M.) the small town of *Breitenberg* (2250 ft.) (Post, view from the balcony), at the foot of the *Dreisessel-Gebirge*. (From *Passau* to *Breitenberg* direct by *Thurnau*, *Hauzenberg*, and *Sonnen*, 22½ M.). The road descends towards the N. to (2¼ M.) *Kafferstrass*, then ascends slightly; ¼ M. *Lackenhäuser* (2982 ft.) (**Rosenberger*), and thence by a good path in 1½ hr. (guide 45 kr.) to the summit of the **Dreisesselstein* (4311 ft.), where the fron-

tiers of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria converge. The summit, which consists of blocks of granite piled together, affords an admirable view of the Bohemian Forest and the distant Alps. A similar view is obtained from the neighbouring *Hochstein*, a second peak of the Dreissessel-Gebirge. The traveller may now follow the rugged and pathless crest of the mountain to the (2 hrs.) **Seestein*, which is reflected in the dark waters of a sequestered lake at its base. Descent hence to Rosenberger's inn in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From *Lackenhäuser* the traveller should next proceed (with guide) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Neu-Reichenau* (Gösche), and thence by country roads (without guide) to *Unter-Grainet* (Inn), *Unter-Seilberg*, *Kainig*, and (4 hrs.) **Freyung** (2159 ft.) (**Post*), a thriving market-town on the high road to Passau (diligence thither daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). To the N., on a rock rising above the rapid *Sausbach*, lies the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) handsome château of *Wolfstein*, now the seat of the district authorities. A road leads from Freyung to the N. by the *Bierhütte* and *Haslach* to (6 M.) *Hohenau* (2638 ft.). A more interesting route descends from the church at Freyung, crosses the *Sausbach*, and descends on its r. bank through the **Buchberger Leite*, a wild and picturesque rocky ravine, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) mill of *Buchberg*; then ascends to the r. by *Saulers* and *Haslach* to *Hohenau*. From *Hohenau* a road leads to the N.W. to (6 M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 166). Or the *Lusen* (p. 166) may be ascended direct from *Hohenau* by the *Schönau Glasshouse* (in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 1 fl.), whence *St. Oswald* is reached via *Waldhäuser* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. p. 166).

Another high road leads from Passau to *Schönberg* (diligence daily in 5 hrs.), by *Ries* (p. 151) and *Tittling* (**Post*). There are several ruined castles in this neighbourhood. About 3 M. to the W. are the *Engelburg* and the *Fürstenstein*, beautifully situated in the woods. Farther distant is the *Saldenburg*, still well preserved. The pleasant town of *Schönberg* (1854 ft.) has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1844. *Kirchdorf* (p. 165) is 9 M. distant, *Klingenbrunn* (p. 165) $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., and *St. Oswald* (via *Grafenau*) 9 M.

Key to the Plan of Vienna.

1. Arsenal . . . F. 7.	36. Geolog. Institution F. 4.	69b. Archduke William . . . E. 4.	
2. Augarten . . . E. 1.	37. Musical Society D. 3.	70. Belvedere . . . E. 6.	
<i>Baths.</i>			
3. Dianabad . . . E. 3.	37a. Academ. Gymnasium . . . E. 5.	71. Auersperg . . . C. 4.	
4. Sophienbad . . . F. 3.	37b. Commercial Academy . . . D. 5.	72. Coburg . . . E. 4.	
5. Kaiserbad . . . D. 2.	38. House of Deputies . . . C. 3.	73. Dietrichstein C. 2.	
5a. Margarethenbad D. 3.	38a. Heinrichshof . . . D. 4.	74. Liechtenstein C. 3.	
<i>Rail. Stations.</i>			
6. Northern Rail. F. 2.	39. Library, Imp. . . D. 4.	74a. Montenuovo D. 3.	
6a. North Western E. 1.	40. Printing Office, Imp. . . E. 4.	74b. Palavicini . . D. 4.	
7. Western . . . A. 5.	41. Hospital of Invalids . . . E. F. 4.	75. Schwarzenberg E. 5.	
8. Franz Joseph Rail. . . C. 1.	42. Lunatic Asylum, old (incur.) . . . C. 2.	76. Police Office D. 3.	
9. Staatsbahn . . . E. 7.	43. Lunatic Asylum, new . . . B. 2.	77. Polytechn. Institution . . D. 5.	
9a. Southern . . . E. 8.	44. Josephinum . . . C. 2.	78. Post Office . . . E. 3.	
10. Exchange, old D. 3.	<i>Churches.</i>		
11. Blind-Asylum B. 3.	45. Altlerchenfeld B. 4.	79. Prater . . . F. G. 2. 3.	
11a. Exchange, new D. 3.	45a. Garrison . . . D. 3.	80. Rathhaus . . . D. 3.	
12. Botan. Garden E. 6.	46. St. Anna's . . . D. 4.	<i>Collections.</i>	
13. Burg . . . D. 4.	47. Augustine . . . D. 4.	81. Academy . . . D. 4.	82. Albertina . . . D. 4.
14. Burgthor . . . C. 4.	48. St. Barbara's . . E. 4.	83. Ambras . . . E. 5.	
<i>Barracks.</i>			
15. Artillery . . . F. G. 6.	49. Capuchin . . . D. 4.	84. Exhibition, perman. of the Artists' Union . D. 3.	85. Czernin . . . C. 3.
16. Cavalry B. 3. D. 1.	50. St. Charles's . . D. 5.	86. Belvedere (Picture-Gall.) . . E. 6.	
17. Franz-Joseph E. 3.	50a. St. Elizabeth's E. 6.	87. Harrach . . . D. 3.	88. Liechtenstein C. 2.
18. Train . . . D. 6.	51. Protestant . . . D. 5.	89. Museum, Austr. D. 4.	
19. Guards . . . E. 5.	52. Greek . . . E. 3.	90. Schoenborn . . D. 3.	92. Abattoirs B. 6. G. 6.
20. Rudolph . . . C. 4.	53. Gumpendorf (Prot.) . . . B. 6.	93. Sperrl . . . E. 3.	
21. Heumarkt . . . E. 5.	54. Heilandskirche C. 3.	94. Milit. Hospital C. 2.	95. Stables, Imp. C. 4.
23. Infantry C. 3. C. 5.	55. St. John the Baptist's . . . D. 4.	96. Synagogue . . . E. 3.	
24. Cavalry School F. 5.	56. St. John's . . . E. 3.	97. Deaf and Dumb Asylum . . . D. 6.	97a. Telegraph Office . . . D. 3.
24a. Chem. Laboratory . . . C. 3.	57. Lutheran . . . D. 4.	<i>Theatres.</i>	
25. Credit Anstalt D. 3.	58. Maria Stiegen D. 4.	98. Hofburg Theatre D. 4.	99. Opera . . . D. 4.
26. Crim. Court of Justice . . . C. 3.	59. St. Michael's . . D. 3.	99a. Stadt-Theater E. 4.	
27. Steamboat Station . . . F. 3.	60. Minorites . . . D. 4.	100. Strampfer-Theater . . . D. 3.	100a. Residenz-Theater . . . E. 4.
<i>Monuments.</i>			
28. Trinity Column D. 3.	60a. St. Peter's . . D. 3.	101. An der Wien D. 5.	102. Leopoldstadt Carl Theater E. 3.
29. Marian Column D. 3.	61. Salvator (Rathaus) . . . D. 3.	103. Josephstadt . . C. 3.	
30. Emp. Francis I. D. 4.	62. Schottenkirche D. 3.	104. Theresianum D. 6.	105. Veterinary Institution . . . E. 5.
31. Francis II. D. 4.	63. St. Stephen's Cathedral . . . D. 4.	106. University . . . G. 3.	
32. Joseph II. D. 4.	63a. Weissgarber F. 3.	107. Volksgarten . . C. 4.	108. Orphan Asylum C. 2.
33. Archduke Charles . . . D. 4.	64. Hospital, General . . . C. 2. 3.	109. Arsenal, Civic D. 3.	
34. Prince Eugene of Savoy . . . D. 4.	65. —, Wieden . . . D. 6.		
34a. Ressel . . . D. 5.	65a. Künstlerhaus D. 5.		
34b. Prince Schwarzenberg . . . D. 5.	65b. Central Market Hall . . . E. 4.		
35. Société d'Escompte . . . D. 5.	66. Custom House E. 3.		
35a. Horticult. Society E. 4.	67. Mil. geogr. Institution . . . C. 3.		
35b. Commander-in-chief . . . C. 4.	68. Mint . . . E. 4.		
	<i>Palaces.</i>		
	69. Archduke Albert D. 4.		
	69a. — Lewis Victor D. 5.		



VIENNA.

1:100,000

Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet



AUSTRIA.

34. Vienna.

Arrival. Travellers arriving by railway should secure a *fiacre* (p. 172) as soon as possible (tickets with the number of the cabs in waiting are issued by an official posted at the entrance of the station). The omnibuses are not available for passengers with heavy luggage. — Steamboat-passengers are conveyed by small steamers on the canal from the landing-Place of the larger vessels to the Karlsbrücke, or to the steamboat offices (p. 173), where cabs are in waiting. — Porters, see p. 174.

Hotels. Interior of the City: GRAND HÔTEL and HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL, in the Kärnthner-Ring; HÔTEL METROPOLE, Franz-Josephs-Quai; HÔTEL AUSTRIA and HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Schotten-Ring; BRITANNIA HÔTEL, Schiller-Platz; HÔTEL MENSCH, *ARCHDUKE CHARLES, *HÔTEL MEISSEL, WILDER MANN, all in the Kärnthner-Str. — STADT FRANKFURT; MATSCHAKERHOF, both in the Seilergasse; KAISERIN ELISABETH, Weihburggasse; *HÔTEL MÜLLER, 'am Graben'. *ÖSTERREICHISCHER HOF, corner of the Fleischmarkt and the Rothenthiurm-Str.; *RÖMISCHER KAISER, Renngasse; HÔTEL WANDL, in the Peter; STADT LONDON, Postgasse; HÔTEL KLOMSEK, Herrngasse 19. — Second class: UNGARISCHE KRONE, Himmelfortgasse; WEISSER WOLF, Wolfengasse; SCHIPPLER, Kohlmarkt; KÖNIG VON UNGARN, Schuler-Str.; GOLDNER STERN, Brandstatt, near the Stephans-Platz. — *Hotels Garnis:* JOHANNESGASSE 23, Fleischmarkt 16, Parkring 2, Pestalozzigasse 4, Mariannengasse 3, Neubadgasse 4, Kärnthner-Str. 42, etc.

Suburbs. In the **Leopoldstadt** (to the N.E., beyond the Danube canal, near the N. railway station): GOLDNES LAMM and HÔTEL TAUBER in the Prater-Str.; HÔTEL DONAU, opp. the N. railway stat.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, Asperngasse; WEISSES ROSS, and NORDWESTBAHN, Tabor-Str.; *KRONPRINZ VON ÖSTERREICH, Asperngasse. — Second class: HÔTEL SCHRÖDER, Tabor-Str.; NORDBAHN-HÔTEL, Prater-Str., near the Northern Railway Station; GOLDNER ADLER, BAIRISCHER HOF, NATIONAL-GASTHOF, and SCHWARZER ADLER, all in the Tabor-Str.; RUSSISCHER HOF, Prater-Str. 11, near the adnube; DEUTSCHER HOF, Grosse Stadtgutgasse 23.

At Wieden (S. side): HÔTEL VICTORIA, Favoriten-Str. 11. — GOLDNES KREUZ, DREI KRONEN, and *GOLDNES LAMM, all of the 2nd class, in the Haupt-Str. — **At Josephstadt** (W. side): HÔTEL HAMMERAND, Florianigasse, near the Parade-Platz. — **At Neubau** (W. side): HÔTEL HÖLLER, Burggasse 2. — **At Alsergrund** (N.W. side): HÔTEL FRANZ-JOSEPHS-BAHN; UNION, Nussdorfer-Str. — **At Mariahilf** (S.W. side): ENGLISCHER HOF, *HÔTEL KUMMER, STADT SALZBURG, all in the Haupt-Str. of Mariahilf. — **At Landstrasse** (E. side): GOLDNER ENGEL, BLAUER KUGEL, both in the Haupt-Str., and many others.

Charges at the first-class hotels: R. 1½ fl. and upwards, L. 50 kr., small portion of coffee and bread 50 kr.; at the smaller hotels and those in the suburbs about one-fourth less. Few travellers dine or even breakfast at their hotel (unless ladies are of the party). Coffee, etc. is obtained at a good café for one-third of the hotel-charge, while dinner (everywhere à la carte) and supper are taken where most convenient. At most of the restaurants a dinner may be ordered for a party at a fixed price (1½ fl. and upwards) at an hour's notice. Beer everywhere.

Fees usual at the principal hotels: *Chambermaid* for 3–4 days ½ fl., for a week 1 fl.; *boots* 20 kr. per day, for each errand in the town 20 kr., in the suburbs 35 kr.; *porter* for carrying luggage to and from the *fiacre* 20–35 kr.; *waiters* at each meal 5–10 kr.; *night-porter* for opening door 10 kr. — The custom of charging service in the bill is fortunately gaining ground. When this is the case the boots and porter only expect gratuities.

Restaurants. Besides the above-mentioned hotels (dinner-hour 12–5, supper after 7): *Rogel-Clement*, in the Liechtenstein Palace, Herrngasse 8; **Breying and Mebus*, Graben 13, entrance from the Peter, on the first floor;

**Rother Igel*, Wildpretmarkt 3, with entrance from the Tuchlauben; *Schnecke*, Petersplatz 5; *Philippsky*, in the Heinrichshof, Opern-Ring; *Schölsz*, Wollzeile. Refreshment-rooms at the N., N.W., the S., and the 'Staats' railway-stations. — *Beer* (generally excellent, *Dreher's* the best) is a speciality of the following houses: *Dreher's Bierhalle*, Naglergasse 1, near the Graben; *Dreher*, Operngasse 8; *Bazar*, Seitzergasse 6; *Tabakspfeife*, Goldschmiedgasse, in the Trattnerhof; *Gerstenbrand*, Augustinergasse 8; *Bischof*, Schottenbastei 3; *Schnecke*, in the Peter; *Drei Raben*, Rabenplatz; *Blumenstock*, Ballgasse; *Liekey*, Kärnthner-Str. 61. The above are only a few of the best. — *Dreher's Bierhalle* at Landstrasse, Haupt-Str. 97, and *Zobel's*, outside the Mariahilf Line, have gardens. (Some of the Viennese dishes have peculiar names, e. g. 'Gulasch', Hungarian baked meat, peppered, 'Schnitzel' veal cutlets, 'Fisolen' beans, 'Carviol' cauliflower, 'Kren' horse-radish, 'Aspic' jelly, 'Risibisi' rice and peas, 'Minestra' soup with rice and cauliflower, 'Schill' and 'Fogasch' good kinds of fish.) — The gardens of the hotels in the Leopoldstadt are much frequented in summer. The *Kaiserbad* (p. 174) has a restaurant with a terrace facing the Danube.

Cafés. **Daum*, Kohlmarkt 9; *Café de l'Europe*, Stephansplatz 8; **Czech*, *Wieck*, and *Schlegl*, all in the Graben; *Opera*, Augustinergasse; *Neues Operncafé*, at the corner of the Operngasse and Opernring; *Hembach*, corner of the Schottengasse and Schottenring; *Grienteidl*, Herrngasse 3; *John*, Tuchlauben; *Seitz*, Freiung; *Walch*, Kärnthner-Str.; *Schuster*, Franz-Josephs-Quai, and many others. Then the cafés in the *Volksgarten* (pp. 174, 181) and *Stadtpark* (the *Cursalon*, much frequented on summer evenings; concert in winter on Sund. and Thursd.). — At Leopoldstadt: *Deuerelein*, by the Ferdinandsbrücke; near it, *Stierböck*, Prater-Str. 6; *Wild*, Asperngasse; *Ferstler*, adjoining the Carl-Theater; *Bauer*, in the Praterstern. — At the end of the Mariahilfer-Str. (S.W. suburb): *Gabesam*, No. 84, and *Schweiger*, No. 120; *Marschall*, at the W. rail. station. — At Josephstadt: *Hagen*, Josephstädter-Str.; *Feir*, Parade-Platz. — At Wieden: *David*, Favoriten-Str.; *Frei*, Wien-Str. 2, with 16 billiard-tables. — Glass of coffee 16 kr. (with milk 'melange'), rolls 2 kr. each, waiter ('marqueur') 2 kr. — *Ices* to be had at most of the cafés; beer or wine rarely.

Confectioners. **Demel*, Michaeler-Platz 3, excellent ices ('Gefrornes') of every description; **Ehrlich*, Rothenthurm-Str. 20; *Gerstner*, Kärnthner-Str. 5; *Pocsta*, Kärnthner-Ring. — **Pastry Cooks.** *Florinet*, Tuchlauben 23; *Hofmann*, Singer-Str. 1; *László*, Singer-Str. 6.

Wine. **F. Sacher*, Weihburggasse 4; *E. Sacher*, Kärnthner-Str. 51; *Thomas*, Schuler-Str.; **Meier*, Singer-Str. 8.; **Schneider*, Rothenthurm-Str. 22; *Streitberger*, Zöllnerhofgasse 2; **Drei Laufer*, Kohlmarkt 26; *Franner*, Kärnthner-Str. 8, and Seilergasse 5; *Schwarzes Kamel*, Bogner-Str. 5, etc. — Cold viands supplied at all these houses. — The best white Austrian wines are *Nussberger*, *Weidlinger*, *Gumpoldskirchner*, and *Vöslauer* (the finest kinds sometimes called 'Rhine-wine'); the best red are *Vöslauer* and *Matzener*. White Hungarian wines: *Ruster*, *Neszmelyer*, *Schomlauer*, *Tokayer*; red, *Erlauer*, *Ofener*, and *Carlowitz*. A single glass ($\frac{1}{4}$ bottle) is locally termed a 'Piffl'. — The cheapest Hungarian wine is procured at the *Esterhazy Keller* (in the Haarkhof near the Naglergasse, to the l. of the Graben), open 11—1 and 5—7 o'clock, frequented by all classes, although dark and uninviting.

Fiacres. An understanding should, if possible, be made with the driver previous to starting, the tariff being rarely adhered to. The following is a list of the principal charges: By time. *Two-horse carr.* ('fiacre') per drive within the lines, as far as the Praterstern, 1 fl. for the first hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — *Onehorse carr.* for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40, for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 50, for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 20 kr. — Beyond the lines no fixed charges. For waiting $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for a two-horse, 20 kr. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. for a one-horse carr. — At night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.) fares one-half higher. — Fixed charges for the following drives: From any point within the Lines to the Arsenal, Favoritenlinie, Gaudenzdorf, Meidling, Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Neu-Lerchenfeld, Neu-Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Weinhaus, and Ober-Döbling 2 fl. with two, 1 fl. 20 kr. with one-horse (the W., S., N., and N.W. stations are included in this

part of the tariff). To Simmering, Schönbrunn, Hietzing, or Penzing 2 fl. 50 with two, 1 fl. 60 kr. with one horse; to Hetzendorf, Dornbach, Neuwaldegg, Grinzing, Nussdorf, Floridsdorf, etc. 3 fl. or 2 fl. 20 kr.; waiting charged for as above. — *Luggage* in the vehicle free, on the outside 30 kr. each package.

Omnibuses within the Lines 12 kr., without respect to distance; principal starting-point the Stephans-Platz, whence also omnibuses run to the railway-stations (12 kr., those at a quicker pace 15 kr.). The latter usually start every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; those to the S. and W. stations take 25–30 min. for the journey. The traveller should therefore be at the Stephans-Platz 1 hr. before the departure of the train.

Gesellschaftswagen (omnibus to the environs) generally every hour. Stands: for *Allerherrenfeld* (10 kr.), Stephans-Platz; *Arsenal* (12 kr.), Kärnthner-Str.; *Döbling* (in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 12 kr.), Hof, Wieden; *Dornbach* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 20 kr.), Juden-Platz, and Hof; *Favoriten Line* (S. Station) (faster than the average, 15 kr.), Ferdinands-Brücke; *Grinzing* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 20 kr.), Hof; *Hetzendorf* (20 kr.), Lobkowitz-Platz; *Hietzing* (and *Schönbrunn*) (15 kr.), Neuer Markt, Peter, Stephans-Platz; *Klosterneuburg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 40 kr.), Minoriten-Platz, Juden-Platz; *Matzleinsdorf* (10 kr.), Stephans-Platz; *Ober-Meidling* (12, Sund. 20 kr.), Stephans-Platz, and Neue Markt; *Unter-Meidling* (12, Sund. 20 kr.), Kärnthner-Str.; *Neuerherrenfeld* (10 kr.), Stephans-Platz, Wieden; *Neu-Waldegg* (1 hr., 20 kr.), Juden-Platz and Hof; *Nussdorf* (20 kr.), Hof, Minoriten-Platz; *Ottakring* (12 kr.), Hof; *Penzing* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 15, Sund. 20 kr.), Neuer Markt, Lobkowitz-Platz; *Schönbrunn* (15 kr.), Neuer Markt, Stephans-Platz, Peter, Lobkowitz-Platz; *Sievering* (25–28 kr.), Hof, Freyung; *Sophienbad* (10 kr.), Stephans-Platz; *N. and S. Stations* (12 kr.), Stephans-Platz; *W. Stat.* (12 kr.), Stephans-Platz and Juden-Platz.

Tramway, with good carriages (coupés for smokers), open in summer, round the interior of the city, by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Josephs-Quai every 5 min. (fare 10 kr.). Also from the Aspernbrücke by the Prater-Str. to the Praterstern (N. Railway Station and baths); from the Schwarzenberg-Platz by the Karlsgasse and Favoriten-Str. to the S. Railway Station. By the Mariahilfer-Str. to the W. Station, Fünfhaus, Schönbrunn, and Penzing (20 kr.). By the Währinger-Str. to Döbling. By the Alser-Str. to Hernals and Dornbach.

Railway Stations. *Northern* ('Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn') at the Praterstern (RR. 93, 108). *North-Western* (R. 92) in the Leopoldstadt, outside the Taborlinie. *Southern* ('Südbahn') and '*Staatsbahn*' outside the Favoriten- and Belvedere-Line (RR. 35, 72). *Western* ('Westbahn') outside the Mariahilf Line (R. 36). *Franz-Josephs*, Alsergrund, in the Alserbach-Str. (R. 90).

Steamboats. Office on the Danube-Canal, beyond the Radetzky bridge, Dampfschiff-Str. 2. Passengers for the steamers to Linz (R. 37), and to Pesth (R. 94), are conveyed to them hence with their luggage by a small steamboat, as the larger vessels cannot enter the canal.

Post-Office, Postgasse 10, open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; branch-offices Wollzeile 6; Habsburgergasse 9; Seilerstätte 22; Leopoldstadt, Carmelitergasse 12; Mariahilf, Gumpendorfer-Str. 63. Letter-boxes in all the principal streets and large hotels.

Telegraph. *Central Office* in the interior of the city, Renngasse 5 (Plan 97a); *Branch-Office* at Tabor-Str. 18, in the Leopoldstadt. — The *Private Telegraph Co.* for Vienna (20 kr.) and the environs (radius of $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) has branch offices in almost every street.

Police Office (Pl. 76), Tuchlauben 4, and Peter 10.

Theatres. Performances begin at 7 o'clock. Imperial Theatres: *Hofburg-Theatre* (Pl. 98), tragedy, comedy, and classical dramas; stalls $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3, reserved parterre seats 2 fl., others in proportion (tickets purchased the day before 50 kr. more). *Opera* (Pl. 99), operas and ballet only; stalls $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4, reserved parterre-seats 3 fl. (tickets purchased the day before 50 kr. more). — Private Theatres: *Stadt-Theater*, Seilerstätte 25, stalls $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3, best boxes $3\frac{1}{2}$ –5 fl.; *Theater an der Wien* (dramas, comedies, operettas, etc.), pit $2\frac{1}{2}$, stalls $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Leopoldstadt Carl Theater* (operettas and comedies), reserved parterre $2\frac{1}{2}$, best boxes 3–4 fl.; *Josephstadt Theater*, popular plays

and farces, pit 1½ fl.; *Strampfer-Theater*, Tuchlauben 16 (comedies and operettas), reserved parterre 2½, stalls 3, boxes 2—3½ fl.; *Residenz-Theater*, Johannesgasse 22, near the Stadtpark. — Summer Theatres: *Fürst's Volkstheater*, in the Prater, popular performances in the Viennese jargon; *Colosseum*, a-Rudolphsheim; *Schwender's Neue Welt*, at Hietzing (see below). *Wiener Orpheum*, Wasagasse 23, Alsergrund, for musical and gymnastic entertainments.

Concerts in the *Volksgarten* every afternoon in summer (generally Strauss's celebrated band); admission 50 kr. to 1 fl. (subscription for the season 20 fl.). Military music at the cafés in the Prater (adm. gratis). — In the *Stadtpark* (p. 187) twice a week. In winter on Sundays in the *Volksgarten* and in the new hall of the *Musikverein*; on Sundays and Thursdays in the *Cursalon* and the flower saloons of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*.

Popular Resorts. *Colosseum* at Rudolphsheim, outside the Mariahilf Line, with spacious hall-room, garden, etc.; *Dommayer's Casino* and *Schwender's Neue Welt* at Hietzing (p. 208). Balls in winter at the *Sophienbad* and *Dianabad*; during the Carnival, at the *Burg*. — *Prater*, see p. 206. — *Neulerchenfeld* is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes, where a characteristic phase of Viennese life may be witnessed on Sundays and holidays. *Hernals*, on the W. side of the city, outside the Lines, is a similar locality.

Military Music daily at 1 o'clock in fine weather (Sund. excepted) in the *Burg*, by the Monument of Emp. Francis.

Baths. **Sophienbad* (Pl. 4), in the Landstrasse quarter, Marxergasse 13, with vapour, douche, and swimming-baths; 9—12 o'clock ladies only; warm bath 50, cold 35, adm. for non-bathers 21 kr.; omnibus between the *Sophienbad* and *Stephans-Platz* every ½ hr., 15 kr. there and back. — **Dianabad* (Pl. 3) in the Leopoldstadt, l. of the *Ferdinandsbrücke*. At both these establishments the bath-room is fitted up as a ballroom in winter. — *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 5), Franz-Josephs-Quai, near the corner of the *Schottenring*, bath 32—70 kr. (also a hydropathic establishment); **Margarethenbad*, *Wildenmannsgasse* 5, in the *Margarethen* district; *Russian Bath*, *Linien-gasse* 5; *Bründlbad*, *Lazarethgasse* 16; *Florabad*, *Wieden*; *Esterhazybad*, *Luftbadgasse*; *Roman Bath*, opposite the N. Railway Station, etc. — *Military Swimming School* in the arm of the Danube which bounds the *Prater*, near the N. Station, bath 25 kr.; spectators (of both sexes!) admitted at a trifling charge (tramway, see p. 173). — *Holzer's* and *Kouff's* baths below the military swimming-school.

Porters for carrying luggage from the railway station to a *fiacre* 20—25 kr.; to a hotel ½—1 fl.

Commissionaires (*Dienstmänner*). Those of Dr. Folkmann's Institution (Central Office in the Stadt, Löwelbastei 7), wearing red braid, are recommended as trustworthy: charge for an errand within a district (*Bezirk*) 10 kr. (incl. 20 lbs. of luggage); into another district 20 kr., from the inner town to the suburbs 10—80 kr.; for luggage up to 5 cwt. the charge is 50 kr., from one district to another 60 kr.; if hired by time for light jobs 1 hr. 30—40 kr., ½ day 1 fl., 1 day (10 hrs.) 2 fl.; fee for obtaining theatre or concert tickets 50 kr. The 'Contre-Marke', or check which they give should be preserved.

Medical Advice may be obtained gratis from some of the most eminent physicians in Vienna at the *Polyklinik* in the *Wipplinger Strasse*.

Shops. The best are in the *Kohlmarkt*, *Graben*, *Kärnthner-Str.*, and *Stephans-Platz*. Leather wares sold by *Klein*, *Graben* 20; *Rosenberg*, *Graben* 8; *Rodeck*, *Kohlmarkt* 7; *Weidmann*, *Mariahilfer Strasse*. Cutlery, mother-of-pearl wares, shawls, *Nowotny*, *Graben* 7, &c. Carpets: *Haas*, *Stock im Eisen* 7, and *Kärnthner-Ring* 2; *Backhausen*, *Opernring* 1. Jewellery and plate: *Mayer Sons*, *Stock im Eisen* 7; *Rozet* and *Fischmeister*, *Kohlmarkt* 11; *Hartung*, *Kohlmarkt* 4; *Reiner*, *Kohlmarkt* 7; *Schiffer*, *Kärnthner-Str.*; *Politzer*, *Graben* 30; *Granichstädten*, *Graben* 29. Electro-plate: *Christoffe*, *Opernring* 5; *Klinkosch*, *Kohlmarkt* 26. Meerschaum and other pipes: *F. Hiess*, *Kärnthner-Str.*; *Mager*, *Kärnthner-Str.* 23; *C. Hiess*, *Graben* 5; *Klitsch*, *Graben* 7; *Keiss*, *Graben* 16. Crystal wares: *Lobmeyer*, *Kärnthner-Str.* 13. Galvano-plastic works of art by *Faber*: *Scheler & Co.*, *Operngasse* 6. All these may be regarded more or less as the specialties of

Vienna. Chocolate: *Jordan and Timaeus*, Peter 13. Dépôt of the 'Vienna Shoe Company', Kärnthner-Ring 1; *Hahn*, bootmaker, Rothenthurm-Str. — Clothiers: *Rothberger*, Stephans-Platz; *Wellisch*, Mariahilfer-Strasse. — Haberdashery: *Elisinger & Son*, Mariahilfer-Str. 60. Gloves: *Jacquemar*, Herrngasse; *Peyrerl*, Teinfalt-Str.

Money Changers. *Vienna Exchange Bank*, Graben 8; *Handelsbank*, Graben 4; *Escompte Co.*, Kärnthner-Str. 9; *Franco-Austrian Bank*, Kärnthner-Str. 10; *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, Stephans-Platz 8; *Allgemeine Oesterr. Bank*, Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3; *Eppstein*, Singer-Str., at the corner of the Kärnthner-Str.; *Ott*, Kärnthner-Str. 20, etc.

Markets. The markets of Vienna, which are abundantly supplied from every part of the empire, merit a visit in the forenoon. *Fruit Market* in the Hof (and at the Elisabethenbrücke, Wieden). *Fish Market* on the Franz-Josephs-Quai: excellent fish, e. g. the Fogasch caught in the Platten-see (p. 452); Huchen, a kind of trout; Schill; Sterling, resembling sturgeon. *Game Market*: wild boars and pheasants from Bohemia, chamois from Styria, etc. *Poultry Market* at the small Markthalle, Liebenberggasse. — The spacious *Markthalle* in the suburb Landstrasse, opposite the Stubenthor bridge, is worthy of a visit. — *Retail Market Hall*, Cobdengasse, interior of the city.

English Church Service at the residence of the British ambassador. — Presbyterian at 11 a. m. in the large hall, 11 Eschenbach Gasse, Stadt.

Collections.

**Academy of Art* (p. 198). Picture Gallery 10—1, casts 9—2 and 5—7, daily in summer (closed in Aug. and Sept., but strangers admitted, fee 40—50 kr.).

Agricultural Collection (p. 206), daily.

Albertina (p. 185), Mond., Thursd. 9—1 o'clock.

**Ambras Collection* (p. 195), daily (Mond. excepted) 10—4, Sund 10—1; closed in winter.

**Antiques and Egyptian Antiquities* (p. 194), as the last.

**Arsenal* (p. 196). *Museum of armour*, daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) 9—3 (from Nov. to May 10—2). The artillery workshops can only be visited by permission of the director.

**Arsenal, Civic* (p. 200, Hof 10, Stadt), daily 9—12 and 3—6; in winter in the forenoon only.

Blind Asylum, Josephstadt, Kaiser-Str. 188; public examinations Thursd. 10—12. Vacation in Aug.

**Coins and Antiquities* (p. 184), Mond., Tuesd., Wednesd., Thursd., Frid. 9—2.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Wieden, Favoriten-Str. 13), public examinations Sat. 10—12 (vacation Aug. and Sept.).

Geological Institution (p. 188), Tuesd. 10—1.

Government Printing-Office (p. 206; Singer-Str. 26) daily, except Sund., 10—12, on application at the office.

**Imperial Library* (p. 182), daily 9—1, closed from 1st Aug. to 15th Sept.

**Imperial Treasury* (p. 183), Mond., Tuesd., Wednesd., Thursd., Frid. 10—1; in winter Tuesd. and Sat. only. Tickets procured at the office of the Schatzmeister, at the entrance to the Cabinet of Minerals (Augustiner-floor, to the l.), on the day previous, 10—12. Early application recommended, the number of tickets being limited.

Imperial Stables (p. 185), tickets obtained at the office of the Oberstallmeister in the Amalienhof, daily 1—3.

Josephinum (p. 203), an anatomical cabinet, daily 11—1, tickets procured at the office.

**Minerals* (p. 183), Wed., Sat. 10—1.

Museum of Art and Industry (p. 188) Sund. 9—1, and Thursd., Frid., and Sat. 9—4 gratis; on Tuesd. and Wed. 9—4, adm. 30 kr. (regulations vary).

Musikverein, new building (p. 187) daily, except Sunday, 9—5, 20 kr. (office Lothringer Str. 11).

Natural History Cabinet (p. 183), Thursd. 9—2, closed in Aug.

Pictures (modern), permanent Exhibition of the Austrian Art-Union (p. 199), Tuchlauben 8, daily 9—5, adm. 30 kr., Sunday afternoon 10 kr.

Pictures (modern) exhibited periodically at the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 187), in the Lothringer-Str., daily 9—5 (30 kr., Sund. afternoon 10 kr.).

**Picture Gallery in the Belvedere* (p. 190), daily (Mondays excepted) 10—4, Sund. 10—1, closed in Oct., and from 11th to 24th April (but strangers admitted, fee 25—50 kr.).

Picture Gallery, Czernin's (p. 202), Mond., Thursd. 10—2.

—, *Harrach's* (p. 201), Wed., Sat. 10—4.

* —, *Liechtenstein's* (p. 204), daily 8—12 and 3—6; fee for one person $\frac{1}{2}$, for a party 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

—, *Schönborn's* (p. 202), Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—3.

Polytechnic Institution (p. 186, Wieden 28), Sat. and Sund. 10—1; technological collection daily 9—5.

Veterinary Institution (p. 188, Linke Bahngasse 7, Landstrasse), Sundays.

Diary. Particulars see above. *Daily.* Academy 10—1, Art-Union 9—5, Künstlerhaus 9—5, Liechtenstein Gallery 8—12 and 3—6 (Sund. forenoon only); Austrian Museum 9—4 (Sund. 9—1), closed on Mond.; Technological Collection at the Polytechnic 9—5; Josephinum 11—1; Civic Arsenal 9—12 and 3—6. — *Daily*, Sundays and holidays excepted: Imperial Library 9—4; Arsenal (museum of arms) 9—3; Government Printing Office 10—12; Military Parade with band 12—1 in the Burghof. — *Sundays:* Church-music at the Burgpfarrcapelle (p. 181), 11 a. m.; Ambras Collection and Cabinet of Antiques in the Belvedere 10—1; Picture Gallery in the Belvedere 10—1; Academy 10—1; Austrian Museum 9—1; Polytechnic 10—1; Veterinary Institution. Corso of the fashionable world in the great avenue in the Prater 5—7. — *Mondays:* Treasury 10—1; Cabinet of coins and antiquities 10—1; Albertina 9—1; Czernin Gallery 10—2. — *Tuesdays:* Ambras Collection, Antiquities and Egyptian Museum 10—4; Belvedere Gallery 10—4; Geological Institution 10—1; Treasury 10—1; Cabinet of coins and antiquities 9—2. — *Wednesdays:* Ambras Collection, Antiquities and Egypt. Museum 10—4; Belvedere Gallery 10—4; Treasury 10—1; Coins and antiquities 9—2; Cabinet of minerals 10—1; Harrach's Gallery 10—4; Schönborn Gallery 9—3. — *Thursdays:* Ambras Collection etc. 9—4; Belvedere Gallery 10—4; Treasury 10—1; Coins and antiquities 9—2; Nat. Hist. Cabinet 9—1; Czernin Gallery 10—2; Albertina 9—1; public examination at the Blind Asylum 10—12, closed in Aug. — *Fridays:* Ambras Collection etc. 10—4; Belvedere Gallery 10—4; Treasury 10—1; Cabinet of coins and antiquities 10—1; Schönborn Gallery 9—3. — *Saturdays:* Ambras Collection etc. 10—4; Belvedere Gallery 10—1; Cabinet of Minerals 10—1; Polytechnic Institution 10—1; Harrach's Gallery 10—4; public examination in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum 10—12; vacation Aug. and Sept.

Most of these collections, when closed to the public, are accessible to strangers by payment of a fee.

Principal Attractions when time is limited: St. Stephen's Church (p. 178); Treasury, and Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities at the Burg (p. 183); Picture Gallery, Ambras Collection, and Antiquities at the Belvedere (p. 189); Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 204).

Vienna (436 ft.), the capital of the Empire of Austria, and residence of the emperor, is situated in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the Danube-Canal, the southern arm of the river, into which the *Wien* falls on the E. side of the city. Prior to 1863 it was divided into the inner city and 34 suburbs, now consists of 9 sections: I. Interior of the city, II. Leopoldstadt, III. Landstrasse, IV. Wieden, V. Margarethen, VI. Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josephstadt, IX. Alsergrund. In addition to these, there are 18

suburbs beyond the Lînes (see below), immediately connected with the city, and under the supervision of the Vienna police, viz. Hernals, Fünfhaus, Rudolphsheim, Ottakring, Währing, Unter-Meidling, Simmering, Gaudenzdorf, Sechshaus, Neulerchenfeld, Ober-Döbling, Wilhelmsdorf, Nussdorf, Heiligenstadt, Hietzing, Ober-Meidling, Unter-Döbling, and Weinhaus. According to the census of 1871 the interior of the city had a population of 67,752, while the whole of the nine districts contain 10,389 houses, with 632,494 inhab. (14,000 Prot., 12,000 Jews, 800 Greeks), and a garrison of 24,980 soldiers. The total population including the suburbs was 833,855. The Leopoldstadt quarter lies on the N. side of the Danube Canal, which is crossed by 8 bridges (the Wien is crossed by 15 bridges). The interior of the city, bounded by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Joseph-Quai, is not only the centre of the business, but contains most of the principal attractions to visitors.

Vienna was originally a Celtic settlement. Early in the first century of the Christian era the Romans erected the castle of *Vindobona* on this side, and Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. By the end of the third century *Vindobona* had become a municipal town, and being the seat of the Roman civil and military government, continued to flourish until the invasion of the Huns in the 5th century. From that date the Roman *Vindobona* disappears from the history until the year 791, when Charlemagne conquered the inhabitants of the district, and constituted the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. A noble family of Franconia then held the district as a fief, and after the defeat of the Hungarians in the Lechfeld near Augsburg in 955 Vienna became an important fortified town. It was not, however, formally recognized as a 'civitas' till 1137. The most important era in the development of the city was the year 1156, when Frederick I. established the *Babenberger* family as governors of the district, and Heinrich Jasomirgott fixed his residence here as Duke of Austria. During the crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, in consequence of the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbergers had become extinct and Ottokar of Bohemia was in possession of the country (1251—1276) those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1857. Ottokar was conquered by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. In 1519 the Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund, king of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying:

'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;

Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.'

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from 22nd Sept. to 15th Oct. 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand vizier Kara Mustapha, from 14th July to 12th Sept. 1683. In the latter case they were defeated by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and the Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram), Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held from 3rd Nov. 1814 to 9th June 1815. During the war of 1866 the Prussians advanced towards the city as far as Stockerau (p. 432) on the N. W., and Gänserndorf (p. 435) on the N.E.

Until 1809 Vienna possessed a double fortification, of which little now remains. The *external* works, constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczi, consist of a ram-

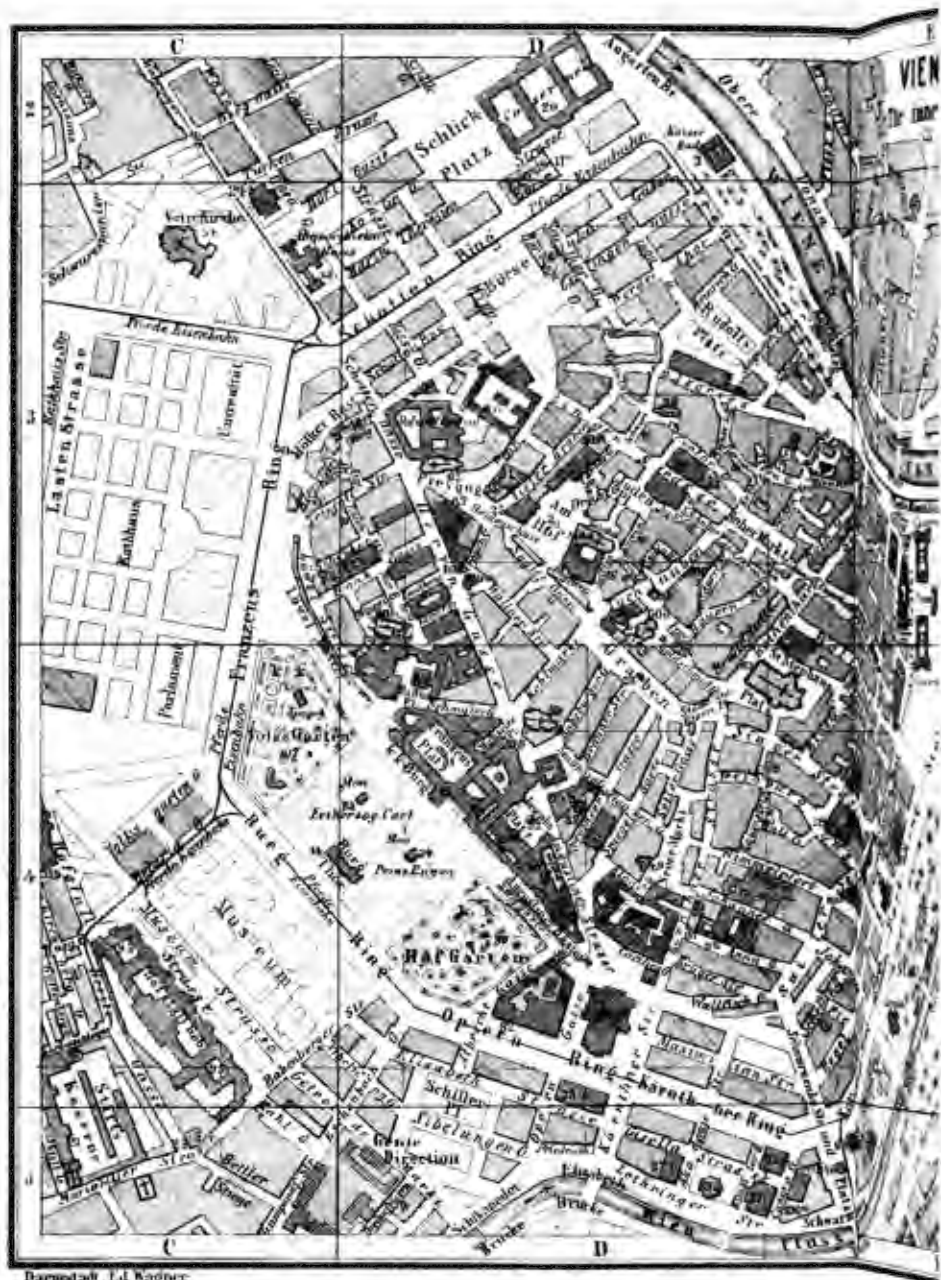
part, 12 ft. in height, and a fosse, which are still maintained as the boundary-line of the city-imposts. This external fortification is termed the '*Lines*', but the Viennese generally apply the word to the 14 gates of the city, which are named after the suburbs adjoining them. The *internal* fortifications, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, were levelled by an imperial decree of 1858, and the space employed for the erection of the Ring-Strasse (p. 185), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. Of the former gates the Burg-Thor and Franz-Joseph-Thor now alone remain. The streets of the inner city are narrow, and enclosed by very lofty houses, but generally well paved. Those of the suburbs are broad and macadamised, dirty in winter, and extremely dusty in summer. The Church of St. Stephen (Pl. 63) is the central point from which the numbers of the streets are reckoned. No. 1 is to the r., No. 2 to the l., of this point. The plates with the names of the streets which lead towards the centre of the city are rectangular, of those running round the city circular.

The city contains a great number of '*Durchhäuser*', or passages through the courts of houses, by means of which the pedestrian may often avoid the disagreeable proximity of carriages and other vehicles.

The great *Ecclesiastical Foundations* and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold valuable property to a considerable extent in Vienna. They are proprietors of those vast edifices called *Höfe*, which are still common, and contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the most extensive of these is the *Schottenhof*, once belonging to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II., Jasomirgott, first Duke of Austria, in 1158, but were gradually superseded by German monks. Opposite to it is the almost as spacious *Melkerhof*, the property of the Abbey of Melk (p. 217). The *Trattnerhof*, in the Graben, is occupied by 400 persons. The *Bürgerhospital* contains 11 courts and about 1400 inmates. The *Starhenbergische Freihaus* in the suburb Wieden comprises no fewer than 200 different dwellings. The *Rothe Haus* in the Alsergrund is scarcely less extensive.

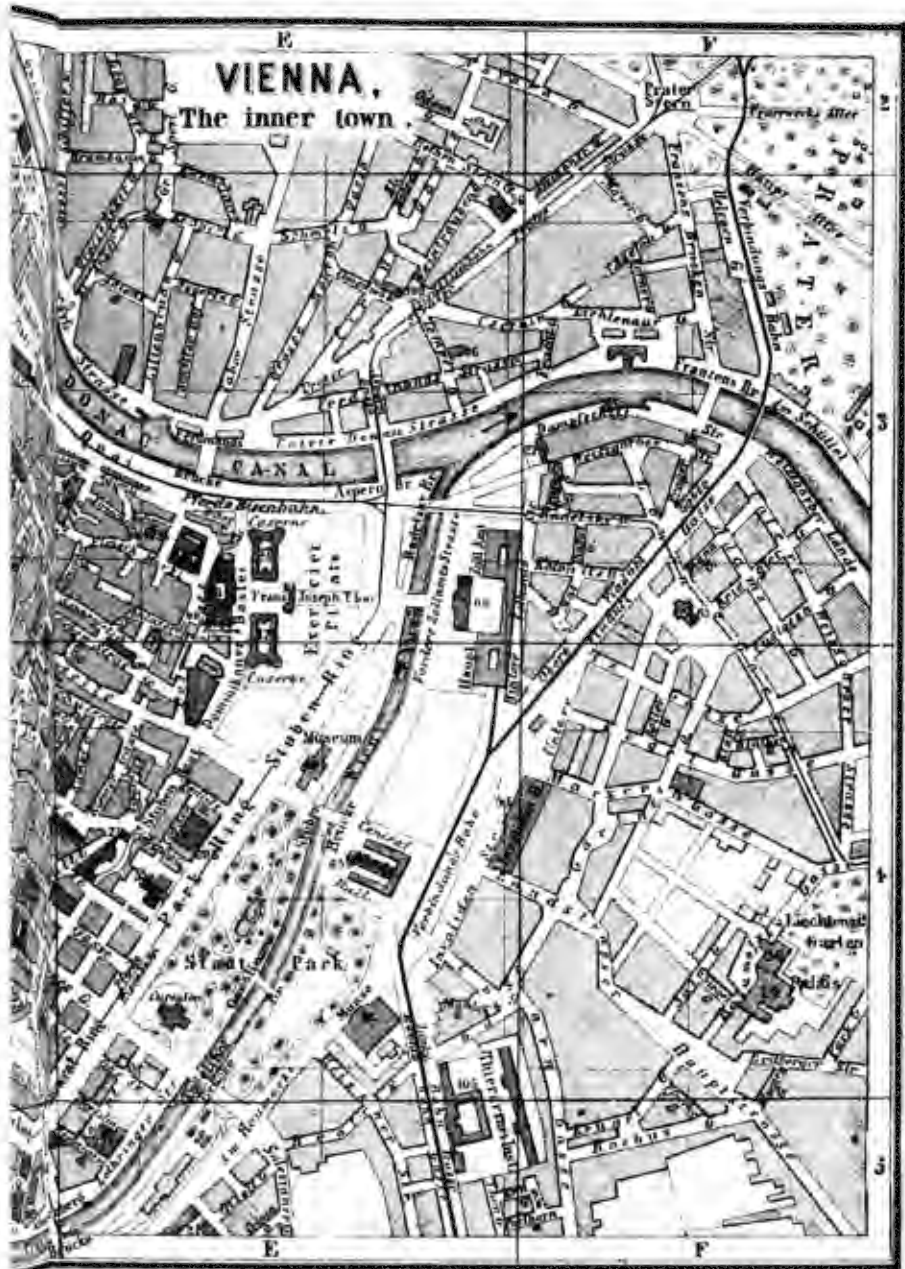
The numerous handsome buildings which have been erected, and the improvements which have taken place in Vienna within the last few years, justly entitle the city to rank among the finest of the European capitals. Vienna is the central point of the trade of Austria, and many of its manufactures have recently attained a high reputation. — Travellers should be on their guard against the sudden changes of temperature which sometimes take place here.

The ***Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. 63), the most important edifice in Vienna, was erected between 1300 and 1510, with the exception of the few fragments of the original building dating from the 12th century, to which date some traces of Romanesque workmanship on the W. façade belong. The present choir was begun by Duke Albrecht I., about the year 1300. Duke Rudolph IV. directed the architect, Meister Wenzl of Klosterneuburg, to prepare comprehensive plans, and he laid the foundation of the nave and probably of the S. tower also, in 1359. The latter was completed in 1433, but no N. tower was erected. The length of the entire edifice is 118 yds., width of nave 11½ yds., that of the aisles 9 yds., height of nave 89 ft. The building is of solid limestone, and in the form of a Latin cross. The richly groined vaulting is supported by 18 massive pillars, which are adorned with upwards of 100 statuettes. The roof is covered with variegated tiles. — During the last 15 years the cathedral has undergone thorough restoration.



VIENNA.

The inner town



Exterior. On the W. side is the *Riesenthor*, or Giant's Door (opened only on occasions of great solemnity), the two towers called the *Heidentürme*, and a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. On the S. side, near the first entrance (Singerthor), is the tombstone of the Meistersänger Nithard Fuchs. Then follows the bay of the tower with the *Printhor* and the *Choir*, surrounded by tombstones. The first of the reliefs in stone, representing Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, and dating from the 15 cent., is worthy of notice. On the N. side is the *pulpit* of the Franciscan monk *Capistranus* (1451), and near it the entrance to the new crypt. The entrance to the bay of the (unfinished) N. tower is named the *Adlerthor* (Eagle's Door), the second is the *Bischofsthor* (Bishop's Door).

Interior. The Adlerthor forms the entrance to the *Chapel of St. Barbara*, the bay of the N. tower, containing a votive altar in commemoration of the escape of the Emperor Francis Joseph 1853. Next to this is the *Frauenchor* (N. side choir), with the monuments of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catharine, his duchess. In the *Hauptchor* (centre-choir), on the l., is the altar of St. John of Nepomuc, in the centre a high-altar of black marble, with an altar-piece representing the Stoning of St. Stephen, by Bock; on the r. the altar of St. Carlo Borromeo; richly carved choir-stalls of the 15th cent. Of the stained-glass windows two are ancient, three modern, after designs by Führich. In front of the steps leading to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old vault of the sovereigns of Austria; for the last 200 years, however, the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins. The *Thekla Choir* contains the **Sarcophagus of the Emp. Frederick III.* (d. 1493), by *Lersch*, completed in 1513, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 32 coats of arms; in 8 sections beneath are representations from Scripture, at the feet various kinds of animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a *Monumental Brass*, with three coats of arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three counsellors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. — In the bay of the S. tower is the *Chapel of St. Catharine*, the vestibule of which contains portraits of Austrian dukes and emperors. — The *Nave* contains the **Pulpit*, wrought in stone in 1512 by the architect *Pilgram*; on the front four Fathers of the Church, under the stair the figure of the master, looking through a window; on the landing, toads, lizards, and other animals. — On the N. wall immediately to the W. of the entrance, and forming the termination of a former organ-choir, is the **Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechsel* (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a measure and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window. — By the N.W. Portal is the *Savoy Chapel*, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736).

The ***Tower of St. Stephen's** (453 ft.) affords an extensive view, embracing the battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling. It was erected in 1860—64 to replace the former structure which was twice taken down owing to its unsafe condition. Cards for the ascent of the tower are obtained at the sacristan's office, Stephans-Platz 3; best time about 3 p. m. (fee 20 kr.).

On the N. side of the Stephans-Platz, at the corner of the Rotherthurm-Str., is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*. Opposite to it, in the *Brandstülte*, which adjoins the Stephans-Platz on the W., is a tasteful fountain with a 'goose-girl' as fountain figure, by *Wagner*. The S. continuation of the Stephans-Platz is termed the *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz*. No. 7, at the corner of the Graben, is the richly decorated house of Messrs. Haas & Sons (p. 174). Opposite to it, at the corner of the Graben and Kärnthner Str., is the '*Stock im Eisen*', the stump of a pine-tree secured by cramps and a lock with the date 1575, and

full of nails, which are said to have been driven into it, in accordance with an ancient national custom, on account of some supposed sanctity once attached to the tree. It is said once to have marked the extremity of the Wiener Wald.

The *Graben*, with its attractive shops, now the principal business street in Vienna, was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall. In the centre rises the **Trinity Column** (Pl. 28), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected by order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1693, on the cessation of the plague.

The *Kohlmarkt*, another busy street, leads to the l. at the end of the Graben to the Burg. To the l. in the Michaeler Platz is situated the **Church of St. Michael** (Pl. 59), frequented principally by the higher classes, founded in 1221, but greatly altered in the 17th cent. It is adorned with modern paintings by *Schnorr* and others. Over the high altar, the Fall of the Angels in stucco. Several monuments of the 16th—18th cent. — In a straight direction hence the *Burgtheater* and the entrance to the office are reached.

The imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. 13), usually termed the *Burg*, has been the residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th cent. It is an extensive, irregular pile, dating from several different periods. Approaching it from the Michaeler-Platz, the visitor first enters the *Innere Burghof*, or *Franzens-Platz*, in the centre of which rises the **Monument of Emp. Francis I.** (d. 1835) (Pl. 31) in bronze, by *Marchesi* of Milan; the Emperor in the robe of the Order of the Golden Fleece; the other figures represent Religion, Peace, Justice, and Bravery; the figures in relief at the corners are Science, Commerce, Agriculture, &c.

On the S. side of the Burghof, in the *Leopoldinische Tract*, is situated the *Residence*, containing the imperial apartments, the magnificent 'Rittersaal', the long 'Controlor' corridor in which Joseph II. granted audience to all comers, the apartments occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (which may be seen during the absence of the court on application to the castellan in the entresol of the Schweizerhof), and the *Military Office* of the emperor. On the r., by the passage to the outer Burg-Platz is the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (parade with military music daily, except Sunday, at 1 o'clock). To the N. is the *Reichs-Kanzlei-Palast*, containing the state archives. At the N. entrances are four Hercules groups (Antæus, Busiris, Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull) by *Lorenzo Mathielli*.

Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the small *Amalienhof*, erected at the end of the 17th cent. and now occupied by the Empress Elizabeth. It also contains the office of the *Oberstallmeister* (tickets for the stables are obtained at the office to the r. in the passage, p. 185). The exit to the l. in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the well preserved coloured and gilded armorial bearings (restored in 1854), leads to the *Schweizerhof*. On the bridge over

the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the l. those of Hapsburg, on the r. five larks (or rather dwarf eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. To the l. in the corner of the Schweizerhof is the entrance to the *Treasury*. On the r. is the *Burgpfarrkapelle* (church music, see p. 176). On the r. side of the *Augustinergang*, which leads hence to the Josephi-Platz and the Augustine church, is the entrance to the cabinets of minerals, coins, and antiquities (on the second floor). On the first floor tickets for the Treasury are issued. In the *Josephi-Platz* are the Imperial Library and the Natural History Cabinet. On the l. are the *Ball Rooms* and the * *Winter Riding School*, erected in 1735, with a gallery borne by 46 columns. Adjacent are the *Summer Riding School* and a passage leading to the office of the Hofburg-Theater (p. 173). In the centre rises the * *Equestrian Statue of Emp. Joseph II.* (d. 1790) (Pl. 32) by *Zauner*, in bronze; two large reliefs at the sides contain allusions to agriculture and commerce; on the granite columns at the corners 16 small reliefs in bronze representing events in the emperor's life.

The **Augustine Church** (Pl. 47) (court church), erected in 1320, a lofty, narrow, and elegant structure, contains the marble * *Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina* (d. 1793, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa), by *Canova*. In a vault nearly adjacent, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble, by *Zauner*. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), a work of no value, erected by Maria Theresa to this '*patriæ liberator*'. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. The Loretto Chapel, added in 1627, contains the hearts of deceased members of the imperial family, preserved in urns.

The large open space in front of the Burg, termed the *Outer Burgplatz*, is separated from the Ring-Strasse by a railing (entrances adjacent to the Volksgarten and the Hofgarten; carriages enter by the Burghor). To the r. in this square rises the equestrian **Statue of Archduke Charles** (d. 1847) (Pl. 33), represented in the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the victory of Aspern (designed by *Fernkorn*). To the l. is the equestrian * **Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy** (d. 1736) (Pl. 34), in the costume of a general of the last century, also designed by *Fernkorn*.

The outer *Burghor* (Pl. 14), with five passages, and adorned with twelve Doric columns, was erected by *Nobile* in 1822. On the side towards the town is the motto of Emp. Francis II., '*Justitia Regnorum Fundamentum*'.

The **Volksgarten** (Pl. 107), to the W. of the statue of Archduke Charles, laid out by Emp. Francis in 1824, contains pleasant grounds and a café which attract numerous visitors in summer (concerts daily, afternoon and evening, see p. 174). In the centre of the grounds is the *Temple of Theseus*, an imitation of the temples of that hero at

Athens, containing *Canova's* fine marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Minotaur, originally destined by Napoleon I. for Milan; custodian in the hut to the r. of the entrance. In the open space to the N. of the Volksgarten the new *Court Theatre* is in course of construction. The *Paradies-Garten* on the Löwel bastion was formerly situated here.

The *Hofgarten*, to the S. of the Outer Burgplatz, contains two extensive hot-houses with rare plants. It is adorned with an equestrian *Statue of Francis I.* (d. 1765), husband of Maria Theresa. Visitors admitted in the forenoon on application to the gardener.

Collections in the Imperial Burg.

1. ***Imperial Library** (adm. see p. 175). The building, erected in 1722, occupies the entire S.W. side of the Josephs-Platz. Roman antiquities on the walls of the staircase. In the centre of the great hall, statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Hapsburg. Ceiling-paintings by *Daniel Gran*. The saloons are richly decorated with gilding, painting, and marble. The library contains upwards of 300,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS., among which are valuable Oriental documents, collected by Baron v. Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1857), and 12,000 vols. of music. Among the 12,000 '*Incunabula*' (i. e. books printed prior to 1501) are a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffer and Fust, and the oldest edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*, of 1430. Some of the principal treasures of the library are exhibited in glass-cases. The following are perhaps the most interesting.

Case A. Materials used for MSS.: purple parchment with silver and gold letters of the 6th cent., being fragments of the Gospels; cotton, linen, and mulberry paper; palm-leaves. — *B. Greek MSS.*: Fragments of the Book of Genesis of the 4th cent. on purple parchment; a work on medicinal herbs, with illustrations, of the 5th cent. — *C. Latin MSS.*: Fragments of the Roman history of Livy, the only MS. which contains the 5th Decad, brought by St. Suithbert from Scotland in the 7th cent. — *D. German MSS.*: Harmony of the Gospels, by Otfried, of 885; Tristan and Isolte, by Godfrey of Strassburg, of the 14th cent. — *E. Other Western Languages*: Illustrated French Bible with miniatures on gold ground, of the 14th cent.; Dante's Divine Comedy, beautifully written, with marginal illustrations, of the 14th cent.; same of the 16th cent., very minute, hardly legible to the unaided eye. — *F. Oriental Languages*: Small octagonal Koran of 1545, worn as an amulet; Chinese MS. on paper with golden letters on an azure ground, with illustrations on fig leaves. — *G. and H. MSS.* with beautiful miniatures of the 8th—16th cent.; Hortulus Animæ by Seb. Brant, with 66 exquisite illustrations, scenes from the life of the Saviour and saints, by a Flemish artist; well-thumbed prayer-book of Charles V., with the names of several of his relations; the mark made where the emperor used to deposit his spectacles is distinctly recognisable. — *I. The Peutinger Map* (so called from its former proprietor, an antiquarian at Augsburg, from whom it was purchased by Prince Eugene; after the death of the latter it came into the possession of the library), date A. D. 160—180, showing the roads of the Roman Empire; England, France, and a part of Africa are wanting. — *K. Curiosities and Rare Bindings*: Mexican hieroglyphics on leather; Tasso's *Gerusalemme Conquistata*, in the poet's own handwriting.

Connected with the Imperial Library is a collection, founded by Prince Eugene, of *Engravings* and *Woodcuts*, comprising

about 300,000 specimens (940 vols., 14 portfolios, 245 cartoons): 4 vols. of artists of the earliest periods, from Finiguerra to Marco Antonio; 2 of Andrea Mantegna and other Italian masters; 3 of Raphael; 8 of Carracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; 5 of the old German masters; 1 of Alb. Dürer; 1 of Lucas of Leyden.

2. ***Natural History Cabinet** (adm. see p. 175), adjoining the library on the l., admirably arranged. The coloured lines round the labels denote the quarters of the globe whence the specimens were brought: yellow, Asia; blue, Africa; green, America; red, Australia and the S. Sea islands. European specimens have no distinctive mark; Austrian, a black line.

3. ***Mineral Cabinet** (adm. see p. 175), a very fine and comprehensive collection, admirably arranged. A few of the most interesting objects are here enumerated.

I. Room. Rock salt from Wieliczka; silver ore from Przibram; green lead ore from Braubach (in Nassau); lime-spar from Iceland; arragonite from Eisenerz. — *II. Room.* Rock crystal from the Tiefengletscher, St. Gotthard, and Madagascar. In the central cabinet, on the side next the window, a bouquet composed of jewels for Maria Theresa; numerous jewels; large emerald; magnificent opal, found in Hungary, with exquisite prismatic colours, 18 oz. in weight. In the centre a bust of Emp. Joseph II. in marble. — *III. Room.* Amethyst from the Zillerthal; felspar from the St. Gotthard; malachites, etc. — *IV. Room.* In the three central cabinets a great number of *meteoric stones: the largest in the first cabinet, which fell near Knyahinya in Hungary, weighs 600 lbs.; another found in Bohemia weighs 110 lbs.; another of 70 lbs., found near Agram in 1751, is said to have been taken up hot immediately after its fall. The cabinets along the wall on the r. contain fossils. On the back wall a bust of Haidinger the mineralogist, in bronze.

4. ***Treasury** (adm. see p. 175), very rich and historically remarkable.

Entrance-Chamber. On the long walls the heralds' robes, comprising some beautiful specimens of heraldic embroidery, the Austrian standard, and the shield of the Grand Marshal. In the two niches of the windows are silver caskets containing the gifts of the Hangarian Landtag to the emperor on his coronation in 1867. On a pillar an ebony casket containing the keys of the coffins of the ancestors of the imperial house. — Cases I—VI. Clocks and automata (specimen 33, by J. Burgi, beginning of 17th cent., is interesting from the fact that the pendulum is here for the first time employed as a regulator). — VII—XII. Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz. Here the development of the art of the lapidary may be traced from the 15th cent. down to modern times. In Case XII., *303. Crystal goblet richly set with jewels, in the late Gothic style, from the treasury of Charles the Bold; also *298. Altar of coloured stones, the summit of the fountain consisting of a single emerald; background of the altar-piece in Florentine mosaic. — XIII. Jewellery, including some interesting portrait-medaillons. — XIV—XXI. Articles in gold, silver, and precious stones; handsome tankards, vases, drinking-cups of lapislazuli and enamelled gold. — XVI. *67. The celebrated salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, executed for Francis I. of France; *70. Dish by Chr. Jamnitzer. — XXII. Private jewels of the Austrian imperial family. 1—4. The Austrian regalia: crown, sceptre, and imperial globe, of the time of Rudolph II.; 5. Crown of the empress reset in 1867. The collection of jewels is of enormous value. 38. The celebrated Florentine diamond, 133½ carats in weight, and valued at 57,449 l., once the property of Charles the Bold of Burgundy (it is said to have been found by a peasant after the Battle of Morat and sold to a Bernese merchant for 1 fl.; it was sub-

sequently purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany and is now set in a hat clasp. A collection of the decorations of different orders; e. g. an order of the Golden Fleece composed of 150 brilliants, with the so-called 'Frankfurt solitaire' (42½ carats) in the centre; scarf with the Grand Cross of the Maria Theresa order, with 548 brilliants, with a pink diamond in the centre (26 carats); star of Joseph II.; magnificent ornaments with rubies, emeralds, etc. — XXIII. The imperial baptismal vessels. — XXIV. State-swords used at coronations and investitures. — XXV. Coronation robes. — XXVI. Insignia of Napoleon I. as King of Italy; also the silver-gilt cradle of the King of Rome, weighing 5 cwt. — XXVII. Older coronation robes. — XXVIII. Historical curiosities: 1. Staff of the president of the imperial chamber, presented by Maximilian I. to his privy-counsellor and chancellor, Frederick Count of Hohenzollern on 13th Oct., 1495. 5. Horoscope (talisman) of Wallenstein. 11. Snuff-box of Prince Kaunitz. — XXIX. Insignia and memorials of the Holy Roman Empire, once preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards at Nuremberg: the crown of Charlemagne, the sceptre, imperial globe, dalmatica, alb, stole, girdle, coronation-robe, book of the Gospels; swords of Charlemagne and of St. Mauritius; sabre of Haroun-al-Raschid; also the relics which were shown during the coronation (fragment of the 'true Cross', lance which pierced the Saviour's side, etc.).

5. The ***Cabinet of Coins and Antiques** (adm. see p. 175), adjoining the Mineral Cabinet, contains ancient and modern bronzes, gems (cut stones, *cameos* raised, *intaglios* receding), precious curiosities, etc.

I. Room. *Collection of Vases*. Five cabinets contain Greek and Etruscan vases, the finest of which are in the 4th and 5th. In the centre six tables with a selection of coins and medals affording a general historical survey. On the 4th table a large gold medal with a genealogical tree of the House of Austria (1677). — II. The *Gallery of Bronzes* contains ancient flint weapons of Northern Europe, articles in terracotta, etc. Bronzes: 2. Division, 532b. Bust of Jupiter; 711. Noric Pannonian standard of weight. 3rd transverse Cabinet: 1107. Grecian hero; 1112. Youthful Bacchus; 1089—1100. Twelve helmets found in Styria; 1108a. Figure of a griffin belonging to a statue of Apollo. 4th Cabinet, 2nd Division, upper part: 1129, 1133. Venus putting on her sandals; 1130, 1132. Water-carriers; 1210. Mercury reposing; 1213. Mercury with attributes. 3rd Division, upper part: 1134. Proserpine; 1135. Hercules reposing. — 5th Table: Bronze tablet bearing a Roman Senatus consultum of A. U. C. 567 (B. C. 186), prohibiting the Bacchanalia (Livy XXXIX., 8—18). — 6th—8th Tables. Objects of the flint period found at Horn in Lower Austria, at Wiener-Neustadt, and in the pile-dwellings of the Lake of Garda. — 9th and 10th Tables: Objects found in the Celtic graves near Hallstadt (p. 228), arms, axes, armlets, bronze and gold trinkets, etc. — 12th Cabinet, 2nd Division: 5. Lid of a jar in embossed work. — III. *Cabinet of Coins*, numbering 40,768 specimens. The most valuable portions of this collection are the cabinets of the Emperors Charles VI. and Francis I. and of Duke Alexander of Lorraine; also the sets of ancient Italian medals; from Rome, acquired by purchase, and the collection of Russian medals, a bequest by Prince Kaunitz (specimens in the Gallery of Vases, see above). — IV. *Cabinet: Ancient classic coins*. — *V. Room. Works of art in gold, cut stones, etc. — On the r., 1st Case: Antique cameos. 11. Head of Medusa in onyx; 22. Tiberius; 25. Eagle with a twig of palm, a large onyx (8 in. wide); 33. Mercury. — 2nd: 2. Augustus and Roma; 3. Jupiter; 4. Tiberius; 6. Claudius and Agrippina; 19. *Apotheosis of Augustus, a celebrated cameo cut in an onyx 9 in. in diameter, with 20 figures: Augustus as Jupiter on earth, enthroned with the goddess Roma; then Tiberius, Germanicus, and allegorical figures (it was found in Jerusalem at the time of the crusades, and afterwards sold to Emp. Rudolph II. for 12,000 ducats); 21. Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë; 35. Livia; 36. Vespasian. — 3rd and 4th: *Intaglios* (stones for rings and seals). 360. Pallas. — 5th: 14—17. Diptychs

(ivory tablets); 18–21. Necklaces from Herculaneum; 36. Juno; 56. Vase of agate, 29½ in. in diameter, from the bridal treasure of Mary of Burgundy; 59. Roman glass; in the transverse case is an ivory bust of Augustus. — 7th: Objects in silver. 41. Votive shield; 42. Centaur. — 8th: Objects in gold, of the period of the barbarian migrations; those in the 1st and 2nd sections were found at Gross Sz. Miklos in the Banat. 17. Seal of Alaric, king of the Goths; 23. The largest known vessel of solid gold, weighing 65½ ducats. — 9th: Objects in gold, of Roman and Etruscan workmanship. — 10th: Show utensils, in agate and crystal (16th and 17th cent.). 37. Sword-hilt chased in silver; 45a. Vessel of gold with 127 cameos and numerous precious stones (belonging to No. 68); 47. Vase of onyx; 68. Large gilded dish ('Cleopatra's'); 69. Rosary. — 12th: 24. Bust of the Saviour. At the sides of Table No. 13, busts of Maria Theresa and the Emp. Francis, by Donner. — 14th: Necklace of the Order of the Golden Fleece, consisting of 49 shells with portraits of the sovereigns of Austria from Rudolph I. to Ferdinand III.; 126. Maximilian I., in marble; 130. Charles V., a bust in marble. — 15th: 22. Queen Elizabeth of England; *29. Leda and the swan, ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini; 33. Hadrian. Table No. 16. Bronze figures of the 16th and 17th cent.: 1. Borghese Gladiator; 13. Rape of the Sabine women, after Giov. da Bologna; 29. Portrait of Macchiavelli (?).

Opposite the Burghor, and adjoining the open space beyond the Burgring where the new Museums are to be erected, are situated the extensive buildings of the *Imperial Stables* (adm. see p. 180), which contain a gun-room, saddle-room, riding-school, etc., worthy of inspection.

The ***Ring-Strasse**, which in connection with the Quai-Strasse on the Danube encircles the entire inner city, has been constructed on the site of the old ramparts and glacis, and averages 55 yds. in width. Its length from the Aspern Bridge to the end of the Schottenring is 2 M. On fine days in spring the Ringstrasse is a fashionable promenade, but the usual traffic is hardly proportioned to the ample dimensions of the street.

The finest part of this handsome street is the *Opernring*, the E. continuation of the Burgring. To the l. at the corner of the Albrechtsgasse is the palatial residence of Herr *Schey*, a banker. Adjoining it in the Albrechtsgasse is the handsome new *Palace of Archduke Albert* (Pl. 69), connected by a covered passage with the prince's older palace (Pl. 82) on the Augustinerbastei. The latter contains the ***Albertina**, or library of the archduke, together with a celebrated collection of engravings and drawings (adm. see p. 175).

This collection, one of the most valuable in Europe, is chiefly remarkable for its *Drawings* (150 by Raphael, 160 by Dürer, 150 by Rubens). Among the most interesting are the portrait of Emp. Max I., the so-called 'Green Passion', the hare, the flowers, etc., by Dürer, and the numerous etchings and sketches by Rembrandt. The number of *Engravings* exceeds 200,000, the older masters being copiously represented (Coronation of Mary, a niello by *Finiguerra*, the works of *Marc-Antonio Raimondi* in beautiful specimens, etc.). The finest plates are framed and exposed to view on the presses to the l. — The *Library* contains 40,000 vols., many of them magnificent editions; also a collection of *Maps* and *Plans*.

Lower down, at the corner of the Augustinerbastei, in the direction of the Augustinergasse, rises the handsome *Albrechts-Brunnen*, occupying the site of the old Kärnthner Thor, erected by the Emp. Francis Joseph in 1869, adorned with marble statues by Meixner.

In the centre the Danube with Vindobona; on the r. the Theis, Raab, Enns, Traun, and Inn; on the l. the Save, March, Salzach, Mur, and Drau.

The **New Opera House** (Pl. 99), situated between the Operngasse, the Kärnthner-Strasse, and the Opernring, a magnificent edifice designed by *Van der Nüll* and *Siccardsburg*, was completed in 1869. The sumptuous decorations of the interior are by Schwind, Engerth, Rahl, and others. The façade towards the Ringstrasse unfortunately lies too low, thus losing much of its effect. On the handsome staircase are medallion portraits of the architects; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the muses. Adjoining the 'foyer', which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by Schwind and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by Schwind. The interior, with seats for 3000 spectators, is overladen with gilding and painting. On the principal curtain is a representation of Olympus, designed by Rahl. — In front of the lateral façades towards the Operngasse and Kärnthner-Strasse rise two handsome fountains with marble figures by Gasser.

The old *Kärnthner-Theatre* in the Augustinergasse, at the back of the new Opera, was taken down early in 1873.

In the Opernring, opposite the Opera House, stands the **Heinrichshof* (Pl. 38a), an imposing edifice by Hansen, the property of a brickmaker at Inzersdorf. The upper part of the front is decorated with frescoes on a gold ground by Rahl.

The Kärnthner Strasse leads from the Opera House to the l. to the Stephans-Platz, while its prolongation to the r. terminates with the *Elizabeth Bridge*, constructed in 1854, and decorated in 1867 with 8 statues of benefactors of the city. On the r. in the **Wieden** quarter, beyond the deep channel of the *Wien*, lies the principal fruit market (p. 175). Immediately to the l., at the corner of the *Techniker-Str.*, is the *Protestant School*, built in the Renaissance style by Hansen in 1861, and adorned with statues of the Evangelists by Gasser. Adjacent is the **Polytechnic Institution** (Pl. 77) (adm. see p. 176) (45 professors, 1000 stud.), for practical science, industry, and commerce, containing collections of products of Austrian industry, models of machinery, mathematical and mechanical instruments, the largest electric machine in Europe, laboratories, collection of minerals, &c.; and finally a manufactory of mechanical and astronomical instruments. In front of the building is the *Statue of Ressel* (Pl. 34a), inventor of the screw-propeller. — The *Technological Museum* (adm. see p. 176), connected with the Polytechnic, contains about 60,000 specimens of different manufactures, at various stages of their production, and about 5000 species of raw materials.

The **Carlskirche** (Pl. 50) was erected in 1716 during the reign of Emp. Charles VI., after the cessation of the plague, by Fischer

of Erlach. It is a lofty structure with a dome, in the Italian baroque style. The effects of the plague are portrayed in relief in the tympanum. On each side of the portal rises a colossal column, 145 ft. in height, and 13 ft. in diameter, with reliefs from the life of St. Carlo Borromeo by *Mader*, in the style of the Roman triumphal columns, and surmounted by a clock-tower. To the l. in the church is a monument of the poet *H. v. Collin* (d. 1811).

A little to the E. of the church is the Schwarzenberg Bridge (see below).

We now return to the Ringstrasse. In the *Kärnthner Ring* are a number of handsome dwelling-houses. No. 9 on the l. is the *Grand Hôtel* (p. 171). To the r. in the Academie-Str. is situated the *Commercial Academy* (Pl. 37b), erected by Fellner in 1862. Façade adorned with statues of Columbus and Adam Smith. The detached building opposite, facing the Lothringer-Strasse on the Wien, is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. 65a), in the Italian Renaissance style (exhibition of pictures, see p. 176). Beyond it, in the Künstler-Gasse is the new building of the *Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde* (Pl. 37), erected in the Renaissance style by Hansen in 1867—70. Façade richly embellished with statues. In the tympanum the myth of Orpheus in terracotta, designed by Rahl. Handsome concert-rooms in the interior. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works, and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm. see p. 175).

The Kärnthner Ring is regained hence by the Canova-Gasse. To the r., at the corner of the Schwarzenberg-Platz is the **Palace of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg* (Pl. 72a), now the *Hôtel Impérial*. In the Schwarzenberg-Platz rises the equestrian **Statue of Prince Schwarzenberg* (Pl. 34b), 'the victorious leader of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814', designed by *Hähnel*, and erected in 1867. On the l. side of the Platz is the *Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor* (Pl. 69a), with statues and armorial bearings. Adjoining it are the offices of the Austrian *Staatsbahn Company*. The opposite house belongs to Herr *Wertheim*, a maker of fire-proof safes. Beyond the broad Schwarzenberg Bridge is the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (Pl. 75) with a pleasant garden (open to the public). The Rennweg to the l. leads to the Ambras Collection in the lower Belvedere (p. 194). The Heugasse in a straight direction leads to the upper Belvedere (p. 190) and the Arsenal.

The *Kolowrat-Ring* begins at the Schwarzenberg-Platz. To the r. in the Christinengasse is the new *Academic Gymnasium* (Pl. 37a), with its handsome Gothic façade. To the r. in the Ring, farther on, is the new *Adelige Casino* (or club of the noblesse), a large building with a long balcony. — Near the Stadtpark is the new iron *Tegethoff-Bridge* over the Wien.

The **Stadtpark*, with its pleasant grounds and shady walks, is a favourite lounge on summer evenings. Café, see p. 172. In the centre

is the *Carolinenbrücke* leading to the S. part of the garden. To the l., before it is crossed, is a fountain with the figure of the Danube by Gasser. A pavilion beyond the pond (crowded with skaters in winter) affords a good survey of the grounds. Farther on, in the direction of the Ring-Str., is *Schubert's Monument* (d. 1828), erected in 1872.

In the *Park-Ring*, opposite the Stadtpark, is the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*, or *Horticultural Society* (Pl. 35a), which contains spacious saloons for flower shows, concerts, etc. The colonnades on both sides are occupied by shops. Behind it is the extensive *Palace of Duke Augustus of Coburg* (Pl. 72), with its long balcony, and columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. Farther on rises the **Palace of Archduke William* (Pl. 69b), erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1866. Handsome façade with Ionic columns, adorned with statues and trophies above; and a fine staircase.

To the r. at the end of the Stadtpark is the *Stubenthor-Bridge*, which leads to the spacious *Central Market Hall* (Pl. 65b) in the *Landstrasse* quarter. Farther distant, beyond the railway viaduct, is situated the *Hospital of Invalids* (Pl. 41), adorned with two large paintings by Krafft, representing the battles of Aspern and Leipsic. In the Linke Bahngasse, a short way to the S., is situated the **Veterinary Institution** (Pl. 105), attended by upwards of 1000 students, which persons connected with the profession or interested in farming are recommended to visit. — The **Geological Institution** (Pl. 36) (adm. see p. 175) in the Liechtenstein Palace, in the Rasumoffsky-Platz, near the Sophienbad (p. 174), and also in the Landstrasse quarter, was founded in 1849 with a view to promote geological enquiry in every part of the empire. It possesses considerable collections, which are open to the public. The society also contributes materially to the advancement of the art of mining, and issues many valuable maps and scientific works. Adjoining it is a public garden. — To the E. is the *Sophien-Brücke*, leading across the Danube Canal to the Prater.

In the *Stuben-Ring*, on the r., is the new **Austrian Museum** (Pl. 90), a handsome Renaissance edifice in brick, designed by *Ferstel*, with two friezes decorated in sgraffito by Laufberger. On the lower frieze are medallion portraits of 36 celebrated artists and inscriptions on glazed terracotta. In the interior is a quadrangle surrounded by a colonnade with a double row of columns, adjoining which on either side are the exhibition rooms, simply decorated in the Pompeian style. The large casts from ancient and modern works are exhibited here. A broad stair ascends to the library, reading, and designing rooms on the first floor. Staircase adorned with frescoes by Laufberger. The extensive collections of the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry, founded by Eitelberger in 1864 on the plan of the S. Kensington Museum, were transferred from the Ballhaus (p. 202) to this building in 1872. The position of the objects is frequently

changed, but their tasteful arrangement in the different rooms is approximately as follows.

I. Room (to the r. of the entrance). Specimens of goldsmiths' work. Japanese, Indian, Malayan, Persian, Russian, Turkish, and Arabian works; interesting objects from the treasury of the Teutonic Order and that of the Guelphs; also a gilded iron casket of Italian workmanship, first half of 17th cent. Each case is labelled, and objects which are not the property of the Museum bear the owner's name. — *II. Room*. Pottery of all countries and ages; among the antique specimens a remarkable lecythus on a white ground. — *III. Room*. Glass, small ivory carvings, wood etc. — *IV. Room*. Specimens of weaving, furniture, etc. Gobelin's tapestry from designs by Vermeyen (middle of the 16th century); Casket with rich embroidery and the monograms of Henry II. of France and Diana of Poitiers (middle of the 16th century). — *V. Room*. Articles in iron, tin, brass, lead, etc.; among the bronzes, the Græco-Roman, and among the objects in lead the reliefs by Donner are most noteworthy. — *VI. Room*. Specimens of modern art-industry (those engaged in any business connected with art are entitled to send articles here for exhibition). — *VII. Room*. Leather-work, bookbinding, printing, etc.; handsome Japanese leatherwork; also a painting on parchment representing a Triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian I.; monograms, seals, ornaments, etc. — *VIII. Room*. Casts of figures, architectural fragments, ornaments, vases, etc. (casts in the gallery also). — *IX. Room*. Pictorial and plastic art.

An exhibition of modern works of art also takes place here annually. Catalogues at the ticket-office. Adm. see p. 175.

Farther on, the Ringstrasse is uncompleted. On the l. lie the spacious drilling grounds, beyond which are the *Franz-Josephs-Thor* and two large barracks. To the r., on the opposite bank of the Wien, is situated the **Custom-House** (Pl. 66), the principal part of which is 120 yds. in length, the wings 100 yds. each.

To the r., immediately above the influx of the Wien into the Danube Canal, is the *Rudetzky-Bridge*, which leads to the *Steamboat-Offices* (Pl. 27).

The Ringstrasse terminates with the **Aspern Bridge**, constructed in 1864. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky. The tramway crosses this bridge and leads through the *Aspern-Gasse* and *Prater-Strasse* to the *Prater-Stern*.

The **Belvedere**, an imperial château, once the residence of Prince Eugene of Savoy, by whom it was erected in 1724, consists of two buildings, the *Upper* and the *Lower* Belvedere, separated by a large garden laid out in the French style. The Upper Belvedere is upwards of 1 M. from the Stephans-Platz. Omnibuses to the S. station pass near the Belvedere, passengers for which should alight at the end of one of the streets (Belvedere-Str. or Karolinen-Gasse) leading from the Favoriten-Str. to the Upper Belvedere, whence they may afterwards walk to the Lower (or they may avail themselves of the tramway from the Ring-Strasse). A visit to the Picture-Gallery in the Upper Belvedere will probably occupy a whole forenoon at least, after which travellers pressed for time may inspect the Ambras collection and the antiquities in the Lower Belvedere at a later hour (till 6, in Oct. till 2 p. m. only).

Collections at the Belvedere.

***The Picture Gallery** (adm. see p. 176) in the *Upper Belvedere* (Pl. 83; entrance from the S.) is arranged in schools: on the first floor, divided by the marble-saloon into two parts, on the r. (E. wing) the Italian, on the l. (W. wing) the Flemish and Dutch schools, with a few Spanish and French pictures. On the second floor four rooms on the E. contain the old German and old Netherlands schools; four on the W. the modern German school. Every picture is furnished with the name of the artist and the date.

Plan of the First Floor.

4	<i>Netherl. Schools.</i>			<i>(North.)</i>		<i>Italian School.</i>		
	3	2	1	Marble Saloon		1	2	3
	5	6	7	Staircase		7	6	5 4
				<i>(South.)</i>				

(N., S., E., W. denote the N., S., E., and W. walls.)

First Floor. E. Wing: *Italian School.* 1st Room: *Venetians.* (W.) 2. *Palma Giovine*, Mourning for Christ; 9. *Jac. d. Ponte* (Bassano), Tamar and Judah; 10. *Palma Vecchio* (or *Lor. Lotto*), Portrait of Gaston de Foix (?); 11. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 12. *Jac. Bassano*, The good Samaritan; *6. *Titian*, Allegory; (S.) 21, 22. *Tintoretto*, Procurators of S. Marco; *Paolo Veronese*, 23. Annunciation, 15. Christ and the adulteress; 24, 25, 26. *Tintoretto*, Portraits of men; 35. *Palma Vecchio*, John the Baptist; *16, 18. *P. Bordone*, Portraits; 37. *Tintoretto*, Old man and boy; *P. Veronese*, 29. Portrait of the Venetian ambassador Barbaro; *19. Christ and the Samaritan woman; *Tintoretto*, *38. The Doge Niccolò da Ponte, 32. The Doge Venier; (E.) *P. Veronese*, *50. Madonna with St. Catharine and St. Barbara; *52. Christ and the sick woman before the house of Jairus; *48. *Titian*, Venetian lady. — 2nd Room: also *Venetians.* (W.) *2. *Palma Vecchio*, The Conception; 4. *Jac. Bassano*, Portrait of himself; *Palma Vecchio*, 6. Madonna; 9, *11, *12. Venetian ladies; 13. Lucretia; *7. *Moretto*, St. Justina; *8. *Bonifazio*, Madonna; 5. *Titian*, St. Catharine; (S.) 27. *Titian*, The antiquary Strada; *26. *Padovanino*, Judith; *Titian*, 23. Portrait, *39. Madonna and saints; *17. Diana and Callisto; *40. Portrait of his physician, 29. Isabella d'Este, 24. Portrait of And. Vesalius; *32. Entombment; *19. Ecce Homo, 35. Girl with fur, *36. Danae; 47. *Lor. Lotto*, Madonna; 21. *Padovanino*, Christ and the adulteress; 57. *Giorgione*, 'Geometricians from the East'; 58. *Vivarino*, Altar-piece; 62. *Basaiti*, Call of the sons of Zebedee; 59. *Titian*, Allegory; 56. *Bonifazio*, John the Baptist. — 3rd Room. *Romans.* (W.) 1. *Maratta*, Death of St. Joseph; 9. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; *12. *Perugino*, Madonna and saints; 6. *Raphael Mengs*, Madonna; (S.) 20. *Pomp. Battoni*, The prodigal son; 31. *Perugino*, Madonna with saints; 33. *Pietro da Cortona*, Hagar; *Caravaggio*, 25. Tobias, 27. Madonna of the rosary; (E.) *55. *Raphael*, 'Madonna al Verde'; 49. *Albani*, Venus; *54. *Raphael's School*, Holy Family; 56, 57. *Salvator Rosa*, Battle pieces; *51. *Giulio Romano*, St. Margaret. — The adjoining circular room contains a bust of Emp. Francis and an Apotheosis by *Füger*, dedicated 'patriae et ecclesiae liberatori' (1814). — 4th Room: *Florentines.* (N.) 3. *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonna; 10. *School of L. da Vinci*, Christ bearing the Cross; 5. *Angelo Bronzino*, Holy family; 9. *Carlo Dolce*, Madonna and Child; 12. *Luini*, Herodias; (W.) 19. *A. del Sarto* (or *Pontorno*?), Old woman; 17. *Fra Bartolommeo* (?), Madonna; *23. *And. del Sarto*, Pieta (Madonna mourning over the body of Christ); 15. *Franc. Furmi*, Magdalene;

*20. *Crist. Allori*, Judith; 24. *School of Leonardo*, Herodias; 18. *Sodoma*, Holy Family; (E.) 35. *Furini*, Magdalene; *29. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Presentation in the Temple; 30. *A. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; (S.) 42. *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Madonna and saints; 36. *Franciabigio* (?), Portrait of a man; *43. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Virgin and Child worshipped by saints. — 5th Room: *Bolognese*. (E.) 1. *G. Reni*, Ecce Homo; 4. *Marcanantonio Franceschini*, Magdalene; 5. *Cignani*, Cimon deriving sustenance from his daughter; 9. *An. Caracci*, Pietà; (N.) 13. *An. Caracci*, Venus and Adonis; *17. *Agostino Carracci*, St. Francis; *G. Reni*, 23. David, 24. Magdalene; 18. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna with St. Francis and St. Catharine; 19. *Guercino*, John the Baptist; (W.) *G. Reni*, 31. Ecce Homo, 27. Presentation in the Temple. — 6th Room: *Bolognese*, *Lombards*, etc. (E.) *10. *Correggio*, Portrait; *An. Caracci*, *12. Christ and the Samaritan woman, 13. Entombment; 2. *Lod. Caracci*, Venus and Cupid; (N.) *22. *Parmeggianino*, Portrait of the Florentine General Malatesta Baglioni; *Correggio*, *19. Jupiter and Io, *21. Ganymede carried off by the eagle, 25. Christ crowned with thorns; 20. *Parmeggianino*, Cupid cutting his bow; 27. *Murillo* (?), John the Baptist with a cross; *28. *Seb. Bombelli*, Duke Francesco de' Medici at the age of twelve. (W.) 33. *Dosso Dossi*, Duke Alphonso II. of Ferrara; 39. *Bolognese School*, Madonna; 41. *Parmeggianino*, Portrait; 34. *Procaccini*, Pietà; 46. *Mantegna*, St. Sebastian. — 7th Room: *Venetians*, *Spaniards*, etc. (E.) 17. *Schiavone*, Holy Family; *12. *Palma Vecchio*, Venetian lady; *Velasquez*, *13. The Infanta Marg. Theresa, *14. His own family, 15. The Infanta Maria Theresa, *6. The Infanta Don Balthasar, *8. Philip IV. of Spain; 7. *School of Luca Signorelli*, Nativity; 2, 3. *Tintoretto*, Portraits; 16. *A. Bronzino*, Cosimo de' Medici; (N.) *Bonifazio*, 21. St. Francis and St. Andrew, 26. St. Jerome and St. John; *Spagnoletto*, 20. The Boy Christ among the doctors, 22. Christ bearing his Cross; 38. *Salvator Rosa*, Portrait of a warrior; *40. *Velasquez*, Idiot; (W.) *44. *L. Giordano*, Fall of the angels; 49. *Palma Vecchio*, Venetian lady; *47. *Velasquez*, The Infanta Maria Theresa. On the ceiling, *Paolo Veronese*, Curtius leaping into the gulf.

W. Wing: *Netherlands Schools*. I. (*Rembrandt*) Room. (E.) 2. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Adam and Eve mourning for Abel; 9. *Sam. van Hoogstraeten*, Portrait of an old Jew looking out at a window; 11. *Govaert Flinck*, Portrait of an old man; (S.) 14, 15. *Jac. van Es*, Fish markets, the figures by *Jordaens*; 20. *Jan Fyt*, Animal and fruit piece; *21. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry. Most of the pictures on the following (E.) wall are by *Rembrandt*; the finest are, 38. Portrait of a man, 39. Portrait of his mother, 40. Portrait of a lady, *42, 45. Portraits of himself. — II. Room: *Landscape*. (E.) 9. *Van der Neer*; *6. *Ruysdael*; 7. *Saftleven*; (S.) 37. *Backhuysen*; 29, 36. *Ruysdael*; (W.) 48. *Artois*, Large wild landscape; 53. *Backhuysen*, Amsterdam; *58. *Vlieger*, Sea-piece. — III. (*Van Dyck*) Room. (E.) *2. Madonna and saints; 4, 5. Rupert and Charles Lewis, sons of Count Palatine Frederick V.; 8. Joseph Hermann; *10. Portrait of a general; (S.); 16. The Infanta Clara Isabella Eugenia; 19. Count Ossuna; 21. Portrait of a gentleman; 22. Christ on the Cross; 24. Countess Emille von Solms; 25. Portrait of John de Montfort; (W.) 31. Christ mocked; 32. Samson and Delilah; 33. Holy Family; 30. St. Francis Seraphicus; 28. The Jesuit Scribani; 27. *Crazer*, Virgin enthroned; 35. *Rubens*, Mourning over the body of Christ. — IV. (*Rubens*) Room. (E.) *1. Ignatius Loyola curing possessed persons; 2. Assumption; *3. Preaching of St. Francis Xavier (three very large pictures); 4. St. Jerome; 5. Pepin of Brabant with his daughter St. Bega; (W.) 7. Meleager and Atalanta slaying the Calydonian boar; *8. St. Ambrose prohibiting the Emp. Theodosius to enter the church of S. Ambrogio at Milan; *10. The four quarters of the globe, represented by the river gods of the Danube, the Nile, the Amazon, and the Ganges (the tigress in the latter remarkably good); 11. Portrait of himself; 13. Pietà; 16. Scene from the Decameron of Boccaccio. — The adjacent WHITE CABINET contains 29 flower and fruit pieces. In the GREEN CABINET are Dutch cabinet pieces: 9. *Metsu*, Lace maker; *Mieris*, *14. Scene in a shop, *18. Sick lady; 16. *Terburg*, Young girl; 20, 52. *Gerard Dow*, Urine doctor and old woman; *11. *Schalken*, Girl with a candle; 51. *Berchem*, Pastoral scene; *103, *104. *Balth. Denner*, Old man and old woman,

two excellent portraits; 62. *Roos*, Animal piece; 63, 97. *Wouverman*, Landscapes; 87. *Van de Velde*, Landscape. — V. (*Rubens*) Room. (W.) 1. The Virgin with four women and St. Ildephons, 1. Archduke Albert, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, r. his wife kneeling; 3. Naked children playing; (N.) 6. Magdalene; 7. Festival of Venus; 15. From Ariosto's Orlando Furioso; 11. Portrait of the artist's second wife; (E.) 20. Emp. Ferdinand III. when Archduke, in Hungarian costume; 21. Holy Family; 23. Maximil. I.; 27. Philip le Bon of Burgundy. — VI. (*Teniers*) Room. (W.) *D. Teniers the Younger*: 3. Rustic wedding, 5. Abraham's sacrifice; 9. *Jan Steen*, Rustic wedding; 13. *Pet. van Elst*, Interior of a cottage; *16. *Teniers*, Village festival; 17. *Ryckaert*, Female treasure-digger; (N.) 24. *Ryckaert*, Village festival; 34. *Teniers*, Picture-gallery of Archduke Leopold William, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, as it existed at Brussels in 1656, when Teniers was overseer of the gallery; most of the pictures here copied are now in the Belvedere; 22. *Corn. Schut*, Hero and Leander; 37. *Teniers*, Dancing peasants; 28. *Ryckaert*, Plundering of a village; (E.) 53. *Teniers*, Cow-house; *51. *Teniers*, Prize shooting at Brussels, Arch. Leopold William receives an honorary cross-bow. — VII. Room. (W.) 16. *Pauditz*, Old man; *27. *Jordaens*, 'King of the beans', a rustic game ('*nil similius insano quam ebrius*' is the motto above the chimney); 23. *Zegers*, Madonna; 32. *Steen*, Dissolute life; (E.) 47. *Jordaens*, Jupiter and Mercury at table with Philemon and Baucis; 56. *Breughel* and *Rottenhammer*, The four elements; 51. *Craesbecke*, Interior of a tavern; 48. *Van der Helst*, Portrait.

Second Floor. To the right (E.): *Early German & Netherlands Schools*. 1st Room. (W.) 1. *Thomas of Mutina*, Altar-piece on gold ground; *A. Dürer*, *5. Emp. Maximilian I., *15. Martyrdom of the 10,000 Christians under Sapor II., King of Persia, in the centre Pirkheimer and Dürer himself, the latter with a stick in his hand, and on it a paper with inscription recording that he was the painter; *27. *Holbein*, Portrait; 26, 28. *Dürer*, Madonnas; 23. *M. Schon*, Holy Family; *18. *Dürer*, The Holy Trinity; 12. *Grünewald*, Maximilian I. and his wife Mary of Burgundy, their son Philip le Bel, Charles V. and Ferdinand I., sons of the latter, and Lewis II. of Hungary; 4. *Holbein* (?), Portrait of a man; (N.) 58. *School of Van Eyck*, Crucifixion with the donors, a small winged picture; 47. *Wohlgemuth*, Altar-piece with four wings, on which are apostles, church-fathers, saints, and the donors; *Holbein*, 61. Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII., 62. John Chambers, physician of Henry VIII.; 41. *Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve; 37, 43. *Theodorich of Prague*, St. Augustine and St. Ambrose; 50. *Burgkmaier*, Altar-piece; *Cranach*, 63. Frederick the Wise; 64. Portrait; (E.) 71. *L. Cranach*, Appearance of Christ; 78. *And. Solario*, Herodias; 67, 68. *Holbein* (?), Man and wife; *81. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Crucifixion with wings; 82. *H. Memling*, Bearing the Cross and Resurrection; *H. Holbein*, 83, 85. Portraits; 88. *Amberger*, Portrait of a man. — 2nd Room. (W.) 5. *Master of the Death of Mary*, Altar-piece with wings; 6. *Memling*, Madonna with angels; 12. *Old Dutch School*, Pieta; *18. *R. van der Weyden*, Virgin and Child, almost a miniature; 22. *Rog. van der Weyden*, St. Catharine; 13. *J. van Eyck*, Portrait of a young man; 9. *Mabuse*, Madonna; (N.) 32. *Q. Massys*, St. Jerome; *42. *J. v. Eyck*, Portrait of Cardinal della Croce; 43. *Pourbus*, Portrait; (E.) 58. *Geert van Haarlem*, Pieta; 59. *B. van Orley*, Altar-piece; 66, 67. *Joh. Schoreel*, Portraits. The windows of this room afford a view of the railway stations and the Arsenal. — 3rd Room. (W.) *François and Pierre Pourbus*, 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28. Portraits; *A. Moor*, 20. Cardinal Granvella, 29. Portrait of a young man; *F. Floris*: 16, 17. Adam and Eve, Expulsion from Paradise; 34. *Francken*, Cræsus showing Solon his treasures; (E.) 65. After *Callot*, Fair at Impruneta near Florence, a small picture with numerous figures. — 4th Room. *Germ. Pictures of 1530-1780*, comparatively uninteresting. (*Survey of the city and environs from the windows.)

A long passage leads into the four rooms on the r., which contain about 150 **Modern Pictures*, chiefly by Austrian artists; names on the frames. Their places are frequently changed. VESTIBULE. *Appiani*, Boaz and Ruth; *Feid*, Forest landscape. — I. Room. *Wurzinger*, Emp. Fer-

dinand II. rebuking the rebels; *Füger*, John the Baptist in meditation; *Ditto*, Magdalene reposing; * *Hansch*, The glacier of the Jungfrau; *Krafft*, Departure and return of the Landwehrmann; *Steinfeld*, The Lake of Hallstadt; *Strassgswandner*, The escape; *Nowopacki*, Camaldoli; * *Hansch*, On the Königssee; *Rösner*, Interior of the cathedral of St. Stephen; *Matejko*, The Imperial Diet at Warsaw in 1773; *Selleny*, Landscape. — II. Room. 1. Division. * *Makart*, Romeo and Juliet; *Rebell*, Storm at sea near Naples; * *Morgenstern*, Landscape; *Rahl*, Kriemhild and Hagen beside the corpse of Sigfried; *Kupelwieser*, Moses praying for victory; *R. Russ*, The Fürstenburg near Burgeis; *Ingunn*, Precinct of the cathedral at Milan; *Švoboda*, At the gaming-table; *Ph. Hackert*, Waterfall at Tivoli. — 2nd Division. *Steinle*, Madonna; *Amertling*, Archduke Leopold as a crusader at the tournament of 1863; *C. Blaas*, Jacob's return; *Löffler*, The betrothal interrupted; *B. Alt*, Cathedral of St. Stephen from the S.W.; *Alt*, The grand canal; *Führich*, Mary crossing the mountains; *Führich*, Jehovah writing the ten commandments on two tables of stone; *Brioschi*, Façade of the cathedral at Bergamo; *Zimmermann*, Sunset; *Jul. Schnorr*, Faust and Mephistopheles; *L. Russ*, The Löwel bastion stormed by the Turks; *Feid*, Landscapes. — III. Room. 1st Division. * *Gurlitt*, Lake Nemi; *Göbel*, Death of Jacob; *A. Schäffer*, An autumn evening in the forest; *Haushofer*, The 'Blaue Gumpen' near Partenkirchen; *Danhauser*, Two scenes in an artist's studio; *Gude*, Fishing by night; *Waldmüller*, Beggar-boy; *Waldmüller*, Two Tyrolese reposing; *Angeli*, Youthful love; *Schleich*, Landscape; *Danhauser*, The reading of the will; *Ranftl*, The inundation. — 2nd Division. *Raffalt*, Postillions returning home; * *Waldmüller*, Old woman in an arm-chair; *Steinfeld*, Landscapes; *F. L'Allemand*, The battle of Znaïm; *Heintlein*, Mountain landscape after a thunderstorm; *Kriehuber*, View on the Danube; * *Marco*, Christ calming the storm; * *Gauermann*, Peasants reposing, Cattle pasturing; *Gauermann*, Peasant ploughing; *Waldmüller*, The monastic soup; *Halauska*, Landscape in summer; *Amertling*, Fisher-boy reposing. — IV. Room. 1st Division. *Marco*, Ideal Landscape; *Friedländer*, The Lottery; *Ditto*, Strawberry pickers; *Eug. Blaas*, Excursion to Murano; * *Al. Schön*, Fishing of the coast of Genoa; * *Holzer*, Forest landscape; *Till*, The crusaders' return; *C. Mayer*, Gastein 44 years ago; *Danhauser*, Abraham expelling Hagar; *Arrienti*, Massacre of the Innocents; *Höchle*, Old man and woman in the style of Denner; *Angel. Kaufmann*, Thuseda greeting Hermann; *C. Blaas*, Charlemagne censuring the idle scholars; *Schiavone*, Penitent Magdalene; * *Führich*, The inhabitants of Jerusalem alarmed by the apparition of a battle in the clouds before the capture of their city; *Perger*, The feeding of the five thousand; *E. v. Engerth*, Capture of the consort of King Manfred.

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall, which is borne by Atlantes, allegorical statues of Emp. Charles VI. and Prince Eugene, and bronze busts of Maria Theresa and Francis I. The rooms on the E. side contain Italian, those on the W. Dutch and Flemish pictures, most of them of inferior value. The following are some of the more interesting: (E.) 1st Room. 1. *Bonifazio*, St. Jerome; *P. Veronese*, 5. Adoration of the Magi; 19. Nuptials of St. Catharine; 21. *Bonifazio*, Annunciation. — 2nd. 9. *P. Veronese*, 19. *Titian*, Lucretia; 29. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Magi. — 3rd. 2. *Bordone*, Gladiator combat; 15. *Titian*, Portrait. — 4th. 11. *Raphael Mengs*, The Infanta Maria Theresa; 12. *Salv. Rosa*, Cavalry fight; 23, 25. *Canaletto*, Views of Vienna; 26. *Carriera*, Fred. Augustus III. of Poland. — The circular room contains modern sculptures in marble: *Kissling*, Mars and Venus; *Monti*, Iris; *Gandolfi*, Jacob and Rachael; *Schaller*, Bellerophon's combat with the Chimæra; *Kaehssmann*, Perseus and Phineus; *Cacciatori*, Madonna; * *Bauer*, Pietà; busts of the sculptor Marchesi and Marshal Radetzky. — (W.) Netherlands masters. 1st Room for copyists (decorated *al fresco* by Carlone). — 2nd. 1. *Van Winghe*, Apelles painting Campaspe; 13. *O. van Veen*, Madonna. — 3rd. *Snyders*, Paradise; 26. *Van Hoecke*, Troops on the march; 29. *Coello*, Spanish girl. In the rotunda: *Kaehssmann*, Jason and Medea; *Marchesi*, Venus and Cupid; *Benzoni*, Mary and

her mother Anna; *Schaller*, Cupid as a boy; *Kissling*, Bust of Emp. Francis I.; *Fraccaroli*, Slaughter of the Innocents; *Sangiorgio*, The prodigal son; *Rinaldi*, Christ as a boy; *Croff*, Girl sitting; *Levy*, St. Elizabeth. — To the r. of the egress is the *School of Restoration*, managed by Herr Schellein.

The *Lower Belvedere* (entered from the *Renngasse*) contains the collection of antiques and Egyptian antiquities, and the *Ambras Collection*. The visitor first enters the large saloon of the ***Collection of Antiquities** (Pl. 83) (adm. see p. 175), which consists of statues, busts, reliefs, inscriptions, and mosaics, most of them from different parts of the Austrian dominions.

Entrance Hall: On 10 platforms are the smaller objects (busts, &c.), in the centre the larger. *1st Platf.* (l.) No. 1. *Silenus*, 3. Double bust of the poetesses *Sappho* and *Eriuna*, 10. *Germanicus*, 11. *Sappho*, 25a. *Marcus Aurelius Commodus*, 26a. *Commodus*. — *2nd.* 31. *Comic mask*, 36. *Greek hero*, *38. *Vitellius*, 39. *Hadrian*, 40. *Venus*, 41. *Diana*. — *3rd.* 48. *Hercules*, 49. *Rom. Eagle*, 51. *Mithras monument*, found at *Mauls* in the *Tyrol* (*Mithras*, god of the sun, stabs a bull in the neck, a symbol of the power of the sun when it enters the sign of the bull; beneath are a dog, serpent, and scorpion; above are the sun and moon). — *4th.* *55. *Faun*, 59. *Hercules*, 60. *Augustus*, 61. *Taurobolium* (sacrifice of a bull) in relief, 64a. *Bust of Marcus Aurelius*, 65. *Sphinx*, reconstructed, with 4 heads. — *5th.* 69. *Genius of Sleep*, 70. *Pan* and a *Bacchante*, 76. *Roman bust*. — *6th.* 88a. *Augustus*, 93. *Julia Domna*, with removeable hair, 94. *Sibyl*, a statuette, 95. *Julia Maesa*, 97. *Faustina junr.*, consort of *M. Aurelius* (d. at *Vienna A. D. 180*); 100. *Three Horæ*, a modern mosaic, 101a. *Centaur*, a torso, 102a. *Trajan*. — *7th.* 105. *Marcellinus*, 106. *Greek basrelief*, 107. *Augustus as a youth*, 108. *Sept. Severus*, 112. *Luc. Verus*, 115. *Offering sacrifice* (a mosaic), 115a. *Greek tombstone*. — *8th.* *117. *Jupiter Ammon* (mask), 119. *Girl offering a grasshopper to Ceres* (mosaic), *120a. *Pallas*. — *9th.* 124. *Faustina senr.*, consort of *Anton. Pius*, 126. *Scipio Africanus*, 130. *Genius of sleep* (a statuette), 131. *Vitellius* (bust in porphyry), 133. *Scipio Africanus*, 137. *Diana of Ephesus*, 137a. *Anton. Pius*, 138. *Diocobolus* (after *Myron*), 138a. *Luc. Verus*. — *10th.* (r. by the door). 142. *Matidia*, niece of *Hadrian*, 143. *Julia Domna* (with removeable hair), *146. *Julia*, daughter of *Augustus*, 148. *Galba* (bust in porphyry), 150. *Hygeia*.

In the Centre: 154. *Marcellus*, a portrait bust; *155. *Mercury* as an orator, a bronze statue, 6 ft. height, found in the *Zollfeld* in *Carinthia* (p. 392) in 1502; *156. *Euterpe*, *157. *Isis*, in black marble, face, hands, and feet in white; *158. *Fragment of a Cupid*, 159. *Geta*, 160. *Vase with Bacchanalians*, 161. *Vespasian*, *162. *Amazon* (a fragment, archaic style), 163. *Paris*, 166. *Head of the goddess Roma*; *167—170. *Sarcophagus* with reliefs representing the battle of the *Amazons*, found by *Count Fugger* near *Ephesus*, and known as the '*Fugger Sarcophagus*'; 171a. and b. *Egyptian sarcophagus* of blackish limestone; 171e. *Large vase* (used as a fish-tank, found in the harbour of *Lissa*).

Second Room. (l.) Above the busts: 176a. *Sept. Severus*, 180a. *Apollo* (in relief), 195a. *Marcus Aurelius*; on the platform cinerary-urns and small tombstones. — *3rd R.* In the centre, 199a. and 200. Two *Egyptian sarcophagi*, between them a glass case containing *Mexican antiquities*. 211. *Head of Venus*; 212b. *Silenus mask*; 215. *Votive stone*. By the wall, 230. *Mithras-monument* (comp. No. 51, above). — *4th R.* *Cabinet* with busts, statuettes, vases, &c.; in the centre under glass the mummy of an *Egyptian sacred bull* (*Apis*); by the wall to the l. *Roman bricks* of different forms; 235. *Sabina*.

The **Egyptian Collection**, arranged in three saloons on the r. of the entrance-hall, consists of mummies of human beings and animals, figures of gods and sacred animals in stone, clay, and bronze, various utensils, coffins, etc. — The second door to the r. leads to the celebrated

* **Ambras Collection** (Pl. 82) (adm. p. 175), of ancient armour and curiosities, founded at the château of Ambras near Innsbruck (p. 268) by Archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol (d. 1696), and transferred to Vienna in 1806.

1st Room. *Equestrian Armour*. A. That of Maximilian I. (d. 1519), B. That of Archd. Ferdinand, founder of the collection. By the window-wall, C. The gigantic (7½ ft.) life-guardsman of the Archduke. Also armour of Austrian and other princes; in the centre Nos. 17, 18. The gala suit of Archd. Ferdinand; 34. That of Stephan Bathory, Prince of Transylvania and King of Poland (d. 1586), in steel and gold. — 2nd R. Armour of German princes and others. r. D. Polished accoutrements of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1410); l. F. Those of Count Fugger (d. 1615). By the wall: 48. Margrave Albert Achilles of Brandenburg; 64. Sigmund v. Königsfeld (d. 1539), entirely gilded; 74. Duke of Oliva (d. 1616), in enamel. By the window, 2nd pillar, XVII. Sword and casque of Skanderbeg, Prince of Albania (d. 1466, a vigorous opponent of the Turks); XVIII. Glove of Sultan Soliman (d. 1566), who besieged Vienna in 1529; on the 3rd pillar, XX. Quiver, bow, and pusikan of the Grand Vizier Cara Mustapha, who was strangled 25th Dec., 1683, for having raised the siege of Vienna; 21. Battle-axe of Montezuma (d. 1520); on the 4th pillar, XXII. Flag and club of Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626), leader in the Upper Austrian insurrection of the peasantry (p. 153). In the corner a Turkish flag and horse's tail captured in 1683. — *Gun Chamber*. Fire-arms of various kinds, sabres, swords, etc. — 3rd R. *Tyrolese, Italian, and Spanish Armour*. G. Milanese suit of Archd. Ferdinand; H. State suit of Duke Alex. Farnese (d. 1592), general of Philip II. in the Netherlands. On the pillars red suits of Venetian Doges. — 4th R. The three large cabinets in the middle of the room contain the *Burgundian Sacerdotal Vestments* from the Imperial Treasury, which are supposed to have belonged to the Order of the Golden Fleece, and are valuable specimens of embroidery of the Van Eyck School. On the walls are portraits of celebrities (141 in number) of the 15th — 16th cent., chiefly of the House of Hapsburg, and of historical value only. (Also 15 busts.) 1. Rudolph of Hapsburg, copied from the tombstone at Speyer; 2. Genealogical tree (dating from 1502) of the House of Hapsburg, from Rudolph (d. 1291) down to Philip le Bel and Margaret, children of Maximilian I.; 4. Emp. Matthias; 5. Philip II. of Spain; 6. Don Juan of Austria; 9. Philippine Welser, the beautiful daughter of a citizen of Augsburg, wife of Archd. Ferdinand; 10. Archd. Ferdinand; 22. Mary of Burgundy; 23. Maximilian I.; 41. Elizabeth of England; 42. Mary Queen of Scots; *47. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 49. Duke Frederick of the Tyrol, 'with the empty pockets' (p. 267); 53, 54. Maximilian I.; *57. Philip II. of Spain; 63. Charles IX. of France; 72. Emp. Charles V.; 86, 87. John Fred. and Maurice, Electors of Saxony; 88, 89. Ulrich and Christopher, Dukes of Wurtemberg; 90, 91. Albert Achilles and Joachim Hector, Electors of Brandenburg; 92. Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hessen; 126. Stephan Bathory, King of Poland; 127. Francis I. of France. *Busts*: 1. and 2. Leopold I.; 10. and 12. Medallion-portraits of Mathew Corvinus, King of Hungary, and his consort. — 5th R. *Natural History Specimens and Works of Art*; also implements, vases, mathematical and musical instruments. At the entrance large antlers, naturally imbedded in a trunk of oak. 1st Cabinet: Horns of a rhinoceros, saws of the saw-fish, searuchins, &c. 2nd: Corals. 3rd: Antiquities, chiefly from the Tyrol; 92. Huge bronze nail from the Pantheon at Rome. 4th: Bronze steps, mostly of the 16th cent. 5th: Ancient vases, metallic vessels, rings, knives, most of them found near Innsbruck, bronze figures, &c. 6th: Sculptures in stone, reliefs; 5—8. Augustus, Vitellius, Vespasian, and Titus. — *Transverse Cabinet* A. Admirable sculptures in stone. A Swedish soldier stabbing a nude woman in the back; 21. The Presentation of Christ in the Temple; 28. Charles V.; 28a. *H. Dollinger*, The Annunciation; 20. Four reliefs in Kelheim stone by *G. Schweigger* (d. 1690) representing biblical scenes. — Between the transverse cabinets A. and B., St. Elizabeth in

Kelheim stone (14th cent.); Bust of a Duchess d'Este (15th cent.). — Transverse *Cabinet B.* Wood-carving 1. St. Eligius shoeing a horse; 7. Adam, a statuette; 11. Casket (15th cent.); 12. Head of John the Baptist; 18, 19. The Virgin and St. John; 37. Dead Christ (17th cent.); 42. Perforated ornament; *13. Rape of the Sabines, and 41. 45. Battle scenes, by *Al. Colin*; 46. Dead bird, suspended by a cord. — Between the transverse cabinets B. and C.: Draught-board of box-wood (1535); *Group of three figures back to back (15th cent.). — *Case VII.* Wood carving, crosses, etc., by the monks of Mount Athos in Macedonia. — *Case VIII.* Reliefs in ivory; 5. Adoration of the Magi; 7. Judgment of Solomon; 8. Madonna in the clouds (17th cent.). — *Case IX.* Figures in ivory, chiefly mythological (17th and 18th cent.); below, Chinese work. — *Case X.* Carved ivory-work. — Transverse *Cabinet C.* Carved work in ivory and horn. Handsome-drinking-cups, goblets, and lids, each carved in the solid. — *Case XI.* Mosaics. 38. Clock-dial of agate in relief, Florentine; Utensils of a synagogue in silver. 12th Cabinet: Wax works, enamel, inlaid wood; 2, 3. Ovid's Metamorphoses in wax. 13th: Stained glass, goblets, vases. At the fourth window the Descent from the Cross, designed on glass by *A. Dürer*. By the window-post, in *Case E.*, Susannah in the Bath, a 'pailion'. Transverse *Case F.* Enamels. 14th: Vases of terracotta. 15th: Watches, mathematical instruments, tools as playthings for the children of the prince. 16th: Implements, hawks' hoods, Indian feather-ornaments. 17th and 18th: Musical Instruments. — In the centre of the saloon; 12, 46. Casket with embroidery and beads. By the window-pillars sumptuous saddles. — 6th R. *Goblets and Weapons*; *silver vessels, rock-crystal, consecrated swords, costly weapons and accoutrements. In the 4th case, Janizary and Hungarian caparisons; below is a crossbow inlaid with ivory, bearing Dürer's monogram and the date 1521. By the window a handsome table and two caskets in Florentine mosaic; three old Russian images of saints, small ornaments. — 7th. R. *Carved altar from Pfalz near Trèves (end of 15th cent.). Several pictures: 4. *Salv. Rosa*, Sea-piece; 12. Low German altar-piece; 37. *Cranach*, Madonna; 44. *P. Veronese*, Madonna with St. Catharine.

Near the Belvedere, beyond the lines, is the ***Arsenal** (Pl. 1) (adm. see p. 175; omnibuses from the Palais Todesco, in the prolongation of the Kärnthner-Str.), erected in 1849—55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in breadth, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance in front, through the residence of the commandant; in the rear, on the opposite side, are the hospital and church of *Maria vom Siege*. The buildings comprise a Museum of Weapons, a gun-manufactory, iron-works, wood-yards, a cannon foundry, and boring-works. Visitors interested in the manufacture of weapons are conducted (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) through the various establishments. Over the entrance are the different handicrafts connected with war, in the centre Austria, statues in sandstone by Gasser.

The ***Museum of Weapons** (*Waffen-Museum*), erected by Hansen in a rich combination of the Romanesque and Moorish styles, contains on the first floor the 'Ruhmeshalle', and on each side of it the collection of weapons. On the ground floor are the cannon hall, the model gun room, and part of the extensive dépôt of fire arms. Magnificent vestibule, borne by twelve pillars, and adorned with 52 marble statues of Austrian heroes. The staircase, supported by four massive clustered columns, is decorated with allegorical frescoes by Rahl.

The ***Ruhmeshalle** ('Hall of Fame') consists of a central hall covered with a dome, 75 ft. in height, and two smaller saloons adjoining it. Frescoes by Blaas: in the central hall on the l. the Battle of Nördlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1700. In the dome scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the saloon on the l. the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa order; on the l. Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781. Below are six trophies of Prussian weapons and flags captured during the Seven Years' War. In the saloon on the r. the central picture represents the Entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1815; on the l. Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813, Novara 1849. Six trophies of French and Italian weapons. The gallery of the central hall (ascent in the corner to the l.) affords a good survey of the frescoes in the dome and the 12 smaller scenes in the corners. Above are twelve trophies of Turkish weapons.

The imperial ***Collection of Weapons** is one of the most extensive and valuable of its kind. *Room I.* (to the l. of the entrance to the Ruhmeshalle). On the l., 2. Arms of Emp. Maximilian I. — 1st Table: 42. Sabre of Skanderbeg (d. 1466). 2nd Table: Nos. 120, 121, 122, 124, and 125. worthy of inspection. By the wall, *131. Armour of Maximilian I. 3rd Table: 221. Almanach sword; 222. Sword of George v. Frundsberg; 227. Sword of Charles V. By the wall Milan armour. 4th Table: 317, 323. worthy of note. By the wall, 327. Armour of Lewis II., last king of Hungary; 330. Armour of Ferdinand I.; 403, 406. That of Charles V.; *409. Vizor of Charles V.; 411—413, 526, 527. Suits of armour of Ferdinand I.; *517. Ornamental shield (by H. Muelich); 528, 530. interesting. 5th Table: 606. Sword; *613. Sabre. 6th Table: 701, 702. 7th Table: Swords with richly decorated scabbards. Then *784, 786, 789, 790. By the wall, 791—796. Gala suits of armour of Maximilian II. (d. 1576). — *Room II.* (to the r. of the Ruhmeshalle). On the l. of the entrance: 1003. Armour of a Margr. of Brandenburg (d. 1624); 1055, *1056, 1057, 1061. Half and whole suits of armour. 2nd Table: 1148. Sabre of the Grand Vizier Cara Mustapha; 1150. Indian sabre. 3rd Table: Turkish weapons; 1242. Battle-axe. By the wall, 1250, 1251. Armour; *1255. Gala armour of Emp. Rudolph II. 4th Table: Turkish weapons. 1339. Persian sabre. By the wall, 1355. Armour of Archduke Albert, Stadtholder of the Netherlands (d. 1621); 1357, 1359, 1438. Gala armour of Emp. Matthias (d. 1619); 1444, 1446. Armour with black devices. 5th Table: Oriental weapons; 1561. Pistols, a gift from the Bey of Tunis. By the wall, 1566. Collar, shirt of mail, spear, and sabre of Steph. Fadinger (d. 1626); armour of the Thirty Years' War; rustic weapons. 6th Table: 1636. Sword; 1634. Halbert of Prince George Rakotzi II. (d. 1643); 1646. Sword of General Sporck (d. 1679), with mottoes; 1647. Hat of Marshal Aldringer (d. 1643); 1658. Sword with 'pater-noster' blade. By the wall, 1649. Collar of Gustavus Adolphus (d. 1632) worn by him at Lutzen, with bullet holes; 1655. Armour of General Sporck. 7th Table: Polish and Hungarian sabres; 1752. 1760. By the wall cuirasses and coats of mail; 1767, 1770, 1771, 1772. 8th Table: 1849. Artillery equipment of Emp. Charles VI. (d. 1740); 1853. Sword of Archduke Charles. By the wall, 1875. Flag of the rebel Francis Rakoczy (d. 1671). 1877. Armour of Prince Eugene (d. 1736).

We now return to the Opern-Ring, and proceed towards the interior of the city by the Kärnthner-Str. To the r. No. 10 in the Annagasse, the second street to the r., is the **Academy of Art** (Pl. 81), founded in 1705, and re-organised in 1865. It contains several important collections: on the l. side (entrance by the first door) on the ground-floor, casts (see p. 198); on the first floor the library and collection of engravings and drawings (open daily 3—7, in summer 3—6 o'clock, in winter 4—8). The most interesting of the drawings are the works of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illus-

trations of Dante, etc.), Führich's scenes from the Prodigal Son, those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinle, Schwind, Wächter, Schwanthaler, and others. The **Picture Gallery* (adm. see p. 175) is on the second floor (entrance by the 2nd door on the l.); catalogue 1 fl. The greater part of this valuable collection was presented by Count Anton Lamberg in 1812. In 1835 the Emp. Ferdinand presented 84 pictures, mostly of the Venetian school, but these have been removed owing to want of space, and are to be exhibited in the new Academy at present in course of construction.

I. Room, with the 5 adjoining cabinets, contains chiefly copies from the old masters; also 85. *Lampi*, Portrait of Canova; 101. *Kollnitsch*, Portrait of Count Lamberg, founder of the gallery. — II. Italian. 255. *Bonifazio*, Finding of Moses; 258. *Titian*, Cupid sitting on a wall; *263. *Paul Veronese*, Annunciation. — III. Italian and Spanish. 287. *Mazzolino*, Virgin and Child; *297. *F. Francia*, Virgin enthroned; 300. *Bonifazio*, Gentlemen and ladies at a rustic repast; *306. *Velasquez*, Consort of Philip IV. of Spain; 307. *Murillo*, Two street boys playing with dice. — Old German school. 340. *Herry de Bles*, Procession of the cross. 343. Prayer of John the Baptist; 358, 361. *Pourbus*, Portraits; 364. *Fries*, Portrait of a man with a skeleton on the r.; *365. *Old German School*, Death of the Virgin; 371. *Van Acken*, 371. Creation, Fall of man, Expulsion from Paradise, 372. Last Judgment, 373. Tortures of the damned. — V. Netherlands. *403. *Rembrandt*, Dutch girl; 404. *De Heem*, Still life; 409, *Cuyp*, Portrait of a woman; 412. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry; *418. *Rubens*, Boreas carrying off Orithyia; 420, 426, 428. *Ditto*, Designs for painted ceilings; 424. *Weenir*, Poultry; 431. *Fabritius*, Bust of a shepherd; *Rubens*, *438. The three Graces, 440. Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of Christ; *Van Dyck*, 441. Souls in purgatory, 442. Lady at the piano, *443. Man in armour; 444. *Rubens*, Esther before Ahasuerus; 449. *Huyssum*, Flowers; 456, 457, 470. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 471. *Ede Witte*, Interior of a church; 472, 474, 511. *Neefs*, Interiors; 476. *Id. Hats*, Aristocratic party; *481. *Netscher*, A blonde; 482. *Teniers*, Bust of a priest; 486. *Pynacker*, Landscape; 488. *Le Duc*, Duett; 499. *Ghering*, Interior of a church; *503. *Heyden*, with accessories by *Adr. van de Velde*, Bridges in a city; 504. *Berchem*, Cliffs by a lake; 505. *Le Duc*, Lulled to sleep; 507. *Van der Neer*, Dutch family picture; 516. *Ostade*, Two peasants; 518. *Elzheimer*, Woodland scene with mythological figures; 519. *Potter*, Sheep; 524. *Ostade*, A comic recitation. — VI. Netherlands. 549. *Jan Fyt*, Still life; 560. *Hondekoeter*, Ducks. — VII. 585. *Du Jardin*, Ox and goats; 586. *Backhuysen*, Landing-place with boats; 587. *Roos*, Italian landscape; 603, 671. 676. *Asselyn*, Landscapes; 606. *Van Goyen*, Dordrecht; 608. *Craesbeke*, Peasants outside a tavern; 612—614. 616. 617. *Teniers*, The five senses; *615. *Everdingen*, Mountain waterfall; 634. *Greuze*, Girl with a dog; 638, *639, 653. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; 657. *Teniers*, Witches' sabbath; 658. *Berchem*, Landscape in winter; 660. *W. van de Velde*, Port in Holland; 665. *Both*, Sunset; *666. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle-market at Haarlem; 669, 673, 675. 681, *685. *Ruyssdael*, Landscapes; 684. *Wouverman*, Travelling adventure. — VIII. 705, 708. *J. Vernet*, Landscapes; 709, 710, 712, 713. *Greuze*, Heads; 737. *Greuze*, Girl in morning attire.

On the ground-floor there is an extensive collection of casts of ancient and modern sculpture, and a few original works in marble, among which is the celebrated *Torso of a statue of Hera, said to have been discovered at Ephesus.

The adjoining **Church of St. Anna** (Pl. 46), formerly a church of the Jesuits, is now used by a French congregation.

Farther along the Kärnthner-Str., at the corner of the Johannesgasse, is situated the **Maltese Church** (Pl. 55), or *St. John the Baptist's*, attended by the Hungarian community. It contains an

honorary monument in plaster to the Grand Master Lavalette, representing the fortress of Malta.

The short Schwangasse opposite leads to the **New Market**, or *Mehlmarkt*. The *Fountain in the centre represents the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ips, Traun, and March) which fall into the Danube.

On the W. side of the market-place is the **Capuchin Church** (Pl. 49), containing the *Imperial Vault*. The latter is open to the public on All Souls' Day (2nd Nov.), and to strangers daily 9—12 and 1—4 o'clock. Application is made to the Father Treasurer, and a monk will be found in the sacristy to act as guide (a donation for the poor expected). A passage leads down the middle of the long vault, between numerous coffins, most of them of copper.

In front is the large double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765); then Joseph II. (d. 1790); Francis II. (d. 1835); Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847) and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832); Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1865) with two silver wreaths (that of palm-leaves placed here by his widow). In the side vault on the l. Archduke Charles (d. 1847); Leopold II. (d. 1792). In the side vault to the r. (dark) the older sarcophagi, most of them richly decorated: Charles VI. (d. 1740), Leopold I. (d. 1705), Joseph I. (d. 1711), Matthias (d. 1619). The last named, with his empress, were the first members of the imperial family buried here.

The Klostergasse to the W. leads hence to the *Lobkowitz-Platz*, where the palace of the prince of that name and the extensive *Bürger-Spital* (p. 178) are situated. The Augustiner-Gasse to the r. leads from this Platz to the *Josephs-Platz* (p. 181). Opposite the monument rises the *Palavicini Palace* (Pl. 74b), with portal adorned with two pairs of handsome double Caryatides by Zauner. The *Augustine Church*, see p. 181. The Dorotheer-Gasse, which leads from this to the Graben, contains the two Protestant churches, N. 16 the *Reformed* (Pl. 51), and No. 18 the *Lutheran* (Pl. 57).

In the Peters-Platz (on the W. side of which is the *Police Office*, No. 10), immediately to the N. of the Graben, is situated the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 60a), with a handsome dome, erected in 1702 and restored 1844. Ceiling paintings by *Rothmayer* and *Bibiena*; altarpieces by *Altomonte*, *Kupelwieser*, etc.

From the W. end of the Graben the Naglergasse leads in a straight direction to the *Freiung* and the *Hof*, while the *Tuchlauben* to the r. (No. 4 the *Police-Office*; No. 8 the *Austrian Kunstverein* p. 176) leads to the **Hohe Markt**, the centre of the old town of Vienna and of the ancient Roman settlement. The *Sina Palace*, restored by Hansen and decorated by Rahl, is part of the *Berghof*, the oldest house in Vienna, where the Roman *Prætorium* is once said to have stood. In the centre rises a votive monument designed by Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected in 1732, restored in 1852. On each side of it is a fountain. Between the Hohe Markt and the Danube lies the old *Jews' Quarter*.

No. 8 Wipplinger Str., a short distance to the W., is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 80), the oldest part of which, next to the Salvatorgasse.

dates from the beginning of the 15th cent., while the façade in front dates from the 18th. The interior, containing the municipal library and archives, portraits of Austrian sovereigns, statues, etc., may be seen on application. In the court a *Fountain* with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner. Opposite the Rathhaus, at the corner of the Judenplatz, are the offices of the minister of the interior, erected by Erlach in 1716.

Adjoining the Rathhaus is the *Salvator Capelle*, or *Chapel of the Rathhaus* (Pl. 61), of the 13th cent., with portal of the 16th, with a modern tower. Sermons in Polish are preached here during Lent.

The fine church of **Maria Stiegen** ('Maria am Gestade') (Pl. 58) in the Salvator-Gasse, frequented by the Bohemian community, dates from the end of the 14th cent., when the Gothic style had attained its highest perfection. It was restored in 1820, and possesses handsome altars and modern stained glass. The narrow and lofty nave, without aisles, joins the choir in a slightly oblique direction for some unexplained reason. The heptagonal tower terminates in a slender calyx.

The *Tiefe Graben* leads from this point to the S. to the Freieung, passing at the *Hohe Brücke* beneath the Wipplinger Str. (ascent in the corner house No. 24). Proceeding to the r. in the latter, the traveller reaches the *Telegraph Office*, formerly the arsenal, at the corner of the Renngasse (p. 173). The Färbergasse here leads to the l. to the **Hof**, the largest square in the interior of the city (fruit-market, see p. 175). In the centre rises the *Mariensäule*, or *Column of St. Mary*, erected by Leopold I. in 1667 in honour of the Immaculate Conception. The figures which adorn the fountains at the sides represent Faith and Agriculture. In the S.E. corner of the Platz is the *War Office*. Adjoining it is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. 45a), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 14th cent. The handsome building opposite is the Austrian *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. 25). In the N.W. corner of the Platz is situated the

***Civic Arsenal** (Pl. 109) (adm. see p. 175), visitors to which apply to the superintendent of the firemen, to the r. in the court. The *Waffen-Saal* is on the first floor, on the l. side of the passage. Most of the arms on the walls date from 1848, and are the property of the city. The collection is at present being re-arranged by the director of the Imperial Treasury and an eminent Orientalist.

The following are a few of the historically remarkable objects. On the l. the sword of Marshal Clerfait; busts of Archduke Charles (with French flags above it), Count Wróblewski, Emp. Francis, Count Saurau, and Marshal Laudon (with Prussian flags above it on the l., and Turkish on the r.); Laudon's hat and orders; flag of the Tyrolean riflemen who fought against the Italians in 1848. At the end, two large trophies of Turkish flags, arms, and horse-tails; then, in returning to the l., hat and sword worn by Emp. Francis in 1813; rustic weapons from the War of the Peasantry in Upper Austria (p. 153); Hofer's Alpstock; a large red banner captured from the Turks in 1683; the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, with the silken cord with which he was strangled after his

unsuccessful expedition against Vienna (p. 177); his grave-clothes with Arabic inscriptions, chiefly from the Koran. (The body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head separated from it and brought to Vienna.) — Most of the Oriental weapons are of the last and the present century. The oldest is a Turkish Sabre of 1550. The sword of a janizary of 1685 and the silver-mounted knife of Osman Pascha.

The *Freiung*, the adjoining Platz on the W., is adorned with a **Fountain* by Schwanthaler, a column wreathed with oak-leaves, representing Austria, with the rivers Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

On the l. side of the *Freiung* (No. 6) is *Count Harrach's Palace* (Pl. 87), containing the **Harrach Picture Gallery** (adm. see p. 176) on the second floor. It contains about 400 pictures, well arranged, and lighted from above. Entrance by the door to the l.

I. Room. 1st wall on the r.: 23, 24. *Griffier* (the '*Gentilhomme d'Utrecht*'), Views of Greenwich and Windsor Castle; 25. *W. van de Velde*, View of Malta. 2nd wall: 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 48. Landscapes by *Joseph Vernet* (the finest, 40. Storm at sea; No. 41 was injured by a ball during the bombardment of 1849); *45. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset; 52. *Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; 53. *Everdingen*, Rocky landscape. 3rd wall: 76, 77. *Salv. Rosa*, Rock scenery. 4th wall: 98. *Potter* (?), Cows; 103. *Cuyp*, Cowherd with cattle; 115. *Canaletto*, The *Freiung* at Vienna with the *Harrach Palace*. — II. Room. 1st wall: 123. *Peter Breughel*, Seven Works of Mercy; 132. *Ryckaert*, Plundering; 142, 143. *Teniers*, Peasants smoking; 149. *Dürer* (?), Portrait; 150. *Weenix*, Abraham's departure; 151. *Holbein* (?), Portrait of Moritz von Ellen in a rock; 154. *Ciro Ferri*, Adoration of the shepherds. 2nd wall: 160. *Ryckaert*, Three musicians; *165. *Schalken*, Peter denies Christ; *169. *Netherlands School*, Three female musicians; 175. *De Vos*, Entombment; 177. *Fra Bartolommeo* (?), Virgin and Child; 178. *And. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 179. *Daniel da Volterra*, Jesus in the Temple; 180. *Florentine School*, Madonna and Child with St. Joseph and angels; *181. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Christ bearing his Cross, Mary and St. John; 184, 189. *Luini*, Madonna and Child; 191. *Mavatta*, Holy Family reposing; 196. *Caravaggio*, Lucretia; *217. *P. da Cortona*, Sacrifice of Isaac; 222. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 223. After *G. Reni*, Beatrice Cenci; 224. *Seb. del Piombo*, Ecce Homo; 227. *Battoni*, Susannah in the bath; 235. After *Perugino*, Madonna enthroned; *Palma Vecchio*, Pietà; *Paul Veronese*, 240. The widow of Darius before Alexander, 243. Washing of the feet; 245. *Titian*, Madonna and Child with a saint. — III. Room. 255. *Tintoretto*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 256. *Titian*, St. Sebastian; *259. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of the niece of the Duc de Nivernois; 267. *Pordenone*, 268. *Basaiti*, Madonnas; 271. *Luca Giordano*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 282. *Correggio* (?), Christ on the Mt. of Olives; *Rubens*, 285, 286. Head of a Moor, and a sketch; 296. *Albani*, Repose during the flight; 301. *An. Caracci*, St. Francis; *Domenichino*, 302. Judith, 312. St. Cecilia, 317. St. Jerome; 330. *Coello*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anna and St. Cajetan; *337. *Murillo* (?), Esau selling his birthright; *338. *Velasquez*, Infanta of Spain; *339. *Juan Carenno*, Portrait of a nun; 340. *Velasquez*, Philip IV. in the robes of the Golden Fleece; *Spagnoletto*, 343. St. Bartholomew, 344. St. Jerome, 350. Queen of heaven. — The adjacent Cabinet contains 36 small Modern Pictures; among them: 6. *Amerling*, Croatian boy selling uoions; 7. *Foltz*, Procession to a cross; 9. *Pollak*, Roman shepherd boy; 91 *Adam*, Sheep; 35. *F. Voltz*, Cows.

Opposite the palace, between the *Freiung*, *Schottengasse*, and *Schottenring*, lies the spacious *Schottenhof* (p. 178). The **Schottenkirche** (comp. p. 178) (Pl. 62), adorned with paintings by *Sandart*, contains the tomb of Count *Starhemberg* (d. 1701), the brave defender of the city against the Turks in 1683.

At the N.E. corner of the Platz (*Renngasse* 4) is the *Palace of Count Schönborn* (Pl. 91), containing the **Schönborn Picture**

Gallery on the first floor (adm. see p. 176; door to the r. in the entrance).

I. Room. 1. *Rugendas*, Combat of horsemen; 9. *J. Breughel*, A village fair; 15. *Mignon*, Bust of the Madonna surrounded by flowers; 19. *Griffier*, Rhenish scene; 22. *Brouwer*, The village leech; 24. *Teniers*, The temptation; 34. *Adr. van Ostade*, Rustic entertainment; 38. *Van der Neer*, Winter landscape; 40—42. *Cranach*, Portraits of men; 41. *Van Eyck*, Adoration of the Magi; 47. *Steen*, Chiaroscuro; 48, 54. *Cranach*, Adam and Eve. — II. Room. 1. *Domenichino*, Portrait of a general; 2. *Cignani*, Venus and Cupid; 3. *Van Dyck*, Cupid; 4. *Guido Reni*, Diana; 5. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry; 8. *Metsu*, The letter writer; *9. *Holbein*, Portrait of a man; 15. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; 16. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 21, 23. *Weenix*, Dead poultry; 24. *Teniers*, A savant; 27. *Rembrandt*, Jacob's dream. — III. Room. *Rembrandt*, *2. The blinding of Samson, 5. Descent from the cross; 8. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 10. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 12. *Verschurig*, Seaport town; 16. *Wuants*, Landscape; 18. *Caravaggio*, Lute-player; 20. *Rembrandt*, Hagar and the angel; 22. *G. Dow*, Man with a globe; 24. *Rubens*, Neptune and Amphitrite; 31. *Weenix*, Dead poultry; 38. *Ruysdael*, Landscape.

Adjoining the Harrach Palace on the l. is a passage (bazaar) to the **Bank** and **Exchange** (Pl. 10), erected in 1856—60 in the Renaissance style, but disused since 1872. The central hall contains a handsome fountain in bronze by Fernkorn, with a figure at the top representing the Danube. The *New Exchange* is in the Schottenring (p. 205).

The court of the *Montenuovo Palace* (Pl. 74a), Strauchgasse No. 1, is embellished with a fountain figure of *St. George and the Dragon by Fernkorn.

The *Herrengasse* leads to the r. to the Schottenring (see below). No. 13 in the latter is the *Landhaus*, or assembly hall of the diet of Lower Austria, with a good façade. On the l. farther on (No. 11) is the *Statthaltereie*, or government buildings. The back of the Landhaus adjoins the Minoriten-Platz. The **Minorite Church** (Pl. 60), that of the Italians, founded in 1395, with a handsome E. portal, contains a copy in *mosaic of Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated Last Supper by *Raffaelli* (1816). On the r. is the monument of the poet *Metastasio* (d. 1712), a marble figure in a sitting posture.

A short way to the S., on the N. side of the Burg, is the *Ballhaus-Platz* with the *Foreign Office*. The *Ballhaus* here contained the collections of the Austrian Museum down to 1872 (see p. 188).

By the Löwel-Str. (with the Löwelbastei on the l.) and the Bankgasse (No. 9 in which is the imposing *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*) the traveller may now return to the Herrengasse. The Schottengasse, the N. prolongation of the latter, passes the Schottenhof (see above) and leads to the still uncompleted *Schotten-Ring*. The extensive *Parade-Platz* on the l., still unoccupied by houses, between the Franzensring and the Rathhaus-Str., is destined to be the site of the new Rathhaus, Herrenhaus, University, etc. Beyond it, at the corner, is the **Criminal Court** (Pl. 26), a large building with two towers. Adjoining the latter, in the Rathhaus-Str. (No. 9) is *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. 85), containing the **Czernin Picture**

Gallery (adm. see p. 176), exhibited in three rooms and an ante-room. Catalogue 30 kr.

1st Room (the last of the three). (1.) 1. *Maratta*, Holy Family; 5. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 10. *Luini*, Madonna and Child; 22. *Giusto di Padova*, Altar-piece in 24 sections (1344); 29. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 36. *Caracci*, Christ before Pilate; 38. *Titian*, Portrait of the Doge Venieri; *48. *Murillo*, Christ on the Cross; 50. *Guercino*, St. Sebastian; 53. *Titian*, Magdalen; 54. *Tintoretto*, Doge; 56. *Ricchi*, The wounded Tancred; 57. *Spagnoletto*, Philosopher; 65. *Van Dyck* (?), Ecce Homo. On the easels: 230. *Brouwer*, Village leech; 231. *Ostade*, Smoker; 232. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his mother; 234. *Teniers*, Bag-piper; 243. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; * *Paul Potter*, Cows coming out of their stable. — 2nd Room (to the l. of the last). 72. *Snyders*, Vulture fighting with snakes; *96. *Van der Meer*, His own studio; 97. *Wouverman*, Return from the chase; 98. *Cuyp*, Cattle reposing; 107. *Van Dyck*, Cupid; 111. *Rembrandt* (?), His own family at an evening entertainment; 120. *Caravaggio*, Dædalus and Icarus; 125. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 126. *Ruysdael*, Storm at sea; 131. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 133. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 139, 140. *Callot*, Bambocciade; 141. *Baroccio*, Portrait of himself; 143. *Dürer*, Portrait; 149. *Weenix*, Game; 151. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry; 159. *Snyders*, Fox hunted by dogs; 249. *Titian*, Alphonso of Ferrara; 255. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Portrait of himself; 260. *C. Dolce*, Artemisia; 261. *Van der Meer*, Conflagration at night; *Ruysdael*, 265. Landscape, 272. Portrait of himself; *273. *Dow*, Players. — 3rd Room (the first on the r. of the entrance). 188. *Le Brun*, Venus; 195, 196. *Ruthard*, Bear hunt, Stag-hunt; 198. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 202. *Rubens*, Portrait; 206. *Ryckaert*, Musical party; 207. *Ryckaert*, Peasants in a tavern; 209. *Lampi*, Portrait of the founder of the gallery; *217, 218. *Helst*, Portraits; 221. *Velasquez*, Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain. In the centre a statue of Archduke Charles (see p. 181). — The private apartments, which contain a number of other pictures, are accessible only during the absence of the family (usually in summer).

Farther along the Rathhaus-Str. (No. 7) is the **Military Geographical Institute** (Pl. 67), a handsome building surmounted by a globe.

The ***Votive Church** (or *Heilandskirche*, Pl. 54), between the Alser Str. and Währinger Str., erected to commemorate the emperor's escape from assassination in 1853, is a fine structure in the best Gothic style, designed by Ferstel. Interior unfinished. Handsome façade, with two slender open towers, and richly embellished with statues.

Farther to the W., in the Alser-Str., is a large *Barrack* (Pl. 23), and beyond it the vast and admirably organised **Public Hospital** (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*, Pl. 64), unrivalled in Europe, and capable of accommodating 3000 patients. To the N.W. of the hospital, No. 14 Lazarethgasse, is the new **Lunatic Asylum** (Pl. 43), another excellent establishment, fitted up for 600 inmates, with extensive gardens.

To the E. of the Votive Church, and near the Schotten-Ring, is the temporary **House of Deputies** (*Abgeordnetenhaus*), tickets for the sessions of which may be obtained at the office on the previous day. Beyond it in the Währinger Str. is the new **Chemical Laboratory** (Pl. 24a), a handsome Renaissance building by Ferstel, with tablets bearing the names of celebrated chemists.

The **Josephinum** (Pl. 44), a medical college originally founded

in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians, and connected with the hospital of the garrison, possesses extensive collections (excellent anatomical models in wax; adm. on Saturdays). In the court a Hygeia as fountain-figure. — Farther on, to the r., is the old *Gun Factory*, now containing anatomical lecture-rooms.

The ***Liechtenstein Picture Gallery** (adm. see p. 176) at the summer-residence of the prince (Pl. 74), No. 13. Liechtenstein-Str., about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Schotten-Ring, contains about 1600 works of celebrated masters, and is by far the most extensive of the private collections at Vienna. The garden and park are open to the public. A broad marble stair on the l. side of the entrance gateway ascends to the first floor.

I. Room. Large mythological pictures by *Franceschini*. — II. Room. (1.) 14. *Cignani*, *Hercules and Omphale*; 22, 23. *Guido Reni*, Two *Magdalenes*; 33. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), *Portrait of a lady*; *35. *Gentile Bellini*, *Portrait of a man*; *40. *Perugino*, *Madonna*; 43. *Albani*, *Salmacis and Hermaphrodite*. — III. Room. (to the l. of the 2nd). (1.) *61. *Caravaggio*, *Lute-player*; 62. *Guido Reni*, *Carità*; *65. *Correggio* (or *Procaccini*), *Cupid asleep in the lap of Venus*; 56. *Maratta*, *Bathsheba in the bath*; 67. *Raphael* (?), *Portrait*; 60. *A. del Sarto*, *Madonna*; 64. *Cesare da Sesto*, *Christ bearing the Cross*; 78. *Domenichino*, *Sibyl*; *G. Reni*, 75. *Adoration of the shepherds*; 76. *Venus*; *81. *Giorgione* (?), *Portrait*; 52. *Guido Reni*, *Infant Jesus sleeping on the cross*; 47. *School of Titian*, *Madonna and Child*; 49. *Sassoferrato*, *Madonna*; *50. *Raphael* (?), *Madonna*. — IV. Room. (to the r. of the 2nd). **Rubens*, *Story of Decius*, six large pictures with numerous figures. *Bronzes*, *statuettes*, *busts*, etc., after *antiques*. — V. Room. *Van Dyck*, 34. *portraits*: *115. *Marie Louise de Tassis*; *118. *Wallenstein* (?); 182. *Mars and Venus*; *150. *F. Hals*, *Portrait of a man*; 147. *Van Dyck*, *Prince Palatine Rupert*. — VI. Room. 168. *Rubens*, *Assumption of the Virgin*; 187. *Conrinc*, *Portrait of a man*; *173, 174. *Rembrandt*, *Portraits*; *Rubens*, 193. *Man with a beard*; *194. *The artist's two sons*; 191. *Finding of Moses*; 264. *Half-length portrait of his second wife Helena Froment before a mirror, nude*; 172. *Rembrandt*, *Diana appearing to a hunter*; 176. *Ger. Dow*, *Portrait of a man*. — VII. Room. r. 208. *Quellinus*, *Solomon and the Queen of Sheba*; 219, 220. *Unknown*, *Portraits*; 215. *Van der Helst*, *Portrait of a man*; 238. *Pourbus*, *Dutch theologians*. — On the 2nd Floor. I. Room. 252, 283, 286. *Canaletto*, *Views of Venice*; 257. *A. Caracci*, *Madonna*; *277. *Daniel da Volterra*, *Madonna*; 287. *F. Francia*, *Madonna*; 298. *Bronzino*, *Nun praying*; 269. *Velasquez*, *Old woman*. — II. Room. *Titian*, 306. *Madonna*, 316. *Battle-piece*; *322. *Bonifazio*, *Virgin enthroned*; 340. *Giulio Romano* (after *Raphael*), *John the Baptist*. — III. Room. 363. *Parmeggianino*, *Madonna with saints*; 365. *Pordenone*, *Ecce Homo*; 389. *Perino del Vaga*, *Madonna*; 414. *A. del Sarto*, *Holy Family*. — IV. Room. 420. *S. Ricci*, *Rape of the Sabines*; 423. *Guercino*, *John the Evangelist*. — V. Room. 485. *Rubens*, *Perseus and Andromeda*; 477. *Van der Meer*, *A party at table*. — 527, 573. *Cuyp*, *Landscapes*; 562, *563. *Terburg*, *Man and Woman*. — VII. Room. 598, 603, 620, 622. *Canaletto*, *Views of Venice*; 628. *Murillo*, *Portrait of a man*; 635, 637. *Poussin*, Two *Madonnas*; 649. *Venetian School*, *Mary Magdalene*. — VIII. *Netherlands School*. 762. *Ruydael*, *Forest landscape*; 780. *Teniers*, *Guitar-player*; 756. *Swaeneveld*, *Sunset*; 764. *D. Hals*, *The game of backgammon*; 781. *Berchem*, *Landscape*. — IX. 822, 823. *Teniers*, *Card-playing*; 877. *Teniers*, *Guard-room*; 880. *Saftleven*, *River scene*; 883. *Ryckaert*, *A musical entertainment*; 814. *Wouverman*, *Skirmish of cavaliers*; 862. *Ostade*, *Bag-piper*. — X. *932. *Rembrandt*, *Sea-port*; 1003, 1005. *Ruydael*, *Landscapes*. — XI. Chiefly old masters of the German and Netherlands schools, among them *Holbein* (portrait of a man), *H. Baldung Grün*, *H. v. Kulmbach*, *Amberger*, *Wohlgemuth*, *Zeitblom*, *Schoreel*, *Memling* (Madonna), etc. — XII. (to the r. of the 11th). *Animal and fruit pieces by Fyt, Weenix, Hondeloeter*, etc. — XIII. *Battle pieces*

and landscapes by *Bourguignon*, *Van der Meulen*, *Palamedes*, *Backhuysen*, *Hobbema*, etc. — XIV. 1297. *Teniers*, Large landscape; 1284. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 1286. *Gonzales Coques*, Family on a terrace; 1907. *G. Dow*, Fish-woman. — XV. Modern pictures. *Amerling*, Thorwaldsen; *Lampi*, Canova, Venus; *Füger*, Prometheus; *Contig*, Turkish scholar; *Dallinger*, Cattle; *Rebell*, Eruption of Vesuvius, Amalfi; *Fischbach*, Tyrolese landscape; *Kraft*, Singers on the sea-shore. — XVI. *Honthorst*, Effect of light; *Champaigne*, Mourning over the body of Christ; *F. Hals*, Dancing party; *Palamedes*, Guard-room.

Returning to the Schottenring, the traveller now follows it to the E. to the Danube. On the l., on the Danube Canal, is the extensive *Rudolphs-Caserne*. The *Augarten Bridge* opposite the latter leads to the *Augarten* (p. 207). To the r. in the Schottenring is the *New Exchange*, now in course of construction, opposite to which is the temporary Exchange, tastefully built of wood. On the **Franz-Josephs-Quai**, to the r., are a number of handsome new buildings; on the l. the *Kaiserbad* (p. 174) and new promenades; then the *Karls-Kettensteg* (or *Chain-Bridge*), for foot-passengers only, near the landing-place of the steamers from Nussdorf, opposite which stands the new *Hôtel Métropole* (p. 171). Farther on are the *Ferdinands Bridge* and *Aspern Bridge* (p. 189), both much frequented. The traveller may now return by the *Fleischmarkt* and *Rothenthurm-Strasse* to the *Stephans-Platz*.

The **Greek Church** (Pl. 52), 13 *Fleischmarkt* and 5 *Griechengasse*, is richly decorated with gold and marble. — The *Church of St. Barbara* (Pl. 48), in the *Dominicaner-Platz*, belongs to the 'United Greek' congregation.

The most modern churches of Vienna are the ***Lazaristenkirche**, near the *Mariahilf Line*, a pure Gothic edifice by Schmidt, completed in 1863. The **Johanniskirche** (Pl. 56) in the *Leopoldstadt*, erected by *Rösner* in 1845, is adorned with frescoes by *Führich* and *Kupelwieser*. The **Altlerchenfeld Church** (Pl. 45), a finely proportioned brick structure in the Italian mediæval style by *Müller*, erected in 1853, is tastefully decorated with frescoes by *Binder*, *Führich*, *Kupelwieser*, and others. The **Weissgärberkirche** (*St. Margaret's*, Pl. 63a), in the *Landstrasse* quarter, erected by Schmidt in the Gothic style in 1866—79, possesses a handsome tower. The **Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. 50a), at *Wieden*, is a Gothic edifice in brick, built by *Bergmann* in 1866. The ***Protestant Church** at *Gumpendorf* (Pl. 53), was erected by *Förster* and *Hansen* in 1849. The church of *Rudolphsheim*, outside the *Mariahilf Line*, with dome and Gothic towers, is by Schmidt. **Votive Church**, see p. 203.

The **Synagogue** (Pl. 96) in the *Leopoldstadt*, near the *Carls-Theater*, a handsome Byzantine edifice, was erected by *Förster* in 1857.

The **University**, founded in 1365, reorganised under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten, attended by about 2500 stud. and nearly as many occasional hearers, possesses a staff of 150 professors and lecturers. The lectures on law and philo-

sophy are delivered in a building in the Universitäts-Platz. The medical faculty enjoys a European reputation. The following establishments are also connected with the University: institution for the education of Rom. Cath. priests (Augustines, Spitalplatz); Rom. Cath. seminary (Stephans-Platz 844); philological and historical seminary; an admirable Observatory (Academy Buildings N.E. of St. Stephen's); physical institution (Landstrasse, Erdberger-Str. 15); agricultural (in the academy-buildings); botanical garden with herbaria (Rennweg 14); nat. hist. museum (Sonnenfelsgasse 12); chemical laboratory in the Theresianum, Wieden); anatomical museum (Alser suburb, Währingerstrasse 1); pathological museum (in the general hospital). — There is also a *Prot. Theological Faculty* (Alser suburb, Mariannengasse 25), unconnected with the university, with a staff of 7 professors.

The **Imperial Printing Office** (Pl. 40; adm. see p. 175) in the Singer-Strasse, comprehends every possible mode of graphic reproduction, by means of printing-presses, stereotyping, lithography, photography, engraving, the galvano-plastic art, etc., as well as a type-foundry and kindred establishments. The roof commands a good survey of the city.

The ***Prater**, a park on the E. side of the city, adjoining the Leopoldstadt, was laid out by order of Emp. Joseph II. in 1766. From the *Prater-Stern*, a circular space at the end of the busy Prater-Strasse, five avenues radiate. The road in a line with the Prater-Str., on which the tramway runs, leads to the *N. Railway Station* (an imposing structure, completed in 1866) and the *Augarten* (see below); immediately to the l. of the Prater-Stern, on the road to the N. Station, is the new *Roman Bath* (p. 174). The two avenues to the r. lead to the Prater. The *Haupt-Allee*, or principal avenue, to the extreme right, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut trees, is a favourite resort of the fashionable world in May, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome features will be observed. The usual drive is as far as the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rondel*, or to the *Lusthaus*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. There are three *Cafés* (where a military band plays daily in summer) in the park; opposite the third is the *Constantinshügel*, an artificial mound, with miniature waterfalls and lake.

The *Wurstel-Prater*, the second avenue to the r., is the favourite haunt of the lower classes, especially on Sunday and holiday afternoons, and abounds in attractions adapted to their taste ('Wurstel' = buffoon). *Fürst's Volkstheater*, see p. 174. Fireworks are exhibited here occasionally in summer, e. g. on St. Anna's Day, 26th July.

A broad new channel is now being cut for the Danube on the N.E. side of the Prater, the works connected with which may interest the traveller (reached by the middle avenue, leading to the *Stadlauer Brücke*). — The great **Exhibition** of 1873 is in the N. part of the Prater, between the principal avenue and the new

channel of the river. The entrance to the building is by the third café (see above).

The **Augarten**, a garden laid out in the French style on the N. side of the Leopoldstadt, was opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775. The house of the emperor is still in its original condition. At the E. corner is the *North-Western Railway Station* (p. 173).

Adjoining the Augarten on the N. is the *Brigittenau*, with several large manufactories.

The **Cemeteries** of Vienna, with the exception of the Protestant, which contains a pretty church by Hansen, are unattractive, and contain few good monuments. In that of *Währing*, 1½ M. N.W. of Vienna, *Franck*, the celebrated physician (d. 1822), and the composers *Beethoven* (d. 1827) and *Schubert* (d. 1828) are interred. The cemetery of *St. Marx*, ¾ M. E. of the S. Railway Station, contains a monument to *Mozart* (d. 1791), erected on the supposed spot of his interment. In the cemetery of *Mattzeinsdorf*, ¾ M. S.W. of the S. Station, is the grave of the composer *Gluck* (d. 1787).

35. Environs of Vienna.

The *Left Bank* of the Danube below Vienna is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram in 1809, which were fought on the *Marchfeld* (p. 435), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. The environs on the *Right Bank*, however, are attractive, such as *Schönbrunn*, *Laxenburg*, the *Brühl*, *Baden*, etc., which are easily reached by omnibus or railway.

***Schönbrunn** (an excursion of 3—4 hrs.; tramway and omnibus, see p. 173; the former passes close by the Schönbrunn bridge), an Imperial château on the *Wien*, 1½ M. S.W. of the Mariahilf Line, was begun as a hunting-lodge for the Emp. Matthias, and completed under Maria Theresa in 1775. Napoleon I. established his headquarters here in 1804 and 1809, and his son the Duke of Reichstadt afterwards expired (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father.

The extensive garden, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Bayer; farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the centre. On an eminence is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade commanding a fine view of Vienna (ascend to the r. in the arcade; fee 30 kr.). The view from the bank of the terrace near the basin is similar. The botanical garden contains numerous palms and Brazilian plants. To the l. of the principal avenue are the Roman ruin, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain; the Nymph Egeria by Bayer), whence the château derives its name. The *Menagerie* contains a small collection of animals. The avenue leading to it is adorned with a handsome fountain, with Nereids and dolphins. Statues, vases, etc. are scattered about the grounds.

Immediately to the W. of the gardens of Schönbrunn is situated the beautiful village of *Hietzing* (reached by the first avenue to the r. from the château; tramway and omnibus, see p. 173), con-

sisting almost exclusively of villas and restaurants (*Dommayer's Casino* and *Schwender's Neue Welt* are much frequented). In the principal Platz a bronze *Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (Archduke Ferdinand Max., d. 1867) was erected in 1871. In the churchyard is the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf by *Canova*. A suspension-bridge connects Hietzing with the village of *Penzing*, situated on the opposite bank of the *Wien* (Berger's Café by the bridge, at the tramway station; Hübsch's Garten-Salon). The upper church contains the *monument of a Frau v. Rottmann by the Florentine sculptor *Finelli*. The last house on the r. at the lower end of the village (Haupt-Str. 9) is the residence of the ex-King of Hanover.

Brühl, Laxenburg, Baden.

S. Railway to Mödling in 40 min. (fares 74, 56, 37 kr., return 1 fl. 40, 1 fl. 10, 70 kr.); to *Laxenburg* in 1 hr. (return 1 fl. 80, 1 fl. 30, 90 kr.); to *Baden* in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 29, 97, 65 kr.; return 2 fl. 20, 1 fl. 70, 1 fl. 10 kr.). Extra trains on Sundays and holidays.

The railway passes through very pleasing scenery (best views on the r.). The line runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the *Leytha Mts.*, to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the cemetery of *Matzleinsdorf* (p. 207). Farther on, on the summit of the *Wiener Berg*, to the l., rises a Gothic column, erected in 1542, termed *Spinuskreuz* from the statues of *SS. Crispinus* and *Crispinianus*, now corrupted to *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. The suburbs of the city extend as far as stat. *Meidling*. To the r., beyond the avenue from *Schönbrunn* to *Laxenburg*, is the *Gloriette* (p. 207). Stations *Hetzendorf* (with an imperial château), *Atzgersdorf*, *Liesing*, *Perchtoldsdorf* (a considerable village, with an old church). Then stat. *Brunn*, a prosperous place, with foundries. On the hills to the r. are several castles, above them the *Husarentempel*. The poet *Zacharias Werner* (d. 1823) is interred in the cemetery of *Maria Enzersdorf*, the neighbouring village.

Stat. *Mödling* (*Hirsch*; *Zur Eisenbahn*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*) is an old market-town. On a rock at the W. end of the town (which is nearly 1 M. long), at the entrance to the *Brühl*, rises the early Gothic Church of *St. Othmar*, with a crypt, and a Byzantine baptistery adjacent. — Branch line to *Laxenburg*, see below.

The **Brühl* (omnibus from stat. Mödling to the *Raben Inn* 20 kr.), a ravine in the limestone rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince *Liechtenstein*, whose father caused it to be adorned with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. At the entrance to the valley is the aqueduct of the new waterworks by which Vienna is supplied with water from the foot of the *Schneeberg* (p. 369). The dusty road follows the l. bank of the brook as far as (2 M.) *Vorderbrühl*. The new path on the r. bank of the brook



VIENNA
AND ITS ENVIRONS

1:100,000



(which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is far preferable. It passes an inscription on the rock to the l. in honour of Prince John Liechtenstein. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is termed the *Klause*, at the end of which on the hill to the l. stands the ruin of *Mödling*. The pleasant dale of the *Vorderbrühl* now opens (*Zwei Raben, much frequented; farther on, beyond the large meadow, is the farm of the prince, with a café).

Another very attractive path leads to the Vorderbrühl over the top of the hills bounding the Brühl on the N. From the back of the church the *Schwarze Thurm* on the *Kalenderberg* is reached in 10 min.; the path beyond it is well constructed and protected by railings, and finally descends into the Brühl by a flight of steps cut in the rock. Or the traveller may follow a path to the r. upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the extensive ruins of the castle of *Liechtenstein*, which was destroyed by the Turks. Adjoining it is a modern *Château* with a garden in the English style, from which a road descends to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Vorderbrühl. — From stat. *Brunn* to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

One of the highest hills in the neighbourhood is crowned by the *Husarentempel*, erected by Prince John Liechtenstein in 1813. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view to the N. as far as *Schönbrunn* and Vienna, and to the S. to the *Schneeberg*. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The footpath ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is preferable. Beyond the Raben inn it ascends to the r. to the château, then turns to the l. along the outskirts of the wood; at a bench ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) it ascends to the r., and bears to the r. the rest of the way; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., at the corner, a picturesque view of the Brühl, with the ruin of Mödling opposite; the path unites with the road about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by *Hinterbrühl* and *Gaden* to the ancient abbey of ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heiligenkreuz* and its Romanesque church with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick 'der Streitbare' and other members of the Babenberg family; then through the *Sattelbachthal* and the beautiful *Helenenthal* to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaden by *Siegenfeld* to the Helenenthal, the latter part of the way very rugged. Another direct path from Gaden to Baden descends in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. If time be limited, the traveller is recommended to return from the Husaren-Tempel to Mödling, and proceed thence by railway to Baden, from which the Helenenthal is more conveniently visited.

Branch-line from Mödling to (7 min.) **Laxenburg* (*Hofmann's Hôtel*; **Hartmann's Restaurant* at the station), an imperial château and park. on the *Schwechat* and the Vienna and Neustadt Canal. It consists of a building erected in 1377, and another in 1600, containing little to interest the traveller. The flower-gardens are closed, but the *park is open to the public. The principal points are generally visited in the following order:

Monument of Francis II., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Lusthaus im Eichenhain ('summer-house in the oak-grove'), a saloon with eight views of the park; Rittergruft (vault of the knights), a Gothic chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersäule (knight's column). In the vicinity of the latter is the *Franzensburg*, erected in 1801, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), a château containing a valuable collection of mediæval curiosities. The *Hapsburg Saloon* contains 7 statues of sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI. and Maria Theresa; in the *Reception Room* 6 portraits of

Bohemian kings, ceiling in wood-work of 1580; in the next room Wallenstein's cabinet; in the *Dining Room* a fine inlaid table, old glass, etc.; in the *Drawing Room* two large pictures by Hochle, marriage of Francis II. to his third wife (1808), and the banquet on that occasion; in the *Bed Room*, copy of a picture by Dürer; in the *Throne Room*, coronation of Francis II. and banquet in the Römer at Frankfurt; in the *Chapel* the monstrance raised by the priest when the Emp. Max was in a perilous position on the Martinswand (p. 286); in the *Dungeon* an automaton which shakes its chains; from the *Tower* a magnificent view of the Alps of Styria and the Schneeberg to the S., and of the Leytha Mts. to the S.E.; in the *Coronation Saloon* the *Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand (1830), painted by Hochle, Coronation of the Empress Carolina (1825), by Bucher; in the *Hall* the interview of Leopold with Sobieski, the Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Hochle and Bucher; in the **Lothringer-saal* (Lorraine Room) 20 portraits of princes of this family, the finest those of Archd. Charles and Archd. John (fee 35—50 kr.). — The visitor now recrosses the bridge at the back of the Franzensburg, turns to the r., and follows the bank of the lake past the Turnier-Platz (or 'tournament ground') to the Grotto; then crosses the Gothic bridge and ascends to the gold-fish pond; small waterfall; temple of Diana; then back by the Prater to the railway station. (Small café near the waterfall.) — Those whose time permits may also visit the *Mariannen-Insel* (by boat), beyond the Franzensburg, an island with a pavilion containing a fine Roman mosaic pavement.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for a visit to the Franzensburg, may be accomplished in 2 hrs.; guide (40 kr.) unnecessary, if the annexed plan be consulted, unless the visitor be pressed for time. A delay sometimes occurs at the Franzensburg, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time. Pleasant excursions by boat may be taken among the numerous arms of the lake (through the grotto to the Mariannen-Insel and back 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

The excursions to *Schönbrunn* and *Laxenburg* may be combined thus. By first morning train to Laxenburg in 1 hr., stay of 2—3 hrs., back by train to stat. Hetzendorf, on foot to Schönbrunn ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), through the garden to the Gloriette ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), Menagerie ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); tramway (p. 173) back to Vienna in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The railway from Mödling to Baden passes stations *Guntramsdorf* and *Gumpoldskirchen*, the latter famous for its wine.

Baden (695 ft.) (*Stadt Wien*; *Hirsch*; *Grüner Baum*; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Löwe*; *Passegger's Restaurant*; *Café Otto*, *Schimmer*, etc.), a town with many handsome villas in the environs, is celebrated for its warm baths (72°—97° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans (*Thermae Pannonicae*). Sulphate of lime is the principal ingredient of the waters. The chief spring (*Römerquelle*, or *Ursprung*) rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite-limestone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (fee 25 kr.). The entrance is in the l. corner of the shady *Curgarten*, near the *Trinkhalle*, which is adorned with a Hygeia. Most of the baths are fitted up for bathing in common, costumes being provided for the purpose. The *Herzogsbad* is capable of containing 150 persons. Spectators are admitted to the galleries above.

Farther on in the same direction there is a *Swimming Bath*

Chateau and Park of LAXENBURG

1. *Altes Schloss*
2. *Neues Schloss*
3. *Blauer Saal*
4. *Schloßpark*
5. *Theater*
6. *Parkfeld II*
7. *Kapelle*
8. *Schwärzberg*
9. *Forst*



(30 kr.), well fitted up, with a basin for bathers of each sex, supplied with the thermal water (72—75° Fahr.). (There are also baths at *Vöslau*, the next railway station, see p. 367.) A path hence ascends the barren *Calvarienberg* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The *Moritzruh*, a pavilion at the top, was built by the poet Moritz Saphir (d. 1858). Extensive *view of the populous plain, in the background S.E. the Leytha Mts., in the foreground Baden, r. the Weilburg, above it the ruin of Rauhenneck. Then a descent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by pleasant walks to the Curgarten.

The **Helenenthal* is the favourite promenade in the environs. The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna waterworks (p. 369). The road ascends on the l. bank of the *Schwechat*; on a r. bank there is a road as far as Weilburg only, where it descends to the l. bank. On the r. bank at the entrance to the valley stands the *Weilburg*, the château of Archduke Albert with a handsome Gothic chapel. The hill above is crowned with the ruin of *Rauhenneck*. Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds extending up the valley to the *Urtheilsbrücke* and beyond it. On the precipitous rocks on the opposite bank is perched the considerable ruin of *Rauhenstein* (worthy of a visit, good path to it through the Alexandrowicz grounds, ascent from the Bergstrasse in Baden, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Then on the r. bank the ruin of *Scharfeneck*, a little way back from the valley. The *Urthelstein* (3 M. from Baden), a rock which formerly terminated the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a survey of the picturesque wooded valley. Farther distant are the *Kränerhütten* (*Inn). Fiacre from the station to this point in 1 hr. (whole excursion about 4 fl.). The **Eiserne Thor*, the highest hill in the neighbourhood, may be ascended hence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; beautiful view from the tower erected by Baron Sina. A footpath descends in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to Merkenstein (p. 367). — The abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 209) lies 3 M. farther up the Sattelbachthal.

The principal points near Baden may be visited in 2 hrs. thus: fiacre (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., tariff at the station) from the station by the Weilburg to the tunnel, back by the foot of the Rauhenstein to the vicinity of the Swimming Baths (drive of 1 hr.), where the vehicle is dismissed. Then ascend the Calvarienberg, descend to the Cursaal, visit the Ursprung, and return to the station, a walk of 1 hr. Omnibuses run from the station to the entrance of the valley, near the Weilburg (15 kr.).

***Kahlenberg** and ***Leopoldsberg**. To *Döbling* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or to *Grinzing* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by omnibus (see p. 173). Horses and donkeys may be hired at Grinzing. Pedestrians proceed hence to a cross in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a small bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a solitary tree 10 min., then to the l. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the **Hôtel Josephsdorf*, in a free position on the plateau of the hill, and affording an extensive view of Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 435), the spurs of the Carpathian Mts. on the

frontier of Moravia and Hungary, and the Styrian Alps. A railway to the top is expected to be completed in June, 1873.

Or the following route may be preferred. From *Griazing* ascend the height on the l. in 20 min. to the beautifully situated **Bellevue* Inn; in 10 min. more (way indicated by a notice) to the still higher **Himmel* Inn, a fine point of view. Thence a rapid descent through a shady valley to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sievering*, whence omnibuses run every hour to Vienna.

The *Leopoldsberg*, the last eminence of the Wienerwald, 20 min. from the *Kahlenberg*, rises 890 ft. immediately above the Danube (1386 ft. above the sea-level). In the church here John Sobieski, Charles of Lorraine, and other generals of the allied army, offered prayers for success in their approaching conflict with the Turks (3rd Sept., 1683). View more extensive than from the *Kahlenberg*, embracing the Danube for many miles, with its beautifully wooded i-lands.

Klosterneuburg, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.W. of Vienna (a station on the Franz-Joseph Railway, p. 429; omnibuses to Vienna every hour, see p. 173), a small town on the r. bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 219), with the wealthiest and most ancient *Augustine Monastery* in Austria, to which upwards of two-thirds of the immediate environs of Vienna belong. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected in 1750. The Leopoldscapelle contains the celebrated *Altar of Verdun*, consisting of 51 plates of metal, bearing rude representations of biblical subjects ('niello' work), dating from 1181, perhaps the first attempts in the art of engraving, of which Maso Finiguerra (1450) is usually considered to have been the inventor. The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th cent. The column in the *Kirchenuplatz* was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague. Large *Pioneer Barracks*. Good wines at the **Stiftskeller* and fine view from the terrace. The monster-cask in the cellar is noteworthy.

From ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kierling* (wheycure, pension 30 fl. a week) pleasant woot paths lead by the *Gsängerhütte*, the *Eichenhain* inn, the *Kauzelhütte*, and the *Windischhütte* to (2 hrs.) *Weidlingbach*. Thence either descend the valley to (1 hr.) *Weidling* and back to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klosterneuburg*, or cross the hill to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Holländer Dörfel* and descend to *Dornbach* (see below).

Dornbach and **Neu-Waldegg**, two adjoining villages to the W. of Vienna (tramway and omnibus see p. 173), are also frequently visited. The principal attraction here is the wooded *Park of Prince Schwarzenberg*, through which a road ascends from the halting-place of the omnibus to the (3 M.) *Hameau*, or *Holländer Dörfel* (*Inn), a fine point of view: E. a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 440) with its white château; S. a mountain-landscape, the *Schneeberg* conspicuous in the background. The *Sophien-Alpe* on the *Roskogel* and the *Dreimarktstein* are other points of view in the vicinity. The park formerly belonged to Marshal *Lascy* (d. 1802), and contains a monument to him in the form of a chapel. Small vehicles for 3 pers. from the tramway-station to the Dörfel $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. The

return route by *Haimbach* and *Mariabrunn* (see below) is picturesque, and the longer route by the charming village of *Steinbach* is recommended to good walkers. — A wider prospect may be enjoyed from the *Hermannskogel*, a lofty wooded hill with a belvedere, ascended with guide from the *Holländer Dörfel*. A tolerable path, easily found, leads from the *Hermannskogel* to the *Kahlenberg*; the excursion to all these points, if made on foot, would occupy 8—9 hrs.

36. From Vienna to Linz.

Western Railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; express fares 10 fl. 80, 8 fl. 10 kr.; ordinary 9 fl., 6 fl. 75, 4 fl. 50 kr. — Travellers in the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) will find the steamboat far preferable, this being one of the finest parts of the Danube. The descent takes 8—9 hrs. (the ascent more than double that time). The railway-traveller obtains a glimpse at the Danube near Melk only, but the country traversed is also picturesque.

Station outside the *Mariahilf Line*, see p. 173. The vestibule contains a marble statue of the Empress Elisabeth (by Gasser), after whom the line is sometimes named. Soon after starting, *Schönbrunn* (p. 207) appears on the l. Stat. *Penzing*, see p. 208. On the hill to the l. rises the archiepiscopal château of *Ober St. Veit*; r. the *Kahlenberg* with a château. Stat. *Hütteldorf*, with numerous villas; to the l. the walls of an extensive deer-park enclosed by Charles VI. and Joseph II. *Mariabrunn* possesses a pilgrimage-church; the monastery, erected by Ferdinand III. in 1636, has been employed since 1813 as a school for foresters. Near stat. *Weidlingau* a château of Prince Dietrichstein.

In the vicinity, to the N., is *Hadersdorf*, once presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park. — Farther on in the same picturesque valley lie *Haimbach* and the old Carthusian monastery of *Mauerbach*, founded by Frederick 'the Handsome' (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (p. 146). Farther distant is the *Tubinger Kogel* (1614 ft.), a fine point of view, frequently visited from Vienna.

Beyond stat. *Purkersdorf* the line proceeds towards the heights of the *Wiener Wald*, or Forest of Vienna. To the S.W. of stat. *Pressbaum* are the sources of the *Wien*. The scenery is wild and picturesque as far as stat. *Rekawinkel*, beyond which the construction of the line presented great difficulties. The *Eichgraben* is traversed by means of two long tunnels and a viaduct. Stat. *Neulengbach* on an eminence, commanded by a lofty château of Prince Liechtenstein. The neighbouring heights of *Buchsberg* and *Stahlraut* command fine views.

Stations *Kirchstetten*, *Böheimkirchen*. Beyond stat. *Pottenbrunn* the line quits the mountains and crosses the *Traisensfluss*, on which the well-built town of *St. Pölten* (*Kaiserin von Oesterreich*; *Löwe*; *Hirsch*; *Krebs*, at the station; carr. to *Mariazell* and back $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), an episcopal see, with 4500 inhab., is situated. The abbey-church, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition style in 1266 after a fire, and restored in the degraded style of the last cent., contains

some good stained glass in the S. aisle. The large building near the station is the imperial school for engineers. A road to the S. leads to *Mariazell* (p. 373).

Excursions. S. to the château of *Ochsenburg*, at the end of the *Steinfeld*, with fine view; also to the châteaux of *Viehofen* (1 hr.), *Goldegg* (1½ hr.), and *Fridau* (1½ hr.), where there are gardens and collections of some merit.

Stat. Prinzersdorf is situated on the impetuous *Bielach*, in which fish abound. *Stat. Loosdorf* is surrounded by vineyards and saffron-gardens; near it the interesting châteaux of *Schallaburg*, *Albrechtsberg*, and *Osterburg*. Beyond a tunnel the train reaches *Melk* (p. 217), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The train crosses the *Melk*, and then skirts the Danube. On the opposite bank the ruin of *Weitenneck* (p. 217). On the hill farther on, *Artstetten*, the handsome residence of Archduke Lewis Victor. Beyond *stat. Pöchlarn* (p. 216) the *Erlaf* is crossed; to the r. *Mahrbach*; on the hill above it, the pilgrimage-church of *Maria Taferl* (p. 216). *Stat. Krummnussbaum*; in the distance on the l. bank, beyond the wide curve which the Danube here describes, lie *Persenbeug*, with a château of the emperor, and *Ips*, with a large poor-house and lunatic asylum (p. 216).

Near *stat. Kemmelbach* the line quits the Danube and crosses the *Ips*, or *Ybbs*. Stations *Amstetten* (where Murat defeated the Austrians, 5th Nov., 1805), and *Aschbach*.

From Amstetten to Weyer by railway in 2½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 98, 1 fl. 49, 99 kr.). The line at first runs parallel with the *Linz* railway and then turns towards the S. into the valley of the *Ips*. Stations *Umerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen* (where the *Ips* is crossed), *Rosenau*, and *Waidhofen* (*Schiff*; *Pfug*; *Stern*, etc.) is a pleasantly-situated place in the valley of the *Ips*. Interesting excursions in the neighbourhood: e. g. the *Sonntagsberg* (2310 ft.), 1½ hr., with pilgrimage-church and extensive prospect; to (4½ M.) *Ipsitz*, and (9 M.) *Opponitz* in the *Ipsthal*; and to the mountains bounding this district on the S., the *Voralpe* (5049 ft.), the *Dürnstein* (6142 ft.), and the *Hochkohl* (5902 ft.), all good points of view.

The line here leaves the *Ipsthal* and enters the lateral valley (*Seeberger Graben*), which ascends towards the S.; it then crosses the watershed between the *Ips* and *Enns*, to the S. of the *Schanzgraben-Kogel*, the boundary line between Austria 'Unter der Enns' and 'Ob der Enns', and marked by some old fortifications. The railway then descends past *Oberland* and *Gafenz* to the long village of *Weyer*, situated in a narrow valley, station on the *St. Valentin and Rottenmann Railway* (p. 377).

Stations *St. Peter* (to the l. *Schloss Salaberg*), *Haag*, *St. Valentin* (junction for *Steyer* and *Rottenmann*, R. 75). The *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is now crossed.

Enns (*Adler*; *Krone*) is a picturesquely situated town, the fortifications of which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion. The lofty watch-tower in the marketplace was erected by Emp. Maximilian II. in 1565. *Schloss Ennseck* on an eminence, the property of Prince Auersperg, contains a collection of Roman antiquities. Next *stat. Asten*.

About 3 M. S.W. lies the extensive Augustine Abbey of *St. Florian*, one of the most ancient in Austria. The present edifice is of the 18th



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cent., the low crypt of the 13th. The library, with 40,000 vols., contains some valuable MSS. The pictures are chiefly copies. The collection of coins is valuable and admirably arranged.

A short distance from St. Florian rises the **Tillysburg**, a square building with towers at the corners. In 1623 the castle of *Volkersdorf* was presented to Tilly, the Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War, by Emp. Ferdinand II. It was subsequently taken down by Tilly's nephew, who caused the present castle to be erected, nearly on the same site, in 1636. It is now the property of the abbey.

The line crosses the *Traun*, at the thriving little town of *Kleinmünchen*, not far from *Ebelsberg*, the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the Austrians under Hiller, and the French under Masséna, in which the latter lost 6000 men, 3rd May, 1809 (to the r. a branch-line to Zizelau, see below).

Linz, see p. 153.

37. The Danube from Linz to Vienna.

Steamboat daily in 8—9 (ascent 18—19) hrs.; fares for the descent 7 fl., 4 fl. 70 kr.; return-tickets, available within the year of issue, at greatly reduced rates. Restaurant on board; table d'hôte 1 fl. 60 kr. — The average hours of arrival at the principal places are given, assuming that the boat starts from Linz at 8 a. m.; r. denotes the right, l. the left bank. — *Railway*, see R. 36. Down the stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between Kemmelbach and Melk only.

Below *Linz* the r. bank of the Danube is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and its environs. The steamer passes under the Linz and Prague railway bridge.

r. *Zizelau*, at the influx of the *Traun*, to which a branch-line runs from Kleinmünchen. Opposite to it

l. *Steyeregg*, partially concealed behind a wooded island. Above it rises *Schloss Steyeregg*, the seat of Count Weissenwolf. The steamer threads its way among numerous islands. The l. bank continues mountainous as far as Mauthhausen, the r. flat.

r. *Enns* (rail. stat.), 1½ M. from the Danube, with the castle of *Ennsceck* (see p. 214).

(9 a. m.) l. **Mauthhausen** (*Schachner*; *Drei Kronen*), a small town with a flying-bridge. *Schloss Pragstein* projects far into the stream. Below the village the steamboat passes under the new bridge of the railway from St. Valentin to Zartlesdorf (and Budweis).

Opposite Mauthhausen the green Enns flows into the Danube and retains its colour for a long distance below its influx. The l. bank now becomes flat.

l. *Ober-Sebing*; to the r. the distant Alps. On the r., farther on, *Erlakloster*, with a dissolved nunnery.

(9.45) r. *Wallsee*, a village on a hill surrounded with fruit-trees. The handsome *Schloss*, with its lofty tower commanding a fine view, once the property of Marshal Daun, is now the seat of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

l. On an eminence, a little inland, the *Schloss of Clam*. Near

r. *Ardagger* the Danube suddenly turns to the N. The channel contracts, and is confined between lofty, wooded mountain-.

(10. 30) l. **Grein**, a prettily situated little town, is commanded by the extensive *Greinburg*, a seat of the Duke of Coburg. On the hill above Grein lies the spacious hydropathic establishment of *Kreuzen*, finely situated (on foot or by carr., 1 hr.).

Ridges of rock projecting far into the stream here form the '*Greiner Schwall*' (i. e. surging water). The stream is divided by the large island of *Werth*, on the N. side of which the main arm descends in rapids termed the ***Strudel** (i. e. turbulent or gurgling water), 300 yds. long, and 10—15 yds. in width, once very dangerous to vessels. The rocks were blasted for the last time in 1853, and the passage is now safe. The steamer steers along the rocky bank of the *Werth*, at the N. end of which rises a mass of rock, crowned with the ruin of *Werfenstein*. Near the village of *Struden* on the l. bank, opposite the *Werfenstein*, rises the ruin of a robber-stronghold of that name. A little lower the *Hausstein*, a lofty rock, surmounted by a ruined tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream as it descends from the *Strudel*. The eddy thus caused constitutes the once dangerous **Wirbel** (i. e. whirlpool), which is now merely a swift rapid. The passage of the *Strudel* and *Wirbel* occupies a few minutes only. At the lower extremity of this defile lies

l. *St. Nicolai*, with picturesque rocky scenery in the environs, frequently visited by artists.

l. *Sarblingstein*, with an ancient watch-tower. Below the ruins of r. *Freienstein*, the *Ispersbach* falls into the Danube on the l.

r. *Donaudorf*, a small château. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises

l. *Persenbeug*, a château of the emperor, often occupied by the empress-dowager.

(11. 15) r. **Ips** (the Roman *Pons Isis*). One of the two most conspicuous buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poor-house, connected with that of Vienna. The river describes a wide curve. To the r. is the mouth of the *Ips*. At *Sarbling*, on the r., the railway approaches the river (p. 214).

r. *Säusenstein*, with the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of *Gottesthal*, burned down by the French in 1809.

(11. 30) l. **Mahrbach** (*Ochs*), a considerable market town. On the hill above it, 1300 ft. in height (ascent 1 hr.), rises the large pilgrimage-church of *Maria Taferl*, visited by 100,000 devotees annually. The summit commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, the Styrian Alps, and the mountain-range from the *Schneeberg* near Vienna to the Bavarian frontier. Opposite *Mahrbach* is the railway stat. *Krummnussbaum* (p. 214).

(12) r. **Pöchlarn** (rail. stat.), on the *Erlaf*, the Roman *Arelape*, the traditional residence of *Rüdiger* of *Pechlarn*, one of the heroes of the *Nibelungen-Lied*, who accorded a brilliant reception to *Chriem-*





hilde on her journey to the land of the Huns. On the opposite bank is *Klein-Pöchlarn*, with an ancient church. Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* on the l. The valley now expands. Near the market-borough of

(12. 15) l. **Weiteneck** rises a picturesque old pinnacled castle with towers, said to have been erected by Rüdiger of Pechlarn, recently restored. Below it the house and village of *Lubereck*.

(12. 20) **Melk**, or *Mölk* (rail. stat.) (*Lamm*; *Ochs*), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*. 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, re-erected in 1701—38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. A château of the Margraves of Babenberg, some of whom are interred in the church, once occupied this site. The abbey has been besieged several times. Two strong bastions with embrasures, which are still seen at the E. entrance, were strengthened by Napoleon after the battle of Aspern. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a remarkably fine organ. The library (30,000 vols.), comprising incunabula and MSS. in a handsome saloon, as well as the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private chapel of the abbot contains the '*Melker Kreuz*', admirably executed in embossed gold, 2 ft. in height, dating from 1363. The back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. Melk and Mautern, situated farther down the river, are also mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*.

Below Melk the Danube enters the *Wachau*, a picturesque, narrow defile, many miles in length, remarkable for its fine scenery and the curious old legends associated with it.

r. *Schönbühl*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

r. *Aggstein*, once a dreaded robber's castle. One of its former lawless proprietors is said to have thrown his prisoners from the top of the rock into the abyss beneath. Below

l. *Schwallenbach*, the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a rocky ridge resembling a wall, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

(1) l. **Spitz**, a market-town with an ancient church and ruined castle, built around a vine-clad hill.

l. *St. Michael*. On the roof of the old church are placed six hares made of clay, quaintly commemorative of a snow-drift which so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

l. *Wesendorf*; then *Weissenkirchen*. On the opposite bank another indented rocky wall ascends the hill. The river turns E.

r. *Rossatz*, a market-town and château. Below it, on a rocky eminence, rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of

(1. 30) l. ***Dürrenstein**, or *Tyrnstein*, the property of Prince Starhemberg. In 1192—93 Duke Leopold VI. kept his enemy Richard

Cœur de Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village has a very picturesque appearance when seen from the river; the modern Schloss, the old abbey, and the church are the most prominent buildings. In the ruins of a nunnery of *St. Clara*, dissolved in 1769, an inn has been established. In 1805 a skirmish took place in the vicinity between French and Russian troops, in which the Austrian Marshal Schmidt fell.

r. *Mautern*, the Roman *Mutinum*. A wooden bridge, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length, dating from 1463, connects Mautern with

(1. 45) l. **Stein** (*Bittermann's Hôtel; Café Mayr*), a well built town, with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* the remnants of another stronghold. The old borough of *Krems* is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of *Und*. From the river they present the appearance of a single long town. A monument to Marshal Schmidt was erected on the Promenade in 1820.

From *Krems* to *Abtsdorf* by railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fl. 51, 1 fl. 13, 76 kr.). Stations *Gedersdorf*, *Hadersdorf*, *Wagram* (Schloss **Grafenegg*, the property of Count Breuer, 1 M. distant, possesses a park, hothouses, and stables worthy of inspection), *Kirchberg* on the *Wagram*, *Abtsdorf* (p. —).

The extensive and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of *Göttweih*, which has already been visible from the steamboat for some time, situated on a hill 726 ft. high, about 4 M. from the Danube, was founded in 1072. The present building was erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, and collections of coins, antiquities, natural history specimens, and engravings.

The l. bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the r. in the distance the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* rises on the crest of the hill. On the Danube lies the small town of *Hollenburg*; above it a ruined castle and a villa with pleasure-grounds. The r. bank also now becomes flat, and the scenery is uninteresting until Vienna is approached.

(2. 30.) r. *Traismauer*, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. Near it the *Traisn* falls into the Danube.

(3. 30.) r. **Tulln**, one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the *Comagena* of the Romans, and the station of one of their fleets which guarded the river, is also mentioned in the *Nibelungen*. In the extensive plain here, the *Tullner Feld*, an army of 60,000 men assembled in 1863 for the purpose of aiding the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the *Franz-Joseph-Railway* (p. 429).

Below Tulln, as the *Wiener Wald* is approached, the scenery becomes more attractive.

(4. 15.) r. **Greifenstein**, a castle of Prince Liechtenstein, with a handsome tower, attracts numerous visitors from Vienna (station on the Franz Joseph line, which here skirts the bank). *Hadersfeld* on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to *Klosterneuburg*, *Kierling*, etc., commands a fine survey of the valley of the Danube.

1. *Kreizenstein*, an old castle at some distance inland, concealed by trees.

r. *Höflein*, below which the river suddenly turns S. In the distance the *Kahlenberg* (p. 211) becomes visible.

(4. 30.) 1. **Korneuburg**, formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the history of the war between Matthew Corvinus and Emp. Frederick III., and in that of the Thirty Years' War, is situated in the plain, a considerable way inland, near the railway from Vienna to Znaim. The *Bisamberg*, a vine-clad slope, extends along the bank. The domes of the wealthiest Augustine Abbey in Austria are now seen glittering in the distance.

r. **Klosterneuburg** (p. 212). The scenery becomes more beautiful as the *Kahlenberg* is approached. The river here expands to a breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and is divided into three channels by wooded islands, above which towers the distant spire of St. Stephen's.

(5 o'clock) r. *Nussdorf*. The broader arm of the Danube does not touch the capital. Passengers are conveyed by a smaller vessel from *Nussdorf* to the quay near the *Ferdinands Bridge*.

Vienna, R. 34.

38. From Linz to Salzburg.

Railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; express fares 7 fl. 13, 5 fl. 35 kr.; ordinary 5 fl. 94, 4 fl. 46, 2 fl. 97 kr., Aust. currency.

Soon after starting, a number of the forts of Linz are seen on the low hills to the r.; above them in the distance rises the *Pöstlingberg* with its church. Stations *Hörsching*, *Marchtrenk*.

Wels (**Adler*), the *Ovilabis* of the Romans, is a handsome village with a modern Gothic church. Emp. Maximilian I. and Prince Charles of Lorraine died here in the old castle of Prince Auersperg. On the r. beyond the village are extensive cavalry barracks. Railway to Passau, see p. 252.

About 12 M. S. E. of Wels is situated the venerable and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of **Kremsmünster**, with the village (*Hofwirth*) of that name. The abbey, which was founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 772, was presented by Charlemagne with the neighbouring *Albensee* and its banks. The present palatial structure is of the 18th cent.; it contains a valuable library with a number of incunabula and MSS., and a lofty observatory, admirably fitted up, the lower floors of which contain a considerable natural history collection. — *Hall*, a bath with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (p. 377).

Beyond Wels the line traverses a wooded district. Stat. *Gunskirchen*. Near Lambach the Gmunden line diverges to the l. (p. 221).

Lambach (**Rössl*) is a small town with numerous large and important looking buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1032), which contains a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. From a wooded eminence peeps a pilgrimage-church, triangular in form, surmounted by three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1727 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity, of whom the constant recurrence of the number 3 is a whimsical symbol.

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the fertile valley of the *Ager*. From stat. *Breitenschützling* a coal railway runs to the r. to *Wolfsegg*, a large village with a well-preserved old Schloss. To the l., farther on, a fine view of the Alps with the Traunstein and Hölleugebirge. Stations *Schwanenstadt* (to the r. the elegant little church of *Piesing*), *Attnang* (branch-line to the r. to the extensive brown coal mines of *Thomasreuth*; the *Traunfall* is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, p. 221). To the l. the old château of *Buchheim*; in the background the huge Hölleugebirge (p. 223). Stat. **Vöcklabruck** (*Forstinger's Gasthaus*; *Mohr*; *Post*) is a pleasant little town on the *Ager*, with old gate-towers and remains of fortifications. On an eminence on the E. side stands the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*. Route to the Attersee, see p. 233. On the W. side, to the r., are the château and ruin of *Wartenburg*, on the l. the monastery of *Thalheim*. The line crosses the *Ager* twice. Stat. *Timmelkam*.

The line now follows the valley of the *Vöckta*, which falls into the *Ager* at *Timmelkam*. Stations *Redl*, *Vöcklamarkt* (prettily situated). To the l. of the line, 2 M. to the S., *Schloss Walchen*. Stations *Frankenmarkt* (beyond it to the l. the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober). *Strasswachen* (route to the Mondsee p. 235), *Köstendorf* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the l. the small town of *Neumarkt*). The ascent of the *Thannberg* (2503 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N. of the railway station, is recommended. Beautiful view of the Alps (**Inn* at the top).

Near stat. *Seekirchen* the line skirts the *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, crosses the *Fischach* several times, and then turns to the l. into the valley of the *Salzach* (to the l. the rounded Gaisberg, to the r. the Untersberg and Watzmann; then Mariaplain, and beyond it the Staufen). The handsome station of Salzburg is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town.

Salzburg, R. 42.

39. From Linz to Ischl. *Salzkammergut*.

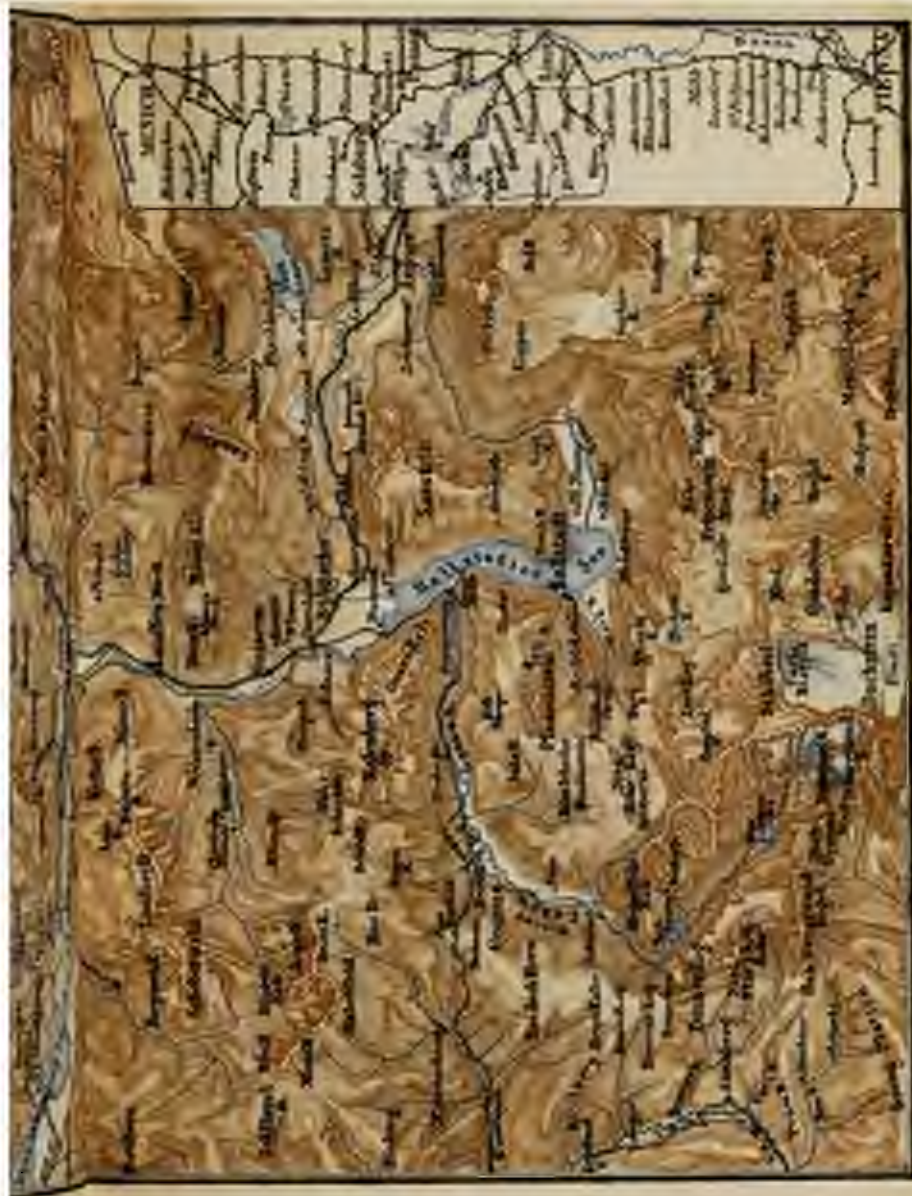
The *Salzkammergut* may be best explored as follows. From Lambach by railway to stat. *Traunfall* (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); descend on foot to the *Traunfall* (there and back 1 hr.); proceed by next train to *Gmunden* (afternoon trains the quickest). Through-tickets are issued from Lambach to *Gmunden* with permission to break the journey at the *Traunfall*, so that luggage should be booked for *Gmunden* (fares 1 fl. 44. 1 fl. 8. 72 kr.).

The
SALZKAMMERGUT

1 : 250,000

English Miles





Pedestrians may walk from the Traunfall to Gmunden by the valley of the Traun (8 M.), a pleasant route when the river is low and its bank can be followed. In this case also a ticket should be taken and luggage booked for Gmunden. — Carriage from Lambach to Gmunden in 3 hrs., 5–6 fl. — From Gmunden to *Ebensee* steamboat (4 times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), corresponding with the diligence to *Ischl* (in 2 hrs.). (From Gmunden to Ebensee one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 fl., to Ischl 7 or 10 fl., see below). From Ischl to (9 M.) *St. Wolfgang* (one-horse carr. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), ascend the *Schafberg* (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and descend (in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.) to *St. Gilgen*. Carr. thence to Salzburg in 5–6 hrs. (one-horse not always to be had); or by diligence; or by *Schärfing* and *Mondsee* to stat. *Strasswalchen* (p. 235).

The ***Salzkammergut* (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property'), the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), a mountainous district lying between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with a popul. of 17,500 (3500 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green valleys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the *Traun*, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms the waterfall mentioned below near Lambach. The favourite baths of *Ischl* lie in the heart of this tract. No other district in Germany offers such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, in exploring which weeks or even months may be pleasantly spent.

The railway from Linz to Gmunden (constructed as a horse-railway in 1821), about 42 M. in length, and one of the oldest in Germany, was originally destined for the transport of salt from the mines of the *Salzkammergut* to the Danube. Passengers are now conveyed from Linz to Lambach by the Salzburg main-line. From Linz to Lambach in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 1 fl. 80, 1 fl. 36, 90 kr.; thence to Gmunden in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (see above). The latter part of the line is atrociously bad.

From Linz to *Lambach*, see p. 219. The railway crosses the green *Traun* and proceeds towards the S., in view of the *Traunstein* (p. 223), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI.; to the l. beyond it the glaciers of the *Dachstein*, to the r. the *Höllengebirge*. Stations *Reitham* and *Traunfall*, from which a path descends to the **Falls of the Traun**.

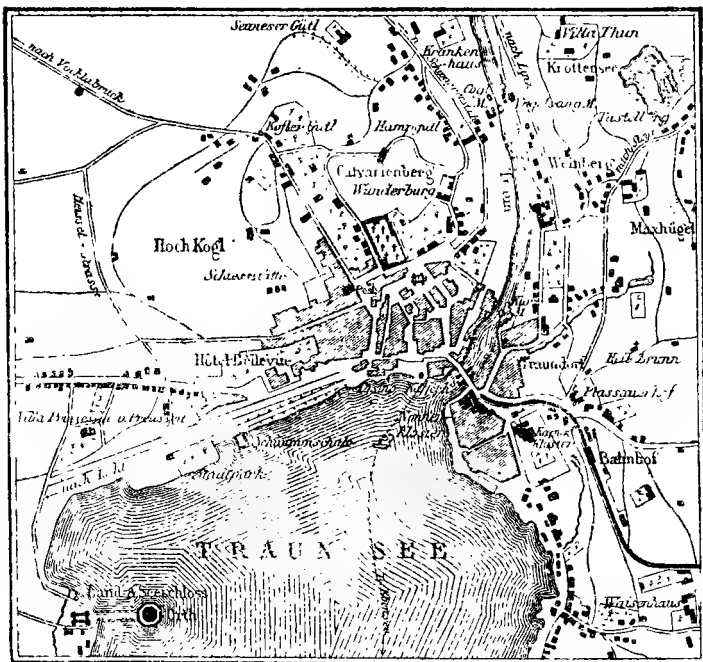
A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends half way across the river towards the l. bank, over and through which barrier the clear green Traun is precipitated in several leaps from a height of 43 ft. At the upper extremity of the ridge is a sluice-house, where a good survey is obtained (key to be had at the mill). Tolerable inn. On the r. bank of the river is a *Canal*, 433 yds. in length, constructed in 1416, with a fall of 50 ft., by means of which the salt-barges are enabled to pass the waterfall. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of these vessels (fee 1 fl.) is pleasant and entertaining, and quite unattended with danger.

Next stations *Eichberg*, *Laakirchen*, and *Oberweis*.

Gmunden (1335 ft.) (**HÔTEL BELLEVUE* on the Esplanade by the lake, with unobstructed view, containing salt, pine-cone, and vapour baths; *GOLDENES SCHIFF*, at the steamboat-quay; **GOLDENER BRUNNEN*, above the lock of the Traun, good wine; **GOLDENE SONNE*; GRUBER'S *BRÄUHAUS* on the Kogl, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake, fine view; *SEEBRÄUHAUS*, on the lake; **GOLDENER HIRSCH*; **STADT GMUNDEN*. **Café Driethaller*, near the quay, fine view from the balcony; **Casino*, with restaurant, delightfully situated on the lake, with terrace, reading-room etc.; restaurant in the *Stadtbräuhaus Garten*, near the station on the lake, with fine view. — Visitors staying beyond a week pay a tax of 4 fl. each, additional members of a family 1 fl. each, and 1 fl. to the band. — Swimming baths for ladies and gentlemen near the Bellevue (bath with towel, etc. 28 kr.). — *Carriages* (according to the tariff of 1870): to *Ebensee* (in 2 hrs.) one-horse 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to *Ischl* (4 hrs.) 7 or 10 fl.; *Traun Fall* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) 3 or 5 fl.; *Weissenbach* on the Attersee (6 hrs.) 9 or 14 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which

50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 10 or 15 kr. per hour. — *Boats*: per hour with one rower 41 kr., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 23 kr.; less without rower. In the evening an 'echo trip' is usually made to Ort, and a point opposite the Grünberg, with two horn-players; pleasant in fine weather. Gmunden is well adapted for a stay of some duration, and is moreover free from the stiffness which prevails at Ischl. The water for the salt-baths is conducted hither from Ebensee. — *Münhardt's* lending library, etc. in the Seeplatz.

Gmunden, a busy town with 6600 inhab., the capital of the Salzkammergut, is now much frequented as a watering-place. The salt-water for the baths is conducted hither from Ebensee. The parish church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of



1656. The *Esplanade* (where a band plays daily from 6.30 to 8 a. m., and on Sundays at 12), extending $\frac{3}{4}$ M. along the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: immediately to the l. is the wooded *Grünberg*, then the *Traunstein*, rising almost perpendicularly from the lake (5538 ft.; ascent see below), and the *Erlakogel* (5282 ft.); farther to the r., in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6860 ft.); the *Kleine Sonnststein* (3008 ft.), apparently terminating the lake, with Traunkirchen at its base; adjoining it on the r. the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3560 ft.), and in front of it the broad *Farnau*

(4009 ft.); then the long *Kranabitsattel*, with the *Alberfeld-Kogel* (5620 ft.), the *Höllengebirge*, with the *Höll-Kogel* (6175 ft.), and finally the *Hochlekengebirge* (p. 234). — The environs afford many fine points of view, all easily accessible. Among the villas in the neighbourhood may be mentioned those of the Archduchess Elisabeth and the Princess Louise of Prussia.

Walks in the neighbourhood (comp. Plan): To the N.W. the (10 min.) *Wunderburg* and the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Calvarienberg*; a still more extensive prospect is commanded by the (25 min.) *Villa Redtenbacher*, the summer residence of the ex-King of Hannover, to which strangers however are not now admitted. *Ort* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), with a château in the lake, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 66 yds. in length. *Altmünster* $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., *Ebenzweyer* 3 M.; returning thence over the hills parallel with the bank of the lake. *Attenmühl* $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., following the course of the Traun. *Rabenmühl* 6 M., on the Vocklabruck road. *Dichtlmühl* 3 M., *Reindlmühl* 6 M., both in the valley of the Aurach. *Baumgarten* $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. — On the E. bank: the *Grüneberger Gut*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wimmer*, 3 M. the *Hoisengut*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. the *Steinkogler* (restaurants at all these points); or the traveller may prefer to go one way (or both) by water, in which case a boat must be ordered at Gmunden (see above).

Mountain Excursions: the *Gmündener Berg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., by the *Himelnsweise* and the *Hochgeschirr* 2 hrs., affording a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein; to the *Laudachsee* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the *Lainautstiege* by boat, and thence to the *Mairalm* (2 hrs.), from which the *Traunstein* is ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (laborious). The *Kranabitsattel* is ascended from Ebensee (see below) in 3 hrs.; so also the *Kräh* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., or with the *Langbathseen* and the *Offensee* in 3 hrs.

The ***Traunsee**, the most beautiful lake in Austria, 8 M. in length, is traversed four times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by a steamer from Gmunden to Ebensee (1 fl., return-ticket 1 fl. 60 kr.). To the r., as the quay is quitted, lies the Casino, then the Bellevue; beyond it the château of Ort extending into the lake (see above) and the villa of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany. The scenery becomes wilder as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes are gradually superseded by lofty mountains. On the E. the Traunstein towers majestically above the water; on the W. *Altmünster*, the oldest church in this district, in the early Italian style, and the château of *Ebenzweyer*, the property of Count Chambord, come into view; farther on, *Traunkirchen* (Inn) on a promontory; then the conspicuous *Sonnstein* (see above), on the road at the foot of which is a lion hewn in stone.

At the S. end of the lake, at the influx of the Traun, lies the village of *Langbath* (*Post); on the opposite bank of the Traun is *Ebensee* with extensive salt-works. Vast stores of wood for the supply of the salt-works lie in the Traun and on its banks. Numerous rafts are constructed here, and floated on the Traun down to the Danube. The salt-water evaporated here is conducted from Ischl and Hallstadt (p. 227).

A road from Gmunden to Ebensee on the W. bank of the lake, partly hewn in the solid rock, and passing through two tunnels, was completed in 1868 (lion-monument, see above).

The **Kranabitsattel** (or *Alberfeldkogel*, 5620 ft.; easy ascent of 4 hrs. with guide), the N.E. spur of the *Hollengebirge*, extending for a distance of 20 M. between the S. extremities of the Traunsee and Attersee (p. 234), affords one of the finest surveys of the Salzkammergut, comprising also the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest and the Styrian Alps. Refreshments at the chalet on the *Eibengupf*, 1 hr. from the top.

The road from Langbath to Ischl (10 M.; post-omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs., fare 90 kr.; one-horse carr. 3 fl. 15., two-horse 5 fl. 40 kr., and fee of 90 kr.; railway in course of construction) traverses the charming valley of the rapid Traun, enclosed by pine-clad mountains of picturesque forms. At *Inner-Weissenbach*, 2½ M. from Ischl, a road to the Attersee diverges to the r. (R. 41). As Ischl is approached a fine view of the Dachstein with the Carls-Eisfeld is disclosed. On the r. beyond the first bridge is the entrance to the imperial villa.

Ischl (1594 ft.). * **Kaiserin Elisabeth**; * **Hôtel Bauer**, charmingly situated on a height above Ischl; * **Post**, R. 1 fl., A. 35 kr.; **Hôtel Victoria**, new; * **Krluz**, R. 1½—2 fl., L. 25. B. 60, A. 40 kr.; **Erzherzog Franz Carl**. — * **Stern**, * **Krone**, and * **Batrischer Hof**, of the second class. — *Café Ramsauer*. — *Casino*, on the Traun: subscription for the season 7 fl., one month 3 fl., a fortnight 1 fl. 80 kr., a week 1 fl. — *Mänhardt*, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — *Theatre* during the season. — *Taxes*. Patients whose stay exceeds a week pay a tax of 6 or 4 fl. each, according to their means, each additional member of a family 1 fl., servants ½ fl. each; for a stay of 4–8 days one-half of these rates. Music-tax for more than a week 2 fl., each additional member of a family ½ fl.

Ischl, the central point of the Salzkammergut, with 4000 inhab., beautifully situated, and surrounded by imposing Alpine scenery, first came into notice as a watering-place in 1821. Being now a fashionable resort of the Viennese, it is expensive, and uncongenial to the traveller of modest pretensions. The valley affords pleasant walks in every direction, and handsome villas have been erected at the most beautiful points. The *Neue Schönlau* (café), a little beyond the bridge on the road to Ebensee, affords a good survey of Ischl. *Theatre* during the season.

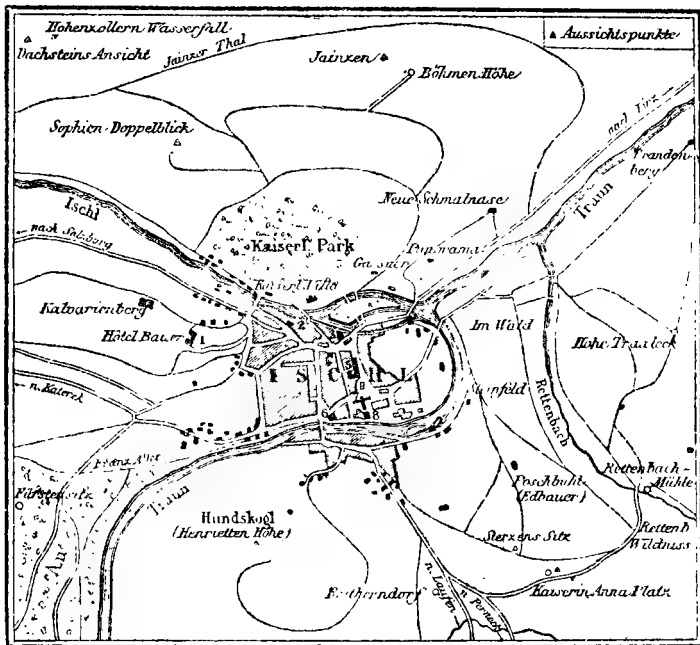
On the S. side of the Church (which contains three modern altar-pieces by Kupelwieser) is the long *Trinkhalle* with the baths (salt bath 1 fl.), where a band plays 7–8 a. m. Beyond it is the *Casino* with reading-room (subscription see above).

The *Esplanade* on the W. side of the town, with shady walks on the bank of the Traun, is the usual promenade of visitors (music daily). A bronze Hygeia here bears an inscription to the effect that 'it is a great blessing to be healthy, but a still greater to become so'. A colossal bust in front of the offices of the salt-works is that of a Dr. Wirer of Vienna who first brought Ischl into notice.

Carriages (tariff of 1872): to *Aussee* in 3½ hrs., one-horse 6, two-horse 10 fl. (third horse for the hills extra); *Ebensee* in 2 hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; *St. Gilgen* in 3 hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; *Gmunden* in 4½ hrs., 7 or 12 fl.; *Goisern* in 1¼ hr., 3 or 6 fl.; *Gosau Mill* in 2 hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; *Gosau-Wirth* in 3½ hrs., 6 or 10 fl.; *Gosau Schmied* in 4 hrs., 6½ or 11 fl.; *Salzburg* in 9 hrs. (incl. 2 hrs. rest.) 12 or 18 fl. (?); *Steg* or *Strobl* in 1½ hr., 4 or 7 fl.; *Weissenbach* on the Attersee in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.;

St. Wolfgang in 2½ hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; driver's fee for half a day 70–90 kr., for a whole day 1–1½ fl. Within the town 1½ fl. or 2½ fl. for a drive not exceeding an hour. These charges include the return. If the traveller does not return in the vehicle, no reduction is made. *Extra Post* must be ordered 2 hrs. before starting. Omnibus to *Steg* at noon, fare 60 kr.

Walks (Comp. Plan). *Grounds at the back of the *Imperial Villa* (the latter accessible during the absence of the family only) with well-kept flower gardens. Good path through the park, past the 'Cottage', to the *Sophiensitz* and the *Dachstein-Aussicht* (see below). Finest point the *Sophien-Doppelblick* (descend from the *Hôtel Bauer*, cross the bridge, and ascend to the l. for ¼ hr.); the spot is marked by four maples. — Also W. by the *Calvarienberg* to the *Ahornbühl* (½ hr.). *Molkensieder* (20 Min.), the ruin of *Wildenstein* (1 hr., beautiful by evening light), and back to



Ischl in 1 hr. more. — S. E. to the *Rettenbach Mill* ½ hr., *Rettenbach Wildniss* ¼ hr. (a rocky ravine enclosed by beautiful woods), then back by *Sterzens Sitz* to Ischl in ½ hr. — N. W. to *Trenkelbach* ½ hr., to the *Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall* ¼ hr., and back by the *Jainzer Thal* to Ischl in 1 hr. The *Siriuskogel*, or *Hundskogl*, beyond the *Traun* bridge affords the best survey of Ischl and the environs.

Excursions. (*Schütz, Graf, and Richer* may be mentioned as good guides.) 1st. *Hallstadt*, one day (p. 227). — 2nd. *Gosau* (p. 228) and *Hallstadt* in one day. By carr. by the *Gosau Mill* and *Gosau* to the *Gosau Schmied* in 4 hrs., on foot to the *Vordersee* and back in 2 hrs., carr. to *Gosau* in 1 hr., in the afternoon to the *Gosau Mill* in 1 hr., by water in ½ hr. to *Hallstadt*, on foot to the *Waldbach-Strub* and back in 1½ hr., again to the *Gosau Mill* by water in ½ hr. and back to Ischl by carr. in

the evening in $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hrs. — 3rd. *St. Wolfgang* and the *Schafberg* (pp. 230, 231): in the afternoon to *St. Wolfgang* by carr. in 2 hrs., ascend the *Schafberg* on foot in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., spend night at the top, descend to *St. Wolfgang* or *St. Gilgen*, and back to *Ischl*. — 4th. *Traunsee* and *Traun Falls* by carr. and steamboat in one day. — 5th. To *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 234) by carr. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by boat to *Unterach* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and return to *Ischl* via the *Mondsee* and *St. Gilgen*, in one day (or ascend the *Schafberg* from *St. Gilgen* and descend to *St. Wolfgang*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day). — 6th. *Hallstadt* and *Aussee* in two days.

Excursion to Aussee (16 M.). Carriage see above; diligence once daily in 4 hrs. (at 9 p. m.). The road, which also leads to *Rottenmann* (R. 75), ascends the valley of the *Traun* by *Laufen* (*Weisses Rössel*; *Unterberger*, moderate), *Goisern*, the largest Protestant community in the *Salzkammergut*, and *St. Agatha* (to the r. rises the *Sarstein*, 6568 ft.). It then crosses the *Pötschen Joch* (3353 ft.), and gradually descends, affording fine views: S. the snowy *Carls-Eisfeld* and the summit of the *Dachstein* (9846 ft.); N.E. the *Loser* (see below), with its castellated looking rocky summit, and *Aussee* itself in the green valley below, picturesquely enclosed by an amphitheatre of mountains.

Aussee (2159 ft.) (**Carl Hackl*; **Post*; **Sonne*; *Stüger*; *Dr. Schreiber's Sanatorium*, an extensive building), a Styrian market-town (6000 inhab.) on the *Traun*, with extensive salt-works (yielding 25 tons daily), is recommended to patients desirous of retirement (salt-baths and whey-cure). The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good early German altar-piece with wings, date 1449. Fine survey of the town and the imposing environs from the *Dichterruhe* and the *Sixtleithe*, each 10 min. above the town.

Attractive excursion of 5 hrs. (with guide) to (1 hr.) *Alt-Aussee* (*Kitzer*) at the base of the *Loser* (5797 ft., ascent 4 hrs.). Cross the dark *Aussee* by boat in 10 min., ascend the *Tressenstein* (fine view from the top), the last part steep, and then descend gradually to the (2 hrs.) beautiful, sequestered *Grundlsee*, a small lake abounding in fish (*Schraml's Inn*, generally crowded in summer). Beyond the *Grundlsee*, at the base of the *Todte Gebirge*, are two smaller lakes, which the traveller may visit if disposed, the *Töplitz-See*, enclosed by beautiful forests, and the bleak *Kammersee*, in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness (3 hrs. there and back). — The road from the *Grundlsee* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aussee* follows the *Traun*, which rises beyond the *Kammersee* and flows through the *Grundlsee*.

From *Aussee* a road leads over the *Koppen* to *Obertraun* (8 M.) on the Lake of *Hallstadt* (one horse carr. 3 fl.); but as it is rough and hilly, walking is preferable, and quite as expeditious. Far below on the r. flows the *Traun*. After 5 M. the road descends rapidly into the small, but well peopled dale of *Obertraun* (*Hinterer's Inn*), bounded on the W. by the Lake of *Hallstadt*. From *Obertraun* to *Hallstadt* (p. 227) by small boat in 25 min. (35 kr.).

About 5 M. S.E. of *Ischl* is situated the *Ischl Salt Mine* (3268 ft.), which has been worked for upwards of 300 years. The road to it diverges to the l. from the road to *Laufen* (see above) by a finger-post, and

leads by *Reiterndorf* to *Perneck*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the miners' office. The mine consists of 12 shafts or galleries, which perforate the mountain horizontally, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, termed 'Empress Maria Ludovica'. The visitor descends into the interior by wooden slides, regulating his speed by means of a rope held in the hand. A visit to this mine, or to those of *Berchtesgaden* (p. 242), or *Hallein* (p. 251), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much intermingled with clay to present a brilliant or imposing appearance (as at *Wieliczka*). During the bathing season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to *Ebensee*, and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4–6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off.

The *Chorinsky-Klause*, a large dam with sluice-gates, about 9 M. from *Ischl*, is used to accumulate the water of the *Weissenbach* (which falls into the *Traun* above *Laufen*) sufficiently to float timber down to the *Traun* when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a week, at 5 p.m., and visitors at *Ischl* are apprised of the day by advertisement. The road to it leads on the r. bank of the *Traun* to *Laufen*, and then ascends the valley of the *Weissbach*.

Excursion to Hallstadt (3 hrs.). By carriage (p. 225) in 1½ hr. by *Laufen*, *Goisern*, *Steg* (Inn) at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstadt, to the *Gosau Mill* (*Inn) at the mouth of the *Gosau-bach*, where the carriage waits. The *Gosau-Zwang*, ¼ M. before the mill is reached, is a salt-water conduit carried across the valley, 146 yds. long, and borne by 7 pillars (the highest 189 ft.). It extends up the hill for a distance of about 3 M., as far as the *Rudolphsturm* (see below). Above it a good path ('*Promenadenweg*'), which is prolonged on the slope parallel to the lake as far as *Steg*) ascends gradually to the *Mühlbach* in the ravine, beyond which it becomes very steep (unsuitable for those inclined to giddiness), commanding a fine view of the lake the whole way. From the *Rudolphsturm* a good path descends to Hallstadt in ¾ hr. Those who desire to visit the Hallstadt salt-mine must ascend for another hour. Good walkers not subject to dizziness may proceed hence (guide necessary, but not always procurable) over the mountain and down the *Gemssteig* to the *Waldbach-Strub* waterfall (p. 228) in 1 hr.; thence to Hallstadt in 1 hr. From Hallstadt the traveller then returns by water to *Gosau Mill*, whence his carriage conveys him back to *Ischl*. A small steamer plies six times daily between Hallstadt, *Gosau Mill*, and *Steg* (40 kr.), and between Hallstadt and *Obertraun* (30 kr.)

Hallstadt (1614 ft.) (**Seeauer* and **Post*, property of the same landlord; **Grüner Baum*, all on the lake), with a half Protestant community, lies at the N.W. extremity of the picturesque lake of that name, which is 600 ft. in depth, and enclosed by mountains 6000 ft. in height. On the E. rises the long slope of the *Sarstein* (6568 ft.), on the W. are the *Ramsauer Gebirge* and the buttresses of the *Plassen* (6499 ft.). The space between the mountains and the water is so confined that the houses appear to cling to the rock like swallows' nests. The large building on the S. slope is the office of the salt-works. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach*

forms a waterfall. The old parish-church contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent. The Protestant church is modern. Chair-porters to the Rudolphsturm $2\frac{1}{2}$, to the Waldbach-Strub and back $1\frac{3}{4}$ fl.

The *Rudolphsturm* (2920 ft. above the sea-level, 1306 ft. above the lake), erected in 1299 by Emp. Albert for the protection of the salt-works against the bishops of Salzburg, is reached by a steep and winding path in 1 hr. An inscription by a bench, half-way up, bearing the date 1504, records that the mines were visited during that year by Emp. Maximilian. A few paces farther is the entrance to the new 'Franz Joseph' shaft. (The entrance to the Hallstadt mine is 754 ft. above the Rudolphsturm, an ascent of 1 hr. more; the interior is rougher than that of Ischl, p. 226.)

Excavations were made in 1846 and subsequently in an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. Numerous relics, especially bronze articles used as ornaments, have been brought to light; the most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna (p. 184). The Rudolphsturm also contains a small collection. Good specimens of polished marble, ammonites, etc. may be purchased here. The terrace at the Rudolphsturm commands an admirable view. 'Promenadenweg' to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gosau-Mühl, see p. 227.

The *Waldbach-Strub*, 1 hr. S.W. of Hallstadt, resembling the waterfall of Golling (p. 251), is precipitated in three leaps over a rock 330 ft. in height. The *Schleierfall*, of about the same height, descends into the same abyss. Both falls are insignificant in dry seasons.

The **Plassen**, or **Plassenstein** (6499 ft.), a steep ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the W. of the mine, commands a very extensive prospect, comprising the glaciers of the Thorstein and Dachstein, the mountains of the Tyrol and Berchtesgaden, the principal heights near Salzburg, the Untersberg, Schafberg, and Traunstein, the Styrian Alps, the beautiful valleys of Gosau, Ischl, and Obertraun, and finally the Lake of Hallstadt. This fine panorama is superior to that from the Dachstein itself. Guide and provisions requisite for the excursion. — An expedition to the *Carls-Eisfeld* (from Hallstadt and back) requires about 12, to the *Dachstein* 20 hrs.; thoroughly experienced guides necessary.

The pedestrian proceeding towards *Salzburg* is recommended to select the route from the Lake of Hallstadt viâ Gosau, Abtenau, and Golling. From the Gosau Mill to Gosau about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., Gosau to Abtenau 15 M., Abtenau to Golling $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. The road is practicable for light carriages, but between Gosau and Abtenau it is very hilly, and walking is preferable. At the Gosau Mill (p. 227) it turns W. beneath the Gosau-Zwang, and ascends the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach*. Near the long village of **Gosau** (2464 ft.) (**Brandwirth*; **Kefer-* or *Vorder-Wirth*) the valley expands. An imposing background is formed towards the S. by the barren and precipitous walls of the *Donnerkogeln* (6739 ft.) with

their numerous pinnacles. Travellers proceeding to the lakes of Gosau here diverge to the l. The extensive ice and snow fields of the *Dachstein* (9846 ft.) and *Thorstein* (9675 ft.), the N. slope of which is termed the *Carls-Eisfeld*, do not become visible until the first lake is reached. From the Brandwirth to the (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (*Inn) there is a carriage-road. Thence by a footpath in 1 hr. to the beautiful green *Vorder-Gosau-See* (3038 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, surrounded by woods, a strikingly picturesque scene. Another hour's walk brings the traveller to the small *Hinter-See* (4078 ft.), lying in a basin of bleak limestone rocks. — One-horse carr. from the Brandwirth to the Gosau Schmied 1 fl., Gosau Mill 2, Ischl 5, Abtenau 5 fl.

Beyond Gosau the carriage-road ascends about 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3241 ft.), the boundary between the Salzkammergut and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tännengebirge on the W., and Gosau with the Donnerkogeln on the E. About 2 hrs. walk to the N., above the hamlet of *Russbach* rises the *Haberfeld*, or *Gamsfeld* (6644 ft.), which may be ascended without much difficulty, and commands an extensive view. The road now descends the *Russbachthal*, a valley abounding in fossils, to *Abtenau* (2336 ft.) (*Post; *Rother Ochse*), a considerable village.

The route over the **Zwieselalp* (4629 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above mentioned road: from Gosau to the Zwieselalp $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to Abtenau 3 hrs. (guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., unnecessary); the new bridle-path, diverging to the r. halfway between Gosau and the Gosau-Schmied, ascends gradually, chiefly through wood (horse 4 fl.). (At the chalets a little below the summit, refreshments and a few beds. Chair-porters from Gosau to the top, 7 fl.). This has of late become one of the most favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, especially towards the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and the Dachstein, but inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 232). — From the Vordere Gosausee to the Zwieselalp direct in 2 hrs., steep, but repaying (guide necessary).

View. To the S. in the distance, immediately behind the Donnerkogeln, rises the Radstadter Tauern, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassfelder, Rauriser, and Fuscher Tauern, and the Grossglockner, which with its snow-fields stands prominently forth; adjoining it is the Wiesbach-Horn; r., through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partially visible. S.W., in the foreground, the Tännengebirge; more distant, the Wetterwand and the Ewige-Schneeberg. W. the Hohe-Göll; r., rather more distant, the long Untersberg. E. above the Gosau-Thal rises the Dachstein, with its extensive glaciers; far below lies the small green Hinter-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces E., an admirable survey is obtained of the Gosau-Thal with both the lakes.

The traveller bound for the *Pinzgau* proceeds to the W. (no defined path) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwieselalp. Good path thence in 2 hrs. to *Annaberg* (two inns, the first the better), where a carriage may be procured. To *St. Martin*, by a shady road 6 M.; post-stat. *Hilttau* (*Post) $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther; then by the Werfen and Radstadt high road (R. 80), following the *Fritzbach*, to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bischofshofen* (see

p. 253). — A more direct road diverges to the l., $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Huttau, passing *Buchwald*; near the chapel at the top a fine view of the Salzachtal, the Tännengebirge, &c. is enjoyed.

The path from the Zwieselalp to Abtenau ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) descends to the N.W. After 2 hrs. it traverses a clearing in the wood, and in 2 hrs. more reaches the road (see above).

Between Abtenau and Golling ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) diligence daily (1 fl.). Horse to Golling 3, one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 7 fl., and 1 fl. gratuity. The road cannot be mistaken; 2 M. from Abtenau it enters the wood, and rapidly ascends the *Strupberg*; at the top it is level for a short distance, and then descends abruptly. About 6 M. from Abtenau an inn is reached: $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, bridge over the *Lammer*; 3 M. *Scheffau*, with a solitary church, an interesting edifice of the 14th cent.; 3 M. *Golling* (p. 251). On the l. rises the *Tännengebirge*; to the W. above Golling the *Hohe-Göll* (8294 ft.). Instead of going direct to Golling, the traveller may quit the road at the point ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Golling) where it leaves the *Lammer*, and follow a footpath to the l. across the fields to a bridge over which the Salzburg and Gastein road passes. This bridge is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the entrance to the *Oefen* (p. 252), which the traveller not proceeding farther S. should now visit, instead of going first to Golling, and thus effect a saving of 1 hr.

40. From Ischl to Salzburg. Schafberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 220, 240.

34 M. *Diligence* from Ischl by St. Gilgen to Salzburg at 12. 30 p. m. in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 1 fl. 6 kr.; from 15th June to 15th Sept. an omnibus (Stellwagen) also starts at 6 a. m., fare 3 fl. 15 kr. — To *St. Wolfgang* at 1 p. m., fare 90 kr. The Post Inn at Ischl, and the Schiff at Salzburg are the starting points of these vehicles. — Carriages see p. 224. Return-carriages are frequently to be met with at St. Gilgen.

Pedestrians will prefer the route by St. Wolfgang, and over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen, and there take a conveyance to Salzburg. A boat may be hired at *Strobl* to cross to *St. Wolfgang* or *St. Gilgen*. In fine weather the ascent of the Schafberg should on no account be omitted, the view being one of the finest in Germany. — From the N. the Schafberg is approached most directly from the Attersee or the Mondsee (R. 41).

The road from Ischl to St. Wolfgang (9 M.), being far less attractive than that to the Traunsee, is not recommended to pedestrians. They may, however, at the direction-post indicating the '*Weg nach Salzburg und nach St. Wolfgang*', follow the St. Gilgen road to the l. as far as (6 M.) *Strobl* (Inn on the road-side, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake; another by the ferry), and proceed thence by boat to St. Wolfgang (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 40 kr. for one rower). (From Strobl to Ischl $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. is saved by following a footpath to the r., at a smith's beyond the bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Strobl.) Strobl lies at the E. end of the *Abersee*, or *St. Wolfgang-See* (1778 ft.), a greenish-blue lake, 8 M. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, and 374 ft. deep. At the narrowest part, above St. Wolfgang, rises a tower erected by a merchant of Vienna. About 1 M. beyond it is the villa of *Frauenstein* on a wooded pro-

montory. At the *Falkenstein* farther on, there is a fine echo. Two crosses farther E., on the rocks on the same side, commemorate occurrences which happened near this spot. The *Hochzeitskreuz* (wedding-cross) is to the memory of a numerous wedding party, who in consequence of the breaking of the ice during their festivities were drowned in the lake. The *Ochsenkreuz* (ox's cross) commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged into the lake. The butcher courageously followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety.

St. Wolfgang (**Grömmner*, with restaurant on the lake; **Zum Kortisen*; *Hirsch*) is a village with a Gothic church containing a winged *altar in carved wood, executed in 1481 by *M. Pacher*, with old German paintings (by *Wohlgemuth*?) on the wings. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at *Passau* in 1515. The finest view of the lake is from the *Garden of Count Falkenhayn* (open on Tuesdays and Fridays). Boat with two rowers from *St. Wolfgang* to *St. Gilgen* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fl. 20 kr.; to *Strobl* in 1 hr., 80 kr. — Guide to the *Schafberg* 2 fl., with luggage $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; over the *Schafberg* to *St. Gilgen* $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., with luggage $3\frac{1}{4}$ fl.; chaise-à-porteurs 10 fl. and fee of 30 kr. to each of the men; mule (not recommended) to the summit of the *Schafberg* 9, *Schafberg* and *St. Gilgen* $10\frac{1}{2}$ fl. An agreement in each case should be made before starting.

The *Ascent of the Schafberg* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) may be accomplished without a guide, if the following directions are observed. The ascent is rougher than that of the *Rigi* in Switzerland, whilst the view from the summit is as frequently obscured by clouds and fog. The early morning is the best time for starting, the path being then entirely in the shade. Beyond the village, near *Count Falkenhayn's* garden, opposite a notice regarding boats, the footpath ascends to the r. (Another path diverges from the road nearly opposite the *Kortisen Inn*, crosses the meadows, and unites with the *Schafberg* path in 10 min.) The path passes the last houses of *St. Wolfgang*, 5 min. from the inn; after 10 min. more a house is left to the r., and in 5 min. a second; 3 min., a mill to the l. in the valley is passed. The last house but one in the valley, 5 min. farther, is next passed (path ascending r. to be avoided), and a small bridge crossed; 8 min., the highest house is left to the l.; 10 min., the broad path ascends to the l. (not to the r.); 10 min., l. over the small wooden bridge; 25 min., at the *Dorner Alm*, ascend to the l.; then again to the l. (not to the r. by the enclosure). Beyond a new wooden bridge the path winds up the bare slopes in zigzags to the chalets of the *Schafbergalp*, or *Oberalp*; here to the r., following the water-conduit, to the (25 min.) *Lower Inn* (12 beds, good wine), at the base of the highest peak. Travellers ascending are hardly recommended to spend the night here, as they are still an hour from the top. (Magnificent view to the W., of the *Thorstein*, *Uebergossene Alm*, *Hohe-Göll*, *Watzmann*, and *Untersberg*.) The path to the summit is tolerable, but fatiguing. **Inn* at the top.

Charges: Bed in the common-room 80 kr., R. with two beds in the attics 1 fl. 80 kr., on the first or second floor 2 fl.; fire in room 1 fl. Table wine 44 kr. per $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle; roast meat 41 kr., etc.

The **Schafberg (5869 ft. above the sea-level, 4091 ft. above the lake, and 36 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) consists of Alpine limestone, which contains numerous fossils. The view is considered the finest in Germany. The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria, the mountains of Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys also frequently presents a remarkable spectacle. The most extensive sheet of water visible is the Attersee, 15 M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schafberg; to the r. (E.) rises the Hochgrenzeck, beyond it the Traunstein; then the Hölleugebirge, the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildspitz; next the Dachstein and Thorstein, the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Blutertauern, the Mallnitzertauern near the Gross-Glockner, the Herzog-Ernst and Hohenaar in the heart of Styria; S., over the Lake of St. Wolfgang, the long, indented Tannengebirge, the Uebergossene Alm (i. e. the 'buried pasture', so called from the tradition that its former occupants were so devoted to a life of ease and luxury, that God punished them by casting a huge mantle of ice over their land and habitations in a single night), or Ewig-Schneeberg; the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisherg near Salzburg with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the r., the Fuschlsee, and at the N.W. base of the Schafberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. A pleasant walk may be taken to the '*Adlerhöhle*', a cavern 122 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the inn; picturesque view from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

The *Ascent from St. Gilgen* (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), being less steep than that from St. Wolfgang, is frequently preferred. (Guide unnecessary, 1 fl. 90 kr.; chair-porters 10 fl. 80 kr.; over the mountain to St. Wolfgang 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. respectively.) The route is as follows: From St. Gilgen the Mondsee road on the W. side of the lake is followed to *Winkel*. At a lime-tree with benches the road is quitted (direction-post), and the cart-track in a straight direction followed (l. Schloss *Hüttenstein*, p. 234) until ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from St. Gilgen) the path divides by a solitary pine-tree, where that to the r. must be taken (that to the l. leads to Hüttenstein, see p. 234). A hundred paces farther a cart-track descending r. (to Viehberg) must be avoided, and the steep path to the l. ascended. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a glimpse of the lake is obtained; 5 min. farther the path enters the wood and ascends gradually to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) bottom of the valley, where the broad straight path is quitted by a steep path ascending to the r. to the first chalet (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from St. Gilgen, water bad). The slope to the r. is now ascended and the wood entered; 20 min., at a corner above a deep ravine, a glimpse at the Mondsee; 20 min. the wood is quitted, and the Lake of St. Wolfgang is seen on the r.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Schafbergalp* or *Oberalp* with its ten chalets; then to the l. to the *Lower Inn* (p. 231), where the St. Gilgen and St. Wolfgang paths unite.

15 M. *St. Gilgen* (*Post*, 8 min. from the lake) lies at the W. end of the Lake of St. Wolfgang. (Boat to St. Wolfgang in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 70 kr.; to Strobl, at the E. end of the lake in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 1 fl. 5 kr.

and fee. One-horse carr. to Salzburg in 4 hrs., 6—7 fl., not always to be had.) Beyond St. Gilgen the road ascends and commands a fine retrospect of the lake. Then a hilly and picturesque district. Beyond *Fuschl* (Mohr) another fine retrospect, with the Schafberg in the background. The road passes near the S. bank of the narrow *Fuschlsee*, 3 M. in length, at the N. end of which an old castle is situated.

9½ M. *Hof* (*Post). The road now traverses a pleasant undulating district. Towards Salzburg the road descends (to the r. an extensive view of the Bavarian plain beyond the Salzach), and passes the *Nockstein*, a rocky protuberance of the *Gaisberg* (p. 240). On the last height before Salzburg stands a new church with a brew-ery (*Guggenthul*). On a hill to the l., farther on, rises *Schloss Neuhaus*, erected in 1424 by an archbishop of that name, now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored.

9½ M. *Salzburg* (p. 235).

41. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Comp. Map, p. 220.

Omnibus daily from stat. *Vöcklabruck* (p. 220) to *Kammer* in 1¼ hr.; from stat. *Strasswachen* (p. 220) to *Mondsee* in 2¼ hrs.; another from Salzburg to Mondsee in 3½ hrs. — *Steamboat* from *Kammer* to *Unterach* 3 times daily (9, 2, and 5 o'clock) in 1½ hr.; fares 1 fl. 33, and 84 kr. — Steamboat for the Mondsee proposed.

Vöcklabruck, see p. 220. The road (Salzburg diligence route) leaves the town by the S. gate and turns to the r., then to the l. at a direction-post (1½ M.). Opposite the traveller rise the Hochlekengebirge and the Schafberg. *Pichelwang* (1½ M.) is a prettily situated village on the *Ager* with an ancient church. At (¾ M.) *Pettighofen* the road reaches its highest point (*Schürfling* lies picturesquely on the height opposite), and then descends to the (¾ M.) seven mills *In der Au*. The bridge here is not crossed, and the road on the l. bank of the *Ager* followed to the efflux of the stream from the lake, where the road crosses to (1 M.) **Kammer**, a pleasant village with lake-baths, and a château of Count Khevenhüller on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee, with grounds and a charming view.

+ *Inn* to the l. within the gate of the grounds. — *Mittendorfer's Restaurant* at (½ M.) *Schürfling*, with fine view. — *Boats*: large 25, small 15 kr. per hour; each rower 15 kr. per hour. — Steamboat-pier ¼ M. from the inn; tickets procured at the office.

The ***Attersee**, or **Kammersee** (1555 ft.), about 15 M. in length and 3 M. in breadth, the largest lake in Austria, is enclosed by picturesque banks of moderate height at the N. end, while towards the S. end the scenery assumes a more mountainous character. To the r. in the background the finely shaped Schafberg rises immediately from the water; to the l. is the broad range of the Hochleken and Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee. The steamboat-trip up the lake is very picturesque, especially by evening light.

The lake, which is of a pale green colour, contains fish in abundance. Good roads along both banks.

Pleasant retrospect of Kammer after starting; farther to the l. is *Seewalchen*; to the r. on the hill lies *Schärfling*. The steamer crosses to *Attersee* (*Hager), a charmingly situated village, with a pretty church in a conspicuous position, and then recrosses to *Weyregg* (Post), a village occupying the site of an ancient Roman settlement, where a mosaic pavement and other relics have been found. *Nussdorf* is the next station on the W., then *Steinbach* (Inn) on the E. bank, the latter picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Hochleken-Gebirge*. The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks which enclose the upper end of the lake. *Weissenbach* (*Post, with terrace, generally crowded in summer) at the mouth of the brook of that name, is a favourite excursion from *Ischl* (comp. p. 226; good road to it through the sequestered *Weissenbach-Thal*, 12 M.; omnibus daily in 2½ hrs.). The lake is now crossed, passing the solitary houses of *Burgau* at the base of the pine-clad *Breitenberg* on the l., to

Unterach (*Post, with pavilion on the lake, at the landing-place; *Mettendorfer*; **Hofwirth*, in an open situation on the r. bank of the *Ache*), beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Ache*, attracts a number of summer residents (private apartments moderate). Boat with two rowers to *Weissenbach* 80 kr. There are several routes to the *Schafberg* from *Unterach*: the best ascends from the *Mondsee*.

The road to the latter follows the l. bank of the *Ache*, through the straggling houses of *In der Au*; pleasing retrospect of the *Attersee*. The perpendicular *Drachenstein* now soon comes in sight, and the (2¼ M.) **Inn* (ferry; baths in the lake) at the W. end of the **Mondsee** (1614 ft.) is reached. The *Schafberg* here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite the spectator is the *Drachenstein*, and beyond it the *Schober*. The lake is 7½ M. long and 1½ M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. A road to *Mondsee* runs along the N. bank; on the S. bank there is a road from *Schärfling* to *Mondsee* only (*St. Gilgen* post-route). Boat with one rower to *Mondsee* (in 2 hrs.) 60, to *Schärfling* (1 hr.) 35 kr. — Travellers to the *Schafberg* or *St. Gilgen* cross to *Schärfling* (**Wessnauer*), a picturesque passage; towards the end the rocks of the *Schafberg* rise perpendicularly from the lake.

To *St. Gilgen* (3½ M.) from *Schärfling*, a good road, ascending through a wooded ravine. Beyond the highest point (1½ M.), the valley expands; below the road on the l. lies the small and sombre *Krottensee*, beyond which rises Prince *Wrede's* château of *Hüttenstein*. *Winkel* (p. 232) is ¾ M. farther. Travellers bound for the *Schafberg* diverge from the road to the l. near the château, and cross the meadows to a mill on the outskirts of the wood. Passing through a gate here, they will reach the *St. Gilgen* path at the pine-tree mentioned at p. 232.

A road leads from *Schärfling* along the S. bank to *St. Lorenzen* and (6 M.) *Mondsee*, but the journey by water is much pleasanter (1½ hr.; boat with one rower 50 kr., with two 1 fl.). Retrospect of

Salzburg.

Casernen

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Casallerie Cas (Ehem Erbhochkondition) | D4 |
| 2. Fria's Josephs Cas | F3 |
| 3. Kleiner Cas | D2 |
| 4. Festungs-Commune | D56 |
| 5. Hauptmache | E3 |
| 6. Jrenthaus | D1 |

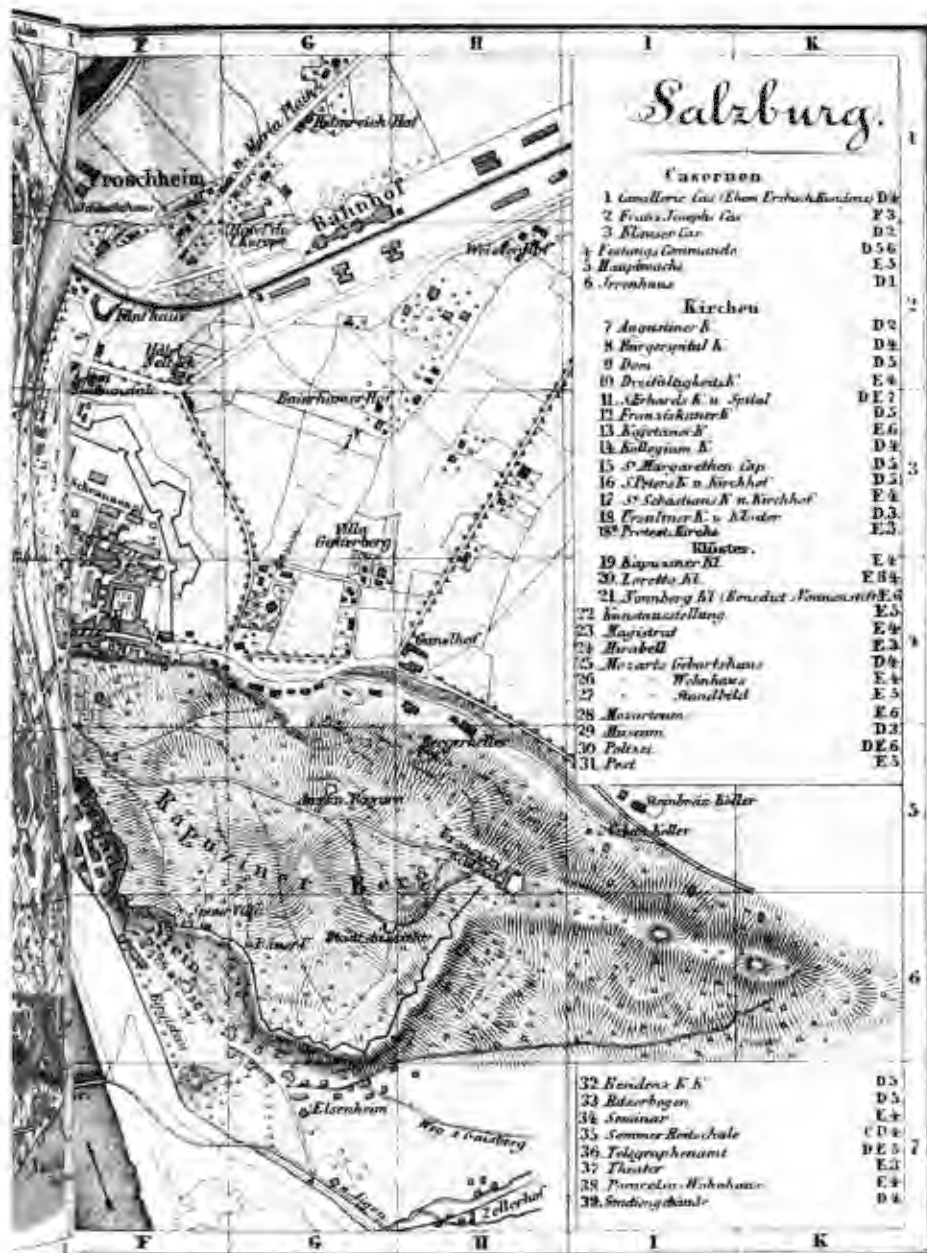
Kirchen

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 7. Augustiner K. | D2 |
| 8. Burgenstein K. | D4 |
| 9. Dom | D5 |
| 10. Dreifaltigkeit K. | E4 |
| 11. Erhard's K. u. Spital | D12 |
| 12. Franziskaner K. | D5 |
| 13. Augustiner K. | E6 |
| 14. Kollegium K. | D4 |
| 15. S. Margarethen Cap | D5 |
| 16. S. Peter's K. u. Kirchhof | D5 |
| 17. S. Sebastian's K. u. Kirchhof | E4 |
| 18. Franziskaner K. u. Kloster | D3 |
| 19. Protest. Kirche | E3 |

Klöster

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 19. Augustiner Kl. | E4 |
| 20. Lorett. Kl. | E84 |
| 21. Sionberg Kl. (Benedict. Frauenstift) | E6 |
| 22. Konstanzeinstellung | E3 |
| 23. Augustiner | E4 |
| 24. Benedikt. | E3 |
| 25. Mozarts Geburtshaus | D4 |
| 26. Wohnhaus | E4 |
| 27. Handbeld | E5 |
| 28. Musicians | E6 |
| 29. Museum | D3 |
| 30. Felsen | D56 |
| 31. Post | E3 |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 32. Benedikt. K. K. | D5 |
| 33. Bitterbrunnen | D5 |
| 34. Seminar | E4 |
| 35. Sommer-Badstube | D56 |
| 36. Telegraphenamt | D5 |
| 37. Theater | E3 |
| 38. Prozedur-Wohnhaus | E4 |
| 39. Bitterbrunnen | D4 |



the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Hölleugebirge; to the l. the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top; then the double-peaked Schober; to the W. in the distance the Kolmspitz. Near Mondsee the Traunstein appears in the distance to the r.

Mondsee(**Post*, **Vincenz*, *Traube*, etc.; **Tafner's Königsbad*, with inn and baths, on the lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant), a considerable village (1500 inhab.) with a large church and a number of new country-seats, is prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, and is much frequented as a summer residence. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The *Maria Hilf Chapel* affords the best survey of the lake, the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, etc.

To *Strasswalchen* (p. 220), a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway, omnibus daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The road passes the picturesque *Zeller See*. 3 M. *Zell am Moos* (Bahn). Pleasing retrospect from the height at the end of the lake. At *Oberhofen* the road crosses the railway and turns to the l. to *Irrstorf* and *Strasswalchen*.

To *Salzburg* omnibus daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ the old town of *Thalgau*, which gives its name to the entire district.

42. Salzburg and Environs.

Hotels. **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. a), opposite the station, with 120 rooms, R. 2 fl. and upwards. D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., B. 80, A. 50 kr., pension from Sept. to June; **HÔTEL d'AUTRICHE* (Pl. b), on the r. bank of the Salzach, R. from 1 fl., L. 25, B. 56, A. 30 kr.; **HÔTEL NELBOECK* (Pl. c), near the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., B. 60, L. 60 kr., pension next door, 3—4 fl.; **ERZHERZOG CARL* (Pl. d), Mozart-Platz; **GOLDNES SCHIFF* (Post, Pl. e), Residenz-Platz. — Second class: *GOLDENE KRONE* (opposite the house in which Mozart was born), *HIRSCH*, *MOEDLHAMMERBRÄU*, *HORN*, all in the Getreidegasse; **MOHR* (Pl. g), Judengasse; *RAITH*, near the Market. Above the bridge, on the r. bank: **GÄBLERBRÄU*, **Traube*, **REGENBOGEN*, and *TIGER*, for moderate requirements, all with restaurants.

Cafés, etc. *Tomaselli*, in the market-place; *Wiesenberger*, Judengasse; *Baldauf*, by the bridge; *Wahl*, Linzergasse, near the bridge. — *Wine* in the *Stiftskeller* of St. Peter (p. 237) (*Kloster Neuburger* and Mozartwein highly esteemed), at the *Tiger*, *Mühren*, etc. — *Mirabell* restaurant, Hannibal-Platz. — *Beer* at the *Stiegelbräu* (in summer) at the *Stiegelkeller* on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; *Bergerbräuer*, near the station; *Schanzelskeller* outside the Cajetanerthor, with view; *Mödlhammerkeller*, outside the Klausenthor, with view.

Baths. **Neues Badhaus*, Bahnhof-Str., admirably fitted up, with baths of every description. *Swimming-Baths* near Schloss Leopoldskron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W. (p. 240); *Mud* baths, etc. at the *Marienbad*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omnibus from the 'Hirsch', 10 kr.).

Fiacres. Tarif of 1872: From the station into the town, with outluggage, one-horse 40, two-horse 80 kr.; with luggage 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night, without luggage, 70 or 1 fl. 30 kr., with luggage 90 or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: one-horse for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 30, two-horse 40 kr.; half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden* 5 or 8 fl., *Mondsee* 6 or 10 fl. — To the following places and back: *Berchtesgaden* 6 or 10 fl.; *Königssee* 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mine included in both these drives); *Hallem*, half-a-day 4 or 6, whole day $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 fl.; *Golling* 8 or 12 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim* 2 or 3 fl. — A '*Dienstmann*' (porter or commissionaire) may be hired as a guide at 5 kr. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — Omnibus 20 kr., each trunk 5 kr.

Stellwagen: to *Berchtesgaden*, three times daily (at 6 a. m. and 4 and 5 p. m.) from the Schiff and Erzherzog Carl, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 80 kr.;

Golling, twice daily (at 6 a. m. and 1 p. m.) from Erz. Carl. in 3½ hrs., 70 kr.; *Hallein*, 4 times daily (6 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 5 p. m.) from Erz. Carl. once (at 4 p. m.) from the Höllbräu, in 2 hrs., 40 kr.; *Laufen*, once daily (at 3. 30 p. m.) from Erz. Carl. in 2 hrs., 35 kr.; *Mondsee* twice daily (6 a. m. and 4 p. m.) in 3½ hrs., 70 kr., and *Oberndorf* twice daily (at the same hours) in 3 hrs., 35 kr., both from the Krone. — Cheapness is almost the only advantage which these vehicles offer; the diligences are preferable (see post-office time-tables), but the hours of departure are often less convenient.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Government Buildings, in the Residenz-Platz, entrance r. of the guard-house (Pl. 5).

Salzburg (1440 ft.), the Roman *Juracum*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful spiritual principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again, and is now the seat of an archbishop of princely rank (18,500 inhab.). Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in the beauty of its situation and environs. The town, the new part of which is clean and well built, is situated on both banks of the *Salzach* bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the Mönchsberg on the l. bank, and by the Capuzinerberg on the r. bank. Three bridges cross the river, the grey glacier-water of which hastens to join the Inn in the plains of Bavaria. Frequent confluences have left few works of mediæval architecture at Salzburg. Most of the principal buildings are due to the magnificent taste of the archbishops in the 17th and 18th cent. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the marble edifices remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects.

The town has of late been considerably extended, and by the construction of large embankments below the Stadtbrücke, new building-sites and space for promenades and squares have been obtained.

The older quarter of the town is on the l. bank of the Salzach. The principal part of it is the *Residenz-Platz*, with the spacious **Residenz-Schloss** (Pl. 32), or Palace, erected in 1592. Opposite to it is the **Neubau** (*Govt. Buildings*, with a permanent exhibition of art, and the *Post and Telegraph* offices), completed about a century later, the tower of which contains musical bells, played at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. In front of it is the *Hauptwache*, or Guard-house. On the S. side is the **Cathedral** (Pl. 9), erected in 1614—55 by Santino Solari in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, containing some worthless pictures and stucco-work. A chapel to the l. of the entrance contains a *font in bronze, dating from 1321. A *Mariensäule* adorns the Domplatz on the W. side of the Cathedral.

The **Hofbrunnen**, executed in 1664 by *Ant. Dario*, 46 ft. in height, occupies the centre of the Residenz-Platz. Each of the hippopotami and the figures of Atlas, is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts the water out of a horn, 8 ft. in height.

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 27), in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected in 1842, adorns the adjacent Mozart-Platz. The great composer's (b. 1756, d. 1791) house in the Hannibal-Platz (Pl. 26), and the house where he was born (Pl. 25) in the Getreidegasse, are indicated by inscriptions. — The *Mozarteum* (Pl. 28), a school of music, contains a valuable collection of MSS. of Mozart and the piano used by him (adm. 2—3 p. m.).

On the S. side of the Cathedral is the *Capitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough, where on the l. side the recently restored *Archiepiscopal Palace* is situated.

To the r. in the vicinity is the entrance to the ***Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 16), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration of the ground by St. Rupert about 582, are very interesting. The late Gothic *Church of St. Margaret* in the middle of the burial-ground, erected in 1845, has been restored, and the tombstones (15th cent.) symmetrically arranged. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. the¹ composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn, is interred. One of the modern monuments (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by Schwanthaler. The burial-ground is bounded on the N. by the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 16), a Romanesque edifice of 1127. The 15th chapel in the N. aisle contains a tasteless monument to Haydn, and memorial-tablets to the composer *Neukomm* and the Baroness *Sonnenburg*, Mozart's sister. By a pillar opposite is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. On the l. near the entrance is a large red marble monument to the chevalier Raitenau (d. 1593). *Staupitz* (d. 1524), the friend and patron of Luther, is also buried here; his tombstone is in the chapel of St. Vitus. The services of a guide in the burial-ground or church are superfluous. The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* contains a library of some value, with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very remarkable treasury, and extensive archives. Good wine may be obtained at the *Stiftskeller*, or cellar of the abbey, at the N. entrance to the burial-ground. This was once a favourite resort of Haydn and some of the eminent men of his time, at whose convivial meetings the 'Mozart-Wein' was doubtless quaffed.

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 12) of the 13th cent., with two fine Romanesque portals and an elegant tower. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with modern additions. The peculiar hexagonal choir supported by columns is of the 15th cent.

The stables of the former princes, now a cavalry-barrack, contain the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35, adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the *Winter Riding School*, with a painting of a tournament on the ceiling (date 1690). On one side of the riding-school are the steps which ascend to the Mönchsberg (see below), and on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandt* (1670).

The ***Neuthor**, a tunnel 150 yds. in length, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leads out of the town by the barracks. Beyond it stands a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, erected in honour of Archduke Sigismund, in whose reign the tunnel was constructed.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 18) is the **Museum** (Pl. 29), entered from the *Franz-Joseph-Quai* on the Salzach (adm. 10—4 o'clock, 20 kr.). It contains a library of 20,000 vols., Roman and Celtic antiquities, a mediæval cabinet with armour, implements, etc.; a collection of instruments of various kinds, of the last three centuries; cabinet of early German art of the Christian period; paintings by artists of Salzburg; natural history cabinet; coins from the year 1000 to 1806.

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallow's nests, the cellars and some of the rooms being hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants beneath the ruins. The *Klausenthor* here forms the termination of this part of the town, which occupies the narrow strip of land between the river and the hill; beyond it is a new bridge (1 kr.). Farther down, the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge*.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of **Hohen-Salzburg** (1811 ft.), the pinnacled towers of which are 400 ft. above the Capitel-Platz. The *Folter-Thurm* commands a remarkably fine *panorama. The direct route from the town leads from the Capitel-Platz through the St. Petersgasse. The fortification was founded in the 9th cent., and added to at subsequent periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496—1519. The castle-chapel in the Festungs-Platz, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. The chapel is adorned with reliefs in red marble, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519) and saints. The *Fürstenzimmer*, recently restored in the old style, were originally fitted up by the same prelate. The Rittersaal contains a fine Gothic stove (fee 20 kr.).

The ***Mönchsberg** (2028 ft.), a wooded hill upwards of 2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W. and S. sides, affords charming walks with many beautiful views. The finest of these is the *Carolinenhöhe*: to the l. rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignerthal; then, beyond Schloss Hellbrunn, the long Tännengebirge, the narrow defile of Pass Lueg, adjoining it to the S. the Hohe-Göll, above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then the Lattenberg, Mühliberghorn, Ristveitkogel, Sonntagshorn, and finally the Staufeu, rising beyond the spire of the village of Maxglan; in the plain Schloss Klesheim. In the foreground the Reinberg, a rocky eminence with quarries of conglomerate. W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria Plain; N. E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which

lies the town on the Salzach. Near the Carolinenhöhe is *Achleitner's Tower* ('Zur schönen Aussicht', 10 kr.), which also merits a visit.

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the barracks; another leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, passing the *Augustine Church* and through the *Monika-Pforte*; a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal*, diverging from the Leopoldskron road (p. 240) to the r., and passing through the new *Schartenthor* (near the handsome villa *Freiburg*). From the fortress (see above) the Mönchsberg is reached by a short tunnel under the Katz.

The E. spur of the hills, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg**, so called from the convent situated on it. The Gothic convent-church, with Romanesque portal, possesses a fine altar with wings; a crypt with handsome columns; and in the tower frescoes of very remote date. Charming view from the parapet. Permission to visit the convent itself must be obtained from the bishop. Descent either to Nonnthal, or to the new quarter of the town on the river.

In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the r. bank of the Salzach is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 38), the celebrated naturalist and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy. His monument is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the **Cemetery of St. Sebastian**, at the end of the Linzer-Strasse; the inscription describes him as the '*insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydroposim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte sustulit*'. In the centre of the N. passage of the arcades is an elegant modern monument to the painter *Sattler* (d. 1847). The vault of the Chapter of the Cathedral also deserves inspection. To the l. of the path leading to the Chapel of St. Gabriel (erected in 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), in the centre of the cemetery, is the grave of *Mozart's Widow* (d. 1842).

* *Schloss Mirabell* (Pl. 24), on the r. bank of the river and the N. side of the town, was formerly the archiepiscopal residence. Concerts are often given in the pleasant *Hofgarten-Restaurant*.

In the vicinity, in the new grounds on the Salzach, is situated the **Protestant Church** (Pl. 18a), a modern Romanesque edifice. The interior is fitted up simply and with taste. The pulpit (Christ teaching) and ceiling are of wood. — Near the church a bridge crosses to the suburb of Mülln.

In the Linzergasse on the r. bank, about 200 paces from the bridge, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the ***Capuzinerberg**. The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 19) is reached by means of 250 stone steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (2 kr.), enter the park, and ascend through the wood by a good path. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a direction indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', a point from which the railway station is seen in the foreground, to the r. Mariaplain, to the l. Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of

Bavaria. About 2 min. farther another direction shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Stadt-Aussicht*', the finest point on the Capuzinerberg, which commands an admirable *view of the town and fortress, and the valley of Berchtesgaden. In 7 min. more the traveller reaches the *Francisci Schlössl* (or *Capuziner Schlössl*), an old bastion on the E. side of the hill, 682 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect (restaurant). The monastery garden also commands a fine view, but less extensive (men only admitted).

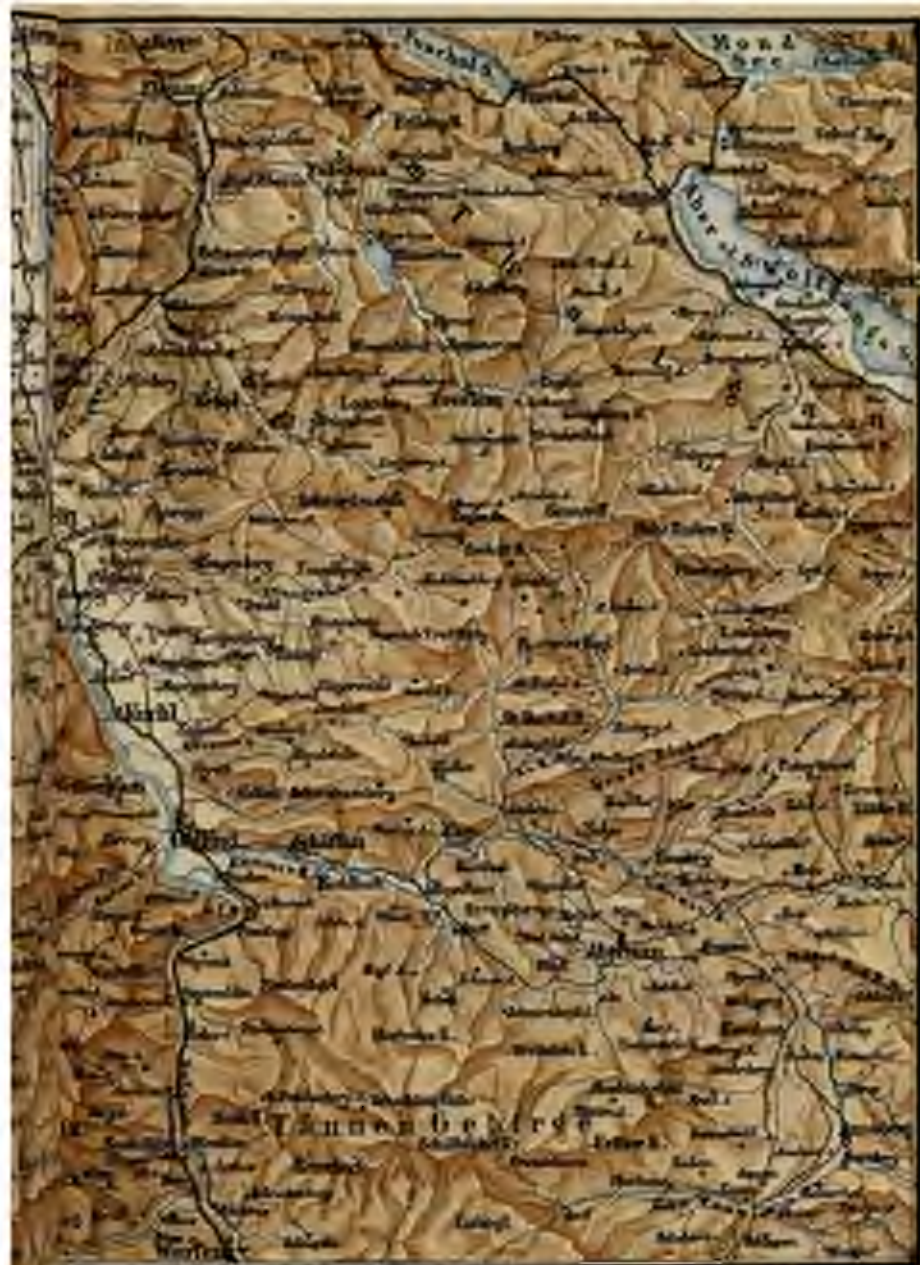
The château and park of **Aigen**, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. S. E. from Salzburg, is another point worth visiting (railway station, see p. 250). Morning-light best for the view; the finest point is the *Kanzel*. The route is (from the l. bank) by the wooden *Carolinen-Brücke*, crossing at the S. end of the town from the Cajetan-Thor to the road to the Aigen, on which many handsome villas are situated. At the entrance to the grounds is a restaurant where a guide (40 kr.) may be procured. Small mineral baths here.

About 1 hr. above Aigen is situated the château of **St. Jacob**, the property of Count Platz, an excellent point of view. The road through the Aigener Thal, by *Stanzingerhof*, *Elsbethen*, and *Ziegelau*, is followed as far as a finger-post indicating the way to St. Jacob (10 min.). The château is occupied by the curé, who also superintends a restaurant. The point termed the 'Aussicht' (to which a boy may be engaged as guide) commands a noble prospect of the mountains in beautiful groups; S. besides the Tännengebirge, the Hohe-Göll and the Untersberg are especially prominent; in the background of the valley of the Salzach lies Salzburg itself.

The ***Gaisberg** (4226 ft.) is most conveniently ascended from Aigen (in 3 hrs., guide 1fl. 80 kr); *inn on the *Zistelalp*, 1 hr. from the top. The distant view from the summit is very fine, comprising the entire chain of the Alps, seven small lakes, and the Chiemsee. The key of the hut at the top is kept at the *Zistelalp*.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn** (3 M. S.), on the road to Hallein, with gardens and fountains, in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., is a favourite resort of pleasure-seekers on Sundays and holidays (on Sundays, when the fountains play, omnibuses run from Salzburg every half-hour, 10 kr.; fee for the fountains on weekdays 1 fl.). The château (*Restaurant) is decorated with historical frescoes by Mascagni (1615). At the back of the building a path leads to the 'Steinerne Theater', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas were once frequently performed under the patronage of the archbishops. Permission to inspect it is obtained at the forester's house (20 kr.). Magnificent *view of Salzburg near the *Monats-Schlösschen*, 1/4 hr. from the forester's house. Footpath from Hellbrunn (ferry across the Salzach) to Aigen, so that a pedestrian may combine the two excursions. — *Schloss Anif*, see p. 250. — About 3/4 M. S. of Salzburg is the château of *Leopoldskron*, with a large fish-pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 235); 1/2 M. farther is the *Ludwigsbad*; and 1 1/2 M. distant are the *Marienbad* and other mud-





baths. — About 3 M. farther S. is *Glaneck* (Inn) with an old château, whence a path ascending by the waterfalls of the *Glan* leads to its source, termed the **Fürstenbrunnen*. Several marble-works and mills are passed on the way. In the vicinity, on the road to Reichenhall, are several *Marble Quarries*, whence the beautiful Untersberg marble is obtained.

To the N., on the r. bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of *Maria Plain* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), erected in 1674, commanding the most extensive *view near Salzburg; evening-light most advantageous (poor restaurant). — *Klesheim*, a château of Archduke Charles Lewis, with a beautiful park situated in the plain towards the N. W., near the Saalach, commands a remarkably good survey of the surrounding mountains (road through the suburb of Mülln, passing Maxglan, $4\frac{1}{3}$ M.).

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in three peaks, the Geiereck (6060 ft.), the Salzburger Hohethron (6109 ft.), and the Berchtesgadener Hohethron (6489 ft.). The mountain is usually ascended from Glaneck (see above), the *Geiereck* in 3 hrs., the *Salzburger Hohethron* (finest view) in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (both fatiguing; guide and provisions necessary). The view is less extensive than that from the Gaisberg, but the mountain itself is an object of interest. Its rocky clefts and gullies are very curious, and botanists will here find abundant scope for research. The **Kolowrat Cavern*, containing fantastic ice-formations, may also be visited. The excursion is, however, not entirely without danger, and requires a perfectly steady head (from Glaneck by the *Untere* and *Obere Rossitenalp* in 4 hrs.). — Beneath the Untersberg, according to an ancient tradition, Charlemagne sleeps, ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory.

43. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall.

14 M. Carriages and Stellwagen, see p. 235. — Railway to Hallein, and walk by Zill to Berchtesgaden, see p. 250.

Between Salzburg and (3 M.) *Gredig* the *Alm-Canal*, conducted to Salzburg from the *Albe* or *Alm*, which drains the Königs-See, is crossed. On the hill to the r. rises the old château of *Glaneck*, above which towers the pointed *Hochstaufen* (p. 248); l. the *Schmidtenstein*, with summit resembling a fortress. The *Gassenleier Felsen*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W., affords a good survey of the valley.

The road winds round the base of the *Untersberg* (see above). By the road-side a marble column on the Alm Canal commemorates the escape of a lady from drowning near this spot. On the hill to the l. the château of *Gartenau*.

A narrow defile, traversed by the Alm, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, which forms the background, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein*, a cliff rising above the Alm, two reliefs on which serve to mark the frontier between the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron saint of the Archduchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the

inscription: *Pax Intranitibus et Inhabitantibus* (date 1514). The old market-town of **Schellenberg** (*Amanhauser*), about half-way between Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, possesses a tower built of marble. Adjoining the church is an iron column to German soldiers who fell in 1870—71. *F. Krieger* sells pretty wares in carved wood. On the bridge over the Alm the height of an inundation in 1662 is indicated.

The road follows the r. bank of the Alm; $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., bridge to the picturesque *Almbach-Klamm* (at the entrance of which there is an *inn); $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther a direction-post on the l. indicates the road to Hallein by Zill (p. 251); on the r. rises the precipitous *Graue Wand*. The road then crosses the impetuous Alm; the valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann*, between which lies the broad saddle of the *Watzmannscharte*, suddenly become visible. Berchtesgaden itself, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees, soon comes into view. The road continues to follow the slope on the r. At a direction-post $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Berchtesgaden, indicating the way to the 'Salzberg and the Königs-See', a road leads across the Alm to the l. to the new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft; adjacent is the *Brunnhaus* (pump-house), containing the old machinery for pumping the brine out of the mine into the conduits.

* *Visit to the Salt Mine.* Tickets of admission (45 kr.), obtained at the mining-offices opposite the entrance-shaft, entitle visitors to enter the mine at stated hours (generally 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.). At other hours, admission for one person 2 fl.; for each additional pers. 45 kr. Visitors of both sexes are then provided with appropriate miners' costumes. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat (30 kr. each pers.). The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air with considerable velocity. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt may be purchased, and a trifling gratuity given to the attendant. — A visit to this mine is less expensive, and much less fatiguing than that of the Durnberg (p. 251) near Hallein. The strata moreover contain a larger proportion of salt, and pure rock-salt not unfrequently occurs.

Berchtesgaden (1890 ft.) * *LEUTHAUS*, or *Post*, R. from 1 fl., B. 18, A. 15 kr., fine view from the veranda; * *WATZMANN*, R. 54 kr. to 1 fl.; *NEUHAUS*; *BELLEVUE*, with baths; *NONNTHAL*; *RESCH*; *LÖWE*. Fresh and salt-water *Baths* at the Bellevue hotel, and on the road from the Neuhaus hotel to the Königssee; *River Baths* $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, to the l. of the Salzburg road. — The carved wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, may be seen in

great variety at *Kaserer's* and *Kerschbaumer's*. — Carriage to the *Königssee* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse 2 fl. 48, two-horse 4 fl. 48 kr.; to *Ramsau* and back 3 fl. 30 or 6 fl. 12 kr.; to *Hintersee* and back 4 fl. 30 or 7 fl. 48 kr.; to *Hirschbühl*, two-horse 9, to *Frohnwies* 13 fl. 24 kr.; to *Reichenhall* by *Hallthurn* 4 fl. 36 kr. or 8 fl., by *Ramsau* 5 fl. 48 or 9 fl. 42 kr.; *Salzburg* 4 fl. 36 or 7 fl. 30 kr., there and back 5 fl. 42 or 9 fl. 12 kr.; fees included in each case.

Down to 1803 Berchtesgaden was the seat of an independent provostry, or spiritual principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church*, with its Romanesque cloisters and carved stalls, may be visited. The royal villa on the S. side of the village commands a fine view: to the E. the *Schwarzort*, *Hohe-Göll*, and *Hoch-Brett*, in the background the *Stuhlgebirg* and *Schönfeldspitz*, to the r. the *Kleine* and *Grosse Watzmann*. In the valley, on the Alm extensive *Salt Works* are situated.

The * *Lockstein* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), the path to which ascends to the r. from the old *Reichenhall* road by the hospital at the back of the *Abbey Church*, commands an admirable survey of the valley of Berchtesgaden. The *Etzerschlössl*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, is another fine point. Beyond the latter is the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) hamlet of *Gern*, with a pilgrimage church, whence the *Salzburg* road is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (near the river-baths mentioned above). Or from *Gern* another hour's walk to the *Metzenleiten*, whence a view of *Salzburg* is enjoyed. The direct route to it from Berchtesgaden is by the *Salzburg* road; it ascends to the l. beyond the river-baths, and then crosses the second and smaller brook to the r.

The * *Almbach-Klamm* (p. 242), a picturesque gorge through which the brook descends in cascades from the *Untersberg*, is an interesting point for an excursion ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The *Salzburg* road is followed as far as the bridge at the entrance to the ravine (+ Inn), which is then entered by a good path.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ***Königs-See* (1982 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, and vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 8000 ft. in height. Three routes lead to the lake (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) from Berchtesgaden: (1) an undulating, shady carriage-road on the hill-side on the r. bank of the *Ache*; (2) the more frequented and very picturesque road on the l. bank by *Unterstein* (Inn), with château and park of Count Arco; (3) a somewhat shorter, and for the most part shaded footpath, which descends the steps to the l. by the royal villa, passes the salt-works, crosses the *Ramsauer Ache* (to the r. on the slope lies *Schloss Lustheim*), and then leads first on the l., and afterwards on the r. bank of the *Königsseer-Ache*.

Inn on the bank of the lake, next door to the 'Fischmeister', who presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. Half of the rowers are generally stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by many a hero of the *Isis* or the *Cam*. Tariff for each rower as far as the *Kessel* (halfway up the lake) 18, *St. Bartholomew* 30, upper end of the lake (*Salet Alp*) 42 kr.; for the

boat, 4—5 pers., 18 kr., for larger parties 40 kr. to 1 fl. for the whole day. The trip to St. Bartholomew occupies 1—1½ hr. according to the wind, to the Salet Alp ½ hr. more. Morning lights most favourable.

To the l. on a promontory stands the villa of Baron Beust; in the lake lies the islet of *Christliewer*, or *St. Johann*, with a chapel. The boat passes between these and skirts the *Falkenstein*, a prominent rock surmounted by a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the snow-clad *Stuhlgibirge*, and adjoining them the *Schönfeldspitz* (8435 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* (often dry) is precipitated over a red cliff into the lake. A little farther, at the deepest part of the lake (676 ft.), a long, reverberating *Echo* is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs. In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kesselfall, is a cavern on a level with the water, termed the *Kuchter Loch* on account of its being the supposed source of the Kuchl or Golling waterfall (p. 251). This is not improbable, as the rocks here are often fissured and honeycombed in a very remarkable manner.

The boat stops at the *Wallner Insel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark and ascend by a good path, passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the *Kesselbach* (10 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, a beautiful glimpse through the wooded foreground is obtained of the green lake, the opposite mountains, and the Watzmann.

The boat now proceeds W. to *St. Bartholomew*, a green promontory, with a royal hunting château (restaurant), where a dish of Saibling (*salmo salvelinus*) may occasionally be had. The vestibule contains drawings of unusually large salmon-trout caught in the lake during the last hundred years, and of a bear-fight in which the 'Fischmeister' was engaged in 1675. The chapel attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires. — The 'Eiscapelle', which collapsed in 1862, a miniature glacier in a wild gully of the Watzmann, 1½ hr. to the W., and only 2690 ft. above the sea-level, now hardly merits a visit (guide necessary).

At the S. W. end of the lake the *Schraimbach* emerges from a rocky gorge. The *Salet Alp*, a poor pasture ½ M. in breadth, strewn with moss-grown rocks, separates the Königs-See from the wild and bleak **Obersee* (a visit to which should not be omitted), a lake ½ M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. The murmur of a waterfall descending from the *Kaunerwand* on the l. alone disturbs the repose of this wilderness. Beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner*, from which a brook descends over the *Röthswand* like a silver thread from a height of 2000 ft. A survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kesselbach (see above) a well constructed path ascends in long and fatiguing windings on the E. bank of the lake to the (3 hrs.) **Gotzenalp* (5525 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomew. The chalets of *Gotzen-*

thal ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and the *Seeau* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) are passed on the way. Farther on, the path to the r. is to be followed (that to the l. leads to the *Regenalp*). Magnificent view, embracing the *Uebergossene Alm*, *Steinerne Meer*, *Watzmann*, *Hohe-Göll*, *Untersberg*, etc. Several chalets at the top (at the *Springelhütte* and the *Wasserkaser* refreshments and beds). The view towards the N. is imperfect until the traveller reaches the *Feuerpatzen* on the N.W. margin of the Alp, 10 min. from the chalets, and 200 ft. higher. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomew, 3600 ft. below the spectator, are visible. Descent to the Kesselfall in 2 hrs., where the traveller's boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting. (Guide 2 fl., unnecessary.)

From the *Gotzenalp* to the *Saletalp*, recommended to experienced mountaineers only (guide necessary, 3 fl. and gratuity). The path passes above the *Wasser-Kaser* chalet, leads to the (1 hr.) *Lahfeld* (used for battues), and in 10 min. more to the crest of the *Langthalwand*; descent extremely steep and laborious (with admirable views of the imposing and wild scenery around the *Obersee*) to the *Langthal* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then by a stony path to the (1 hr.) *Fischungtalp* on the *Obersee*, and down the precipitous S. bank of the latter to the *Saletalp* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From the *Königs-See* to *Golling* (7 hrs.; with guide). Footpath over the *Königsberg Alp* (clean chalet, whence the *Jenner*, 6161 ft., a fine point of view, may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and the *Torrener Joch* (5640 ft.) between the *Schneibstein* and the *Hohe Göll*; descent through the *Blüntal-That*, with the *Kuchter Göll* rising on the l. — *Golling*, see p. 251

From *Berchtesgaden* to *Reichenhall* ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The road crosses the *Pass Hattthurn* (2224 ft.) (*Inn), between the *Lattenberg* and *Untersberg*. Fine retrospect towards *Berchtesgaden*, and afterwards a view of *Reichenhall* (diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 48 kr.; one-horse carr. 4 fl. 38 kr.).

A far preferable route, however, is by the ***Ramsau** and the *Schwarzbachwacht* (7 hrs.). The road passes the royal villa at the S. end of the village, and after $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (direction-post) descends to the l. to the *Ramsau* road. At the (3 M.) *Illsangmühle* a waterfall 402 ft. in height works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced upwards to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1300 ft. higher, and over the *Schwarzbachwacht* to *Reichenhall*, a distance of 20 M. (A flight of steps ascends hence to the *Söldenköpfl*, whence a good path with fine points of view leads to the *Schwarzbachwacht*, see below. A route recommended to pedestrians.) To the l. a grand view of the *Watzmann*; in front the broad *Steinberg*; at the side the impetuous *Ache*. The *Ramsau* is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and beautifully formed grey mountains.

The road ascends gradually, and then descends. On the l. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a way-post indicates the road to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'. A footpath crossing the bridge to the l., and ascending to the r. by the 'Trinkhalle' leads to the (20 min.) ***Wimbach-Klamm**. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful waterfalls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines in the afternoon. The traveller should ascend the *Klamm* (i. e. 'defile'), at the upper end of which he continues to follow the same bank for a short distance (leaving to the l. the bridge over the brook). The stream is then crossed, the pine wood traversed (passing a l.ut), and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the point

reached where the stream issues from a broad stony bed. The latter is crossed to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Jägerhaus* (refreshments), whence a striking view is obtained of the wild upper Wimbachthal, enclosed by perpendicular precipices, on the E. the Watzmann, S. the Hoch-eisspitz and Hundstod, and W. the Hochkalter.

The ascent of the **Watzmann** (N. summit, or *Hocheck*, 8720 ft.) is fatiguing, but interesting (guide 3 fl.). Ascend in the afternoon from Illsangsmühle in 3, or from Ramsau in 4 hrs. to the *Guglatp*, and sleep at one of the three chalets. Next morning traverse the *Guglschuide* and *Watzmannanger* by a rugged path in 4 hrs.; and finally ascend by a narrow ridge to the summit, where there is a trigonometrical landmark, a red cross, and a visitors' book in a box. A somewhat longer route leads from the Inn on the Königs-See to the *Kuhrainalp*, and the still higher *Fal-alp*, on one of which the night may be passed. From the former 1. from the latter 3 hrs. to the top. The view embraces the Grossglockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbachthal below and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S.

On the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the way-post (see above), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and a little beyond it *Reschl's Inn*. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ramsau* (2172 ft.) (*Oberes Wirths-haus), a favourite resort of artists and naturalists from Munich.

Beyond Ramsau ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the road divides, the way to the Hintersee and over the Hirschbühl to Ober-Weissbach (see below) leading to the l. The road to the r. gradually ascends past the small, marshy *Taubensee* (2871 ft.) through beautiful pine wood to the ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2920 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the conduit descending from the Söldenköpf runs parallel with the road. Small inn $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther. The road then descends through the deep and beautiful valley between the *Reit-alpgebirge* on the l. and the *Lattengebirge* on the r., and (3 M.) crosses the Schwarzbach. Facing the traveller appear the Müllnerhorn and Ristveithorn. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house, at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which falls into the Saalach immediately below. (The *Staubbach-Fall*, to which a path from the bridge descends in a few minutes, is worth seeing only after rain.) The road then leads on the r. bank of the Saalach, passing opposite *Frohnau*, a village at the foot of the Müllnerhorn on the other side, to ($\frac{4}{2}$ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 247).

The *Ober-Weissbach* road (see above) crosses the Ache (picturesque ravine) and leads past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) sequestered green ***Hintersee** (2549 ft.), overshadowed by the *Hochkalter*. Best point of view the small *St. Antonikapelle* on the W. side. To the l. in the distance rises the Hohe Göll. The royal shooting lodge (*Inn adjacent*) is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther.

Those who desire to combine the route to Reichenhall with a visit to the Hintersee should return from the inn to the (1 M.) way-post 'nach Maria-Kuntersweg'; here take the footpath to the l., passing after 5 min. to the l. between the cottages. To the r. a fine view of the Ramsau with the Watzmann; retrospect of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis Glacier. Farther on keep to the l., and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the Reichenhall road is reached below the Taubensee.

The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (l.) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (r.), with their grotesque rocks, is now ascended to the (5 M.) *Hirschbühl* (3891 ft.) (**Inn*), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, for the possession of which a fierce struggle took place between the Austrians and Bavarians in 1809.

The **Kammerlinghorn* (8176 ft.) is best ascended (4 hrs.) from the *Hirschbühl Inn*, where the previous night should be passed. View similar to that from the *Watzmann*. Guide (2 fl.) and provisions necessary.

By two huts on the road side, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, a path to the r., commanding a striking view of the mountains which bound the valley of the *Saale*, descends to the (3 M.) *Lofer* road; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther a way-post is reached, indicating the route to the **Seissenberg-Klamm*, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is overgrown with bushes entirely concealing the sky and imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge.

At *Ober-Weissbach* (Inn), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the Klamm, the road reaches the Tyrolese high road. *Saalfelden* is 12 M., *Lofer* (post-station, p. 261.) $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from this point. The inn **Zur Frohnwies* (p. 261) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. From *Berchtesgaden* to *Lofer*, by *Ramsau*, *Hirschbühl*, and *Oberweissbach*, without digression, is a walk of 8 hrs. The road over the *Hirschbühl* is only suitable for light carriages.

44. From Salzburg to Reichenhall.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

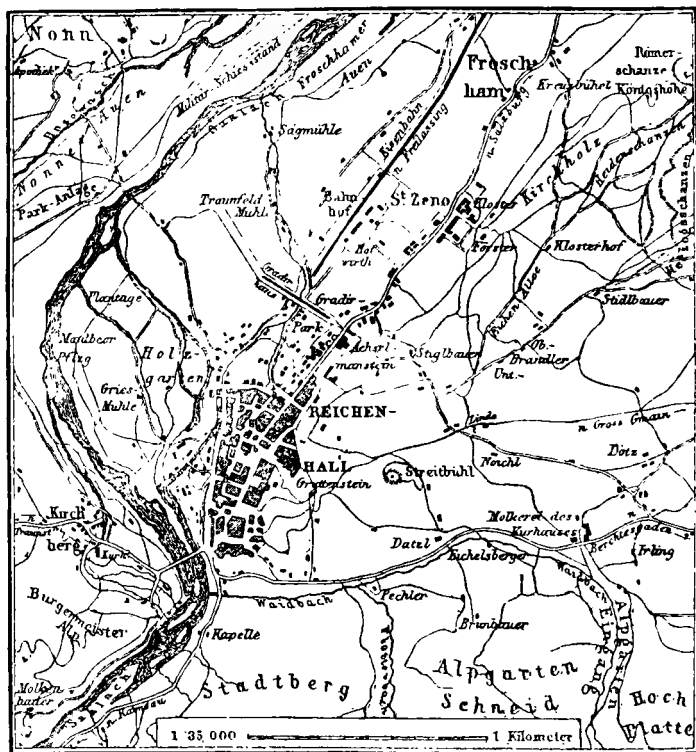
Railway in 1 hr.; fares 54, 36, 27 kr.

As far as *Freilassing*, see p. 146. The line here diverges to the l. and ascends on the r. bank of the *Saalach*. On the r. rises the *Högelberg*, to the l. in the distance the *Hohen-Salzburg* and *Gaisberg*, and then the *Untersberg*. At stat. *Hammerau*, a place with extensive foundries, the valley contracts for a short distance. On a spur of the *Staufen* above stat. *Piding* stands the ruin of *Staufeneck*. The train crosses the *Saalach* and stops at the station of *Reichenhall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Curhaus*.

The high road from *Salzburg* to (12 M.) *Reichenhall* leads from the suburb of *Mülln* by the village of *Maxglan* to (6 M.) *Berg*, the Austrian frontier; then over the *Walserberg* to *Schwarzbach* (on the slope to the l. lies *Marzoll*, the Roman *Marciola*), *Weissbach*, *St. Zeno*, and *Reichenhall* (one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 5 fl., two-horse $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; omnibus at 9. 30. a. m. from the 'Schiff' inn, 60 kr.).

Reichenhall (1571 ft.) (**KURHAUS* *ACHSELMANNSTEIN*; **LOUISENBAD*; *MACK'S CURANSTALT*; *MAXIMILIANSBAD*; *MARIENBAD* (Dr. Hess); *BAD KIRCHBERG* (see below), all adapted for a prolonged stay only, R. 36 kr. to 2 fl., B. 12 to 24 kr., D. 1 fl. 12 kr. — **HOTEL BURKERT*, opposite the *Curhaus*; **LÖWE*, R. 1 fl., B. 30, L. and A. 30 kr.; **RUSSISCHER HOF*; **POST* (or *Krone*), R. 1 fl. 12, B. 24 kr., D. 1 fl.; *HÔTEL RINNER*, *HOHENSTAUFEN*, unpretending. — *Visitors' tax* 3 fl. each (less for members of a family), band 3 fl. — *Exhibition of Art* during the season at the *Rathhaus*, 12 kr., subscription 36 kr. — *Reading Room* at the *Curhaus*. — One-horse carr. to

Berchtesgaden by Hallthurn $4\frac{1}{2}$, by Ramsau 6, to the Königs-See 6, to Salzburg $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl., and fee to the driver; two-horse carr. one-half more. *Post Omnibus* to Berchtesgaden twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 48 kr.), a favourite watering-place (5000 visitors annually) rebuilt after a fire in 1834, situated on the *Saale*, or *Saalach*, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by a fine amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6489 ft.), *Lattenberg* (or *Dreisesselkopf*, 5833 ft.), *Müllnerhorn* (4465 ft.), and *Hoch-Staufen* (5948 ft.). This is the



great central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 45 M. The surplus brine from the Berchtesgaden mines is conducted to Reichenhall, which in its turn supplies Traunstein (p. 145) and Rosenheim (p. 141). The spacious *Salinengebäude*, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the r. and four 'Sudhäuser' (i. e. boiling-houses, from 'sieden', Engl. seethe) on the l. Opposite them is the handsome *Haupt-Brunnhaus*

(pump-house), where tickets of admission (24 kr.) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained (second door). The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, fourteen in number, are about 50 ft. below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps. One of them, the *Edelquelle*, is so strongly impregnated (24 per cent) that it is at once conducted to the salt-pans. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a conduit $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. The water of the others is first evaporated in the 'Gradirhaus', which consists of twigs of thorn, stacked under a long roof. The brine is conducted to the upper parts of this shed and allowed to trickle slowly through the twigs, by which process it loses a large proportion of its watery particles before it reaches the reservoirs below. The great value of the process consists in the fact, that, while the water is thus partly evaporated, and the other ingredients of the brine (gypsum, carbonate of lime, oxide of iron, etc.) form a gradual incrustation on the thorns, the salt remains almost without loss in a state of solution. After being used for 3—6 years the twigs are burned, and their ashes form excellent manure. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of Virgilius and St. Rupertus.

The *Curhaus Achselmannstein* is the principal rendezvous of the patients. A band plays in the *Curgarten* daily, 6—8 a. m. and 5—7 p. m. (on Tuesdays and Fridays at Kirchberg, see below). An eminence at the back of the Curgarten (20 min.) affords a good survey of the town; to the l. is the old château of *Gruttenstein*, at the W. end of the valley Schloss Karlstein and the chapel of St. Pancras.

Opposite the Curhaus is the *Gradirhaus*, used by many of the patients for inhaling the air, and the *Gradirpark*, with a salt-water fountain 40 ft. in height.

At *Kirchberg*, on the W. side of Reichenhall, on the l. bank of the Saalach, is Dr. Bachmaier's *Bath Establishment and inn (music on Tuesdays and Fridays, 5—7 p. m.).

St. Zeno (*Hofwirth*), on the Salzburg road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Reichenhall, once an Augustine monastery of very ancient origin, suppressed in 1803, was partially fitted up in 1853 as an English school for ladies. The church contains several interesting relics; curious tombstones in the old cloisters. — On the hill, 20 min. to the E., is the circular *Romerschanze* (entrenchment) with the *Königshöhe*.

On the opposite bank of the Saale lies *Non* (Fuchsbauer), a village with an ancient church at the foot of the Hochstaufen (reached in 20 min. by the *Nonersteig*). The *Padinger Alp*, ascended from the bridge in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., commands a fine view.

Beautiful walk from Reichenhall to the Austrian hamlet of *Gross-Gmain* ($\frac{13}{4}$ M.) at the base of the Untersberg. Back through the wood by St. Zeno, or over the *Streitbühl*, a fine point of view.

Pleasant walk on the Berchtesgaden road to the ($\frac{11}{4}$ M.) dairy belonging to the Curhaus. Then descend to the l. into the *Alpgarten*, the rocky ravine of the *Waidbach* (to the 'Klause' 25 min.).

The *Molkenbauer* (Inn) on the l. bank of the Saalach ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the bridge) is another point for a walk. Thence to Kirchberg 1 M. The

Bürgermeister-Alp, ascended by a winding path in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., is a beautiful point of view. — The *Staubbach Fall* at Jettenberg, see p. 246.

The *Chapel of St. Pancras*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of Reichenhall, commands a splendid view as far as Salzburg. The higher of the rocky heights opposite is crowned with the ruin of *Karlstein* (1 hr. from Reichenhall), another beautiful point. Beyond the chapel lies the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Thumsee*, a lake $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, the S. bank of which is skirted by the road. The road divides $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther; that to the l. leads to *Schnaitzreuth* and *Unken* (**Schwarzbergklamm*, see p. 262); that to the r. to Inzell by the **Mauthäusel* (p. 146), one of the most beautiful excursions from Reichenhall.

The **Zwiesel* (5948 ft.), the W. and highest peak of the *Hochstaufen*, is one of the nearer mountains frequently ascended from Reichenhall ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide advisable, 3 fl.). The traveller may drive as far as the restaurant at the foot of the *Zwiesel* (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), ascend thence to the chalet (inn) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and reach the top in 1 hr. more. Extensive *view.

Delightful drive of 2 days by *Meleck*, *Unken*, and *Lofer* (p. 261) to *Göhr*, *Weissbach*, returning by *Hirschbühl*, *Ramsau*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, and *Jettenberg*.

45. Hallein and Golling.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

Railway to Hallein in 40 min.; fares 86, 65, 43 kr. — *Diligence* from Salzburg by Hallein and Golling to Gastein see p. 252. *Stellwagen* to Hallein 5 times daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 35 kr.; from Hallein to Golling twice daily in 2 hrs., fare 35 kr.; carriages, see p. 235. This forms a pleasant excursion from Salzburg, which should be quitted early in the morning; visit the Oefen and waterfall at Golling first, dine at Golling, see Hallein and the salt-mine in the afternoon, and return to Salzburg in the evening.

The *Railway* forms a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg. Farther on, the Hohen-Salzburg rises on the r., and on the l. is seen the château of *Neuhaus* (p. 233) on a spur of the Gaisberg. Stat. *Aigen*, with the château of that name (p. 240). The Salzburg is now approached, and the precipitous *Untersberg* becomes more prominent. Several country seats are passed, among them that of *Anif* (see below) to the r., on the opposite bank of the river. Beyond stat. *Puch* the *Alm* is crossed. The station at Hallein is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the bridge over the Salzach.

The *High Road* passes the château of *Hellbrunn* (p. 240), adjoining which is *Anif*, a pretty Gothic château of Count Arco. To the r. the *Untersberg* and the *Hohe Göll* (8297 ft.) become conspicuous, while on the l. the horizon is bounded by the long chain of the *Tännengebirge* (7746 ft.). The *Königsseer Alm* is now crossed, and *Rif*, surrounded by walls, formerly a horse-rearing establishment, is passed. Near Hallein the old château of *Kaltenhausen*, now a brewery, is observed. The traffic on the road now becomes brisker, and numerous salt-barges are seen on the river *Salzach*.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hallein* (1502 ft.) (*Post*; *Sonne*; *Aubück*; *Stampfbräu*; **Bellini's Bath*, where passing travellers are also received) is a dirty place, where the traveller is frequently assailed by beggars. This great salt-depôt of Austria, where 25,000 tons are annually

produced, is very inferior in attraction to Reichenhall. The **Dürnberg**, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 242. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity (the Berchtesgaden mine, however, is preferable, p. 242). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein. If a guide (50 kr.) be engaged he will procure the necessary permission; but such aid is otherwise superfluous, as the path to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) entrance of the mine (2362 ft.) cannot be mistaken. It ascends on the W. side of the town, through a narrow lane to the r. before the church is reached, commanding several fine views. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the road turns into the valley to the r. (Inn *Zur Gemse*), skirts the hill, and leads through a picturesque rocky gorge to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) direction-post where the Berchtesgaden road diverges (see below). To the l. on the hill are the church and houses of the Dürnberg.

Dürnberg Salt Mine. At the foot of the eminence, which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, is the superintendent's office, where visitors present themselves. The preliminary step of donning mining attire, and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 242). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yds., breadth 1200, depth 400. The visit occupies 1—1½ hr. Fees paid on quitting the mine: for 1 pers. 2 fl., for several 1 fl. each, and a trifling gratuity to the attendants.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.) the following route from Hallein is recommended. To the direction-post (way to the Dürnberg), see above. The road here turns to the r. and passes the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Austrian custom-house at the highest point of the route. A little farther is the Bavarian custom-house at *Zill* (*Inn). The road then traverses a well cultivated mountain valley, sprinkled with numerous farms and picturesque groups of trees, and finally descends rapidly through a pine-clad ravine to the way-post on the Berchtesgaden road mentioned at p. 242 (3 M. from the custom-houses).

At Hallein the road crosses the Salzach, and traverses the broad valley to the village of *Kuchel* (Auer). The spray of the Schwarzbach Fall is seen to the r. on the way from Kuchel to Golling. Pedestrians on their way to Golling, and desirous of visiting the waterfall, effect a saving of 1 hr. by proceeding from Kuchel to the falls, and thence to Golling. The path is somewhat intricate, and a boy had better be engaged as a guide; the tower of the church of St. Nicolaus (see below) is visible from the last part of the route.

$\frac{9}{4}$ M. **Golling** (*Post), with an old *Burg*, the seat of a district court, derives its sole importance from the attractions of the environs. The route to the (2 M.) ***Schwarzbach Fall** cannot be mistaken. The Salzach is crossed, and the path leads in the direction of the white church of *St. Nicolaus* on an eminence. A way-post at the village indicates the way beyond that point. From the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 300 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss meet so as to form a natural bridge. The Schwarzbach is said to

be one of the outlets of the Königs-See, which lies 700 ft. higher. This is not improbable, as in January, 1823, when the surface of the lake was lower than the Kuchler Loch (p. 244), the Schwarzbach ceased to flow. The sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray between 10 and 11 a. m. At the foot of the falls the lower only is seen; a view of both is obtained from the wooden bridge higher up. Near the waterfall there is a small *Inn*, 2 M. from Golling. The excursion requires about 2 hrs. on foot, or 1 hr. only if a carriage be taken from Golling to the foot of the fall (1 fl.). Pedestrians on their way to Hallein, and desirous of visiting the waterfall, proceed to it from Golling and thence to Kuchel direct (see above).

From the Schwarzbach Fall to Berchtesgaden (with guide): first a somewhat fatiguing ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the N. of, and opposite the Hohe-Göll; then over the *Satteleck*, a depression of the *Hahnenkamm* (view of the Hohe-Göll, Tannengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzachthal), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more to Berchtesgaden. Path not well defined.

From Golling to the Königs-See over the *Torrener Joch*, see p. 245.

The **Oefen*, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high road to Werfen (see p. 253), are very remarkable ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. These rocks, partially overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are directions indicating the approach, and not $\frac{1}{4}$ M. apart whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. One-horse carr. from Golling $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl.; the traveller alights at the first entrance to the Oefen, and rejoins the carriage at the other, near the chapel of *Maria Brunneck*, whence the best survey is obtained of the *Pass Lueg* (see below) and the grey precipices of the Hagengebirge. The route to the Salzkammergut, described at p. 230, diverges from the high road not far from the Oefen. *Pass Lueg* forms an appropriate entrance from the region of the lower to that of the higher Alps, and the traveller should endeavour to extend his excursion as far as Werfen in order to visit it. Two-horse carr. from Golling to the Oefen and *Pass Lueg* $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fl., to Salzburg 9 fl.; *Stellwagen* from Golling by Werfen to Radstadt (R. 80) daily at 1 p. m. in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

46. From Salzburg to Gastein.

Comp. Maps, pp. 240, 252.

60 M. *Diligence* (9 fl. 75 kr.) three times daily from 1st June to 15th Sept. (6 a. m., 6. 30 p. m., and 1. 30 a. m.); during the rest of the year twice weekly, in $13\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — *Extra-post* (for 4 pers.) about 40 fl. — A *Carriage* to Gastein takes $1\frac{1}{2}$, or by the *Hirschbühl* 2 days (see below). — *Railway* to Hallein, see p. 250; continuation to Werfen and Radstadt projected.

The route passes through a succession of picturesque and occasionally imposing landscapes, especially between Golling and St. Johann.





A still more beautiful route is by the *Hirschbühl* (p. 247) and *Zell am See* (p. 260), but carriage-owners sometimes object to this journey on account of the steepness of the *Hirschbühl* (one-horse 15 fl. and 1 fl. fee). This route leads first to the *Königs-See*, where the carriage waits 2 hrs. if desired, to enable the traveller to visit St. Bartholomew (p. 244); then to the *Ramsau*, and past the *Wimbachklamm* (p. 245), which may be seen in ½ hr.; *Hirschbühl*, *Seissenberg-Klamm*, and *Frohnwies*, see p. 247. The night is generally spent at *Frohnwies*. Next day by *Tarbach* to *Wildbad Gastein*, which is reached in the evening.

9¼ M. *Hallein*, and 9¼ M. *Golling*, see R. 45. Beyond the *Oefen* the road descends into the **Pass Lueg* (1699 ft.), a grand rocky ravine of the *Salzach*, 6 M. in length. In the cliff on the E. side at the N. end is the *Croatenloch*, so called from having been occupied by Croats in 1742, an apparently insignificant aperture, but strongly fortified. On the E. rise the perpendicular *Tünnengebirge* (see below); on the W. the abrupt *Hagengebirge*.

At the end of this imposing defile, the *Blühnbach*, the discharge of the glaciers of the *Uebergossene Alm*, falls into the *Salzach*. At its influx are the handsome buildings of the imperial foundry of *Blühhaus*. To the S., on an eminence 370 ft. in height, rise the towers of the castle of *Hohen-Werfen*, erected in 1760, now occupied by a garrison of invalids.

10¼ M. *Werfen* (1794 ft.) (**Post*) is a considerable village, where the road to *Radstadt* (R. 80) and *Villach* diverges to the S. E. The valley of the *Salzach* expands and becomes more fertile. Near the old village of *Bischofshofen* (*Hirsch*) the *Hochkönig* (9642 ft.) suddenly comes into view. It is locally termed the *Wetterwand*, and terminates in a rocky pinnacle, the loftiest peak of the group known as *Ewiger Schnee* ('perpetual snow'), or *Uebergossene Alm* (see p. 232). A few Roman antiquities may be seen on the walls of the *Frauenkirche* and in the interior. This part of the valley of the *Salzach* is termed the *Pongau*, to which *Pass Lueg* forms the entrance. From the height, before the traveller reaches

10½ M. *St. Johann* (*Rosian's Inn*; *Post*, where diligence passengers dine; *Franz Prem*; *Botenwirth*, moderate), a fine prospect is obtained of the green valley of the *Salzach* and the rugged grey pinnacles and precipices of the *Tünnengebirge* (7746 ft.), the long slopes of which, extending for 18 M., form the entire background of the landscape on the N. Travellers from the *Pinzgau* to *Radstadt* (R. 80) take the road diverging here to the E. A difficult path leads hence through the *Gross-Arl-Thal*, which opens here, and across the *Arl-Scharte*, into the *Malta-Thal* in *Carinthia* (p. 393).

The high road soon reaches the picturesquely situated village of *Schwarzach* (**Inn*). Here in 1731 the last meeting of the Protestant peasantry and miners was held, in consequence of which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree compelling no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' to quit the precincts of his jurisdiction. The inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the an-

cient custom of eating salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book on the table bears the inscription: '*Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19.*'

Farther on, the valley contracts, and the road traverses several rocky gorges. At

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Lend** (2165 ft.) (**Straubinger*) are the gold and silver smelting works for the Bockstein mines (p. 258). The stamping mill near the village is driven by a *waterfall of the *Gasteiner Ache*, which falls into the Salzach here. From Lend to Wildbad Gastein 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., a drive of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; two-horse carr. to Hof Gastein 6, Wildbad 8 fl. A light post-conveyance, which runs from Lend to Gastein every morning, accommodates 1 or 2 passengers without luggage. Road to the Pinzgau, see R. 51.

The Gastein road now ascends rapidly, and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the l. are the waterfalls of the Ache. The road was formerly carried at a dizzy height along the face of the precipice, and occasionally supported by frail wooden galleries and swaying chain-bridges, but it was reconstructed in 1834, and is now exposed to no danger except that of avalanches in spring. A *Chapel* (2 M.) stands at the top of the hill, near the most dangerous point.

The ***Klamm Pass** (2542 ft.), a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage, is now entered. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but the latter was destroyed by a landslip, and an inundation afterwards swept away the remnant of the works. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) *Klammstein-Brücke*, at the end of the pass. To the r. the *Bärenkogel* (7625 ft.), with its double peak, stands prominently forth from the chain which separates the valley of Gastein from the Rauris.

The smiling valley of Gastein, 30 M. in length and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width, watered by the Ache, is now entered, and the villages of *Mayrhofen*, *Mühlbach*, and *Dorf Gastein* (Winkler) are passed.

14 M. **Hof-Gastein** (2867 ft.) (**Moser; Phoenix; Goldenes Kreuz; Blaue Traube; Schwarzer Adler*), a market-town, the capital of the valley, was in the 16th cent., next to Salzburg, the wealthiest place in this district. At that period the mines yielded 1180 lbs. of pure gold and 9,500 lbs. of silver annually (now about 20 lbs. of gold and 400 lbs. of silver only). Most of the miners (chiefly Saxons), as well as the inhabitants of the valley, were formerly Protestants. and of the 22,151 persons expatriated in 1731 by the intolerant Archbishop of Salzburg no fewer than 1000 were natives of this region. Since that tyrannical proceeding the mines have gradually become neglected, many of the old shafts being now covered by glaciers. Those of Rauris (p. 279) and the Rathhausberg (p. 258)

are now alone worked. The population of the valley, once about 7500, has dwindled down to half that number.

Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still bear testimony to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of *Moser* with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker *Embacher*, are two richly ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. A closed chapel in the *Churchyard* on the l. contains the tomb (a large relief in red marble) of *Martin Strasser* (d. 1560), a proprietor of mines, and that of *Wolf Strasser* (d. 1563); at the side are figures of miners. In the chapel on the r. is the tomb of *Christopher Weitmoser* (d. 1558); on the side are two miners. The N. side-altar in the *Church* is adorned with an altarpiece in memory of the narrow escape of a lady from being buried alive while in a death-like swoon.

The *Military Hospital*, with the two corner-turrets, once a guild-house, afterwards became the property of the Archbishop of Erlau, who caused it to be fitted up for its present use in 1832.

The open space in front of it is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., in commemoration of the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 5 M. long, by which the thermal water (here 93° Fahr.) is conducted hither from the springs at Wildbad. Baths at the inns, the *Gutenbrunn Curhaus*, &c.; living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad, but there is a lack of shady walks. *Hampel's* small zoological and mineralogical collection is not far from Moser's hotel.

One-horse carriage to Wildbad about 1½, Böckstein 2½, Dorf Gastein 1½, Lend 3 fl.; fee 20 kr. for each fl. of the fare; if the carr. is kept the whole day, about 1 fl. more is charged.

The **Gamskahrkogel* (7917 ft.) is frequently ascended from Hof-Gastein (in 4½ hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.; horse 6 fl.). A guide may be dispensed with by practised climbers. After an ascent of ½ hr. leave the chapel to the r.; a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the l. After 2 hrs. more a chalet is passed, then a second a little farther. To the summit 2 hrs. more. The hut on the top affords protection in bad weather. Those who require refreshments must bring them from Gastein. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only; little or no vegetation is to be seen except in the small part of the valley of Gastein which is visible. The ice and snow-mountains of the *Ankogel* and *Tischlkahr* are most conspicuous to the S.; W. the long indented *Gross-Glockner* and the prominent *Wiesbachhorn*; N. the *Ewige Schneegebirge*; N.E. the *Dachstein* and the *Hochgolling*.

The road to Wildbad (4½ M., by carr. in 1 hr.) now traverses a nearly level, and at places marshy part of the valley for a long distance. A little beyond Hof-Gastein is the charming *Villa Carolina* of Prince Hohenzollern. To the r. in the distance, on the W. side of the valley, opposite Hof-Gastein, is the *Schlösschen*, built by Chr. Weitmoser (see above). On the E. side of the valley the *Kötschachthal* (p. 259) opens; above it rises the *Gamskahrkogel*; in the background are the *Tischlkahr Glacier*, the white summit of the *Ankogel* (p. 259), and the *Graukogel* (8173 ft.). On the slope, to the r. of the road, is

situated the *Schweizerhaus*, and higher up the *Englische Kaffehaus*, two favourite resorts.

4½ M. **Wildbad Gastein** (3251 ft., upper part 3556 ft.).

Hotels. * *STRAUBINGER* (post-office), with café and reading-room, conveniently situated by the bridge over the Ache, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 20 kr., at 2 o'clock 2 fl., L. 20, A. 35, bath 65 kr.; * *GRUBER*, in the vicinity, with baths, but no table d'hôte, R. from 1 fl., B. 35, L. 20, bath 52 kr.; *SCHNEIDER* (without baths), adjoining the Bellevue. *MITTERWIRTH*, *ÖRNER* and *UNTERER KRÄMER*, *GRABENWIRTH*, all four of the second class, the last opposite the lower fall of the Ache. * *HIRSCH*, near the church of St. Nicholas, quietly situated at some distance from the village, with baths. During the season, rooms cannot be obtained at Wildbad with certainty unless previously ordered. The imperial *BADESCHLOSS*, opposite *Straubinger*, the most comfortable lodging-house, containing the best baths (of porcelain, 75 kr.; in other houses they are generally of wood), is expensive.

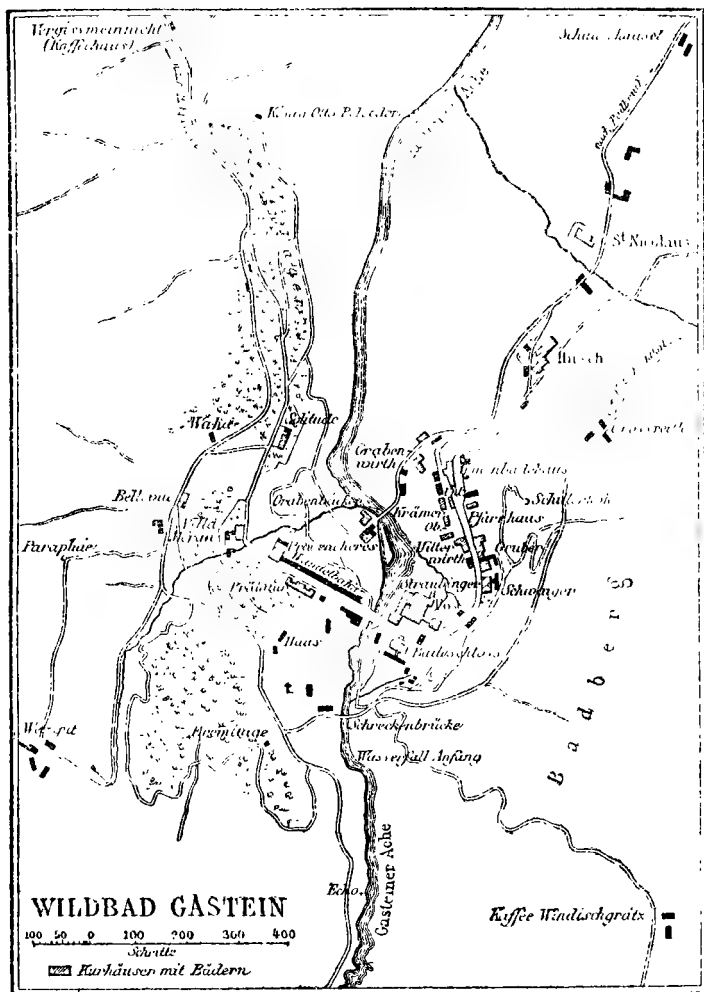
Guide to Heiligenblut by Bucheben and the Hochthor 9 fl.; to the Tauernhaus only, 7 fl.; to the Gamskahrkogel 2½; the Nassfeld 2; Mallnitz 4½; to the Tauernhaus only, 3; to the gold-mines over the Riffelscharte 4½; Dollach 7; Anlaufthal 1½; Kötschachthal 1 fl. — Horse to the Kötschachthal 2 fl. 40, the Nassfeld 3 fl. 80, the Tauernhaus 6 fl. 50 kr., Mallnitz 10 fl.

Most of the older houses of Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. A number of stone buildings, however, have been recently erected, and among them several substantial villas on the W. slope. That of the *Archduke John* (d. 1859), a house of no pretension, has a garden richly stocked with Alpine plants. The Ache, which flows through the valley, is here precipitated through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent * *Waterfalls*, the upper 207 ft., the lower 280 ft. high, vying in grandeur with those of Krimml (p. 274). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge, the lower from a balcony of the *Grabenwirth*; a point at the summit, and another at the foot of the falls also afford a good survey. The spectator desirous of witnessing them in all their grandeur must be prepared for a sprinkling from the spray. Patients with sensitive nerves sometimes find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (averaging 115° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise in the *Reichebengebirge*, a range of gneiss mountains which tower above the village, overtopped towards the S.E. by the *Graukogel* and *Feuerseng*, and towards the S. by the snow-clad *Rathhausberg* (8806 ft.) The water, perfectly colourless and without sediment, resembling those of Pfäfers and Leuk in Switzerland, and *Römerbad* in Styria, is efficacious as a cure for debility, nervous affections, gout, &c., and possesses exhilarating properties. The visitors to the baths (about 3000 annually) belong almost exclusively to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 21 baths. The season is from 15th May to the end of September.

In cloudy or rainy weather, which usually predominates here in June and July, the *Wandelbahn*, a covered gallery, serves as a Cur-saal and promenade. It affords a fine view of the valley, but is it-

self an unsightly object in the landscape when viewed from below. The following walks (comp. Plan) are on the *left* (W.) side of the valley: *Schwarzenberg* Grounds, from the Solitude to Vergissmeinn-



nicht, commanding a * view of all the waterfalls; the *Bellevue*; the *Schreckbrücke* (view of the upper fall). On the *right* (E.) side of the valley: * *Schillerhöhe* (Hirsch inn, see above); churchyard of *St.*

Nicholas (a church erected in 1839). commanding a survey of the valley, with the *Gamskahrkogel* (p. 253) towering above it on the r., and the *Bärenkogel* (p. 254) on the l. Beyond this point the path descends on the E. bank to *Hof-Gastein*.

Somewhat longer walks (about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.): the *Patriarchenhöhe*, *Paschger*, *Oesterr. Adler*, *Rudolphshöhe*, *Badbrücke* (2972 ft.), *Englische Kaffehaus*. The *Windischgrätz-Höhe* (*Schreck-Café*), situated on the W. slope of the *Badberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. S.E. of *Wildbad*, also affords a survey of the valleys of *Gastein* and *Böckstein* and part of the *Kötschachthal*, of the *Nassfeld* *Glaciers* and the *Tännengebirge*. The route to it is through the grounds, to the l. of the *Badeschloss*. Pedestrians on their way to *Böckstein* need not return from this point to *Wildbad*, but descend direct to the *Paschger Bauer* on the *Böckstein* road.

Böckstein and the *Nassfeld* are two favourite points for excursions from *Wildbad*. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached on foot in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or by carriage in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road ascends by the waterfalls and crosses the *Schreckbrücke* (see above), following first the l., then the r. bank of the *Ache*, and passes the *Paschger* and the trout-pond. Opposite the traveller rises the snow-clad *Schareck*. **Böckstein** (3714 ft.) (* *Inn*) formerly contained works for the treatment of the auriferous ore of the *Rathhausberg*. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766.

The route to the * **Nassfeld** (from *Böckstein* to the *Kramerhütte* $1\frac{3}{4}$, to the *Straubinger Hütte* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). The road leads in a straight direction up the valley by the stamping-mill, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. reaches the '*Aufzug*', a wooden slide (now disused) on an incline, 720 yds. in length, on which the miners and the ore were lowered or drawn up by means of machinery at the gold mine of the *Rathhausberg* above.

The stony path continues to ascend, occasionally crossing wooden bridges, and soon turns to the l. into a rocky gorge about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, in which the *Ache* forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kesselfall*, at the outlet the *Bärenfall*. Near the latter the stream which drains the *Pockhart-See*, on the height above, falls into the ravine over a precipice 260 ft. high, forming the graceful *Schleierfall* (i. e. 'veil-fall').

At the bridge, 5 min. farther, the path enters the *Nassfeld*, a sequestered green Alpine valley, 3 M. in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, through which winds the *Ache*, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains. The most prominent points in this amphitheatre are the *Rathhausberg* on the l., then the *Murauerkopf*; on the r. the *Schareck* (p. 259) and *Pockhartgebirge*. Three chalets afford refreshments to those disposed to pay liberally: the *Kramer-Hütte*, a few min. to the r. at the beginning of the *Nassfeld*; the *Moser-Hütte*, in the *Zieglitz-Thal* 10 min. farther; and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Schweizer-*

Hütte (5397 ft.) at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld. As, however, nothing more is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, the traveller need not proceed beyond the first or second hut. From the Nassfeld over the Mallnitzer Tauern to Ober-Vellach, see p. 260.

• The *Kötschachthal* (p. 255) is also frequently visited. A difficult path through it, occasionally impassable, crosses the *Klein-Elend-Scharte* (8225 ft.) to the *Malta Thal* in Carinthia (p. 393).

To the S.E. of Bockstein is the entrance to the wild and imposing *Anlaufthal*, through which a frequented path leads over the *Hochtauern* (8130 ft.) to *Malnitz* (p. 260). From Bockstein to the summit of the pass, whence a fine view is enjoyed, 5 hrs.; descent by the *Seethal* 3 hrs. From the *Radeck* (5679 ft.), the loftiest pasture in the valley, the *Ankogel* (10,673 ft.) is occasionally ascended (in 5–6 hrs., by experienced mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides). Magnificent prospect from the summit.

The *Gamskahrkogel* is best ascended from Hof Gastein (p. 255).

From Gastein to the *Rauris Gold Mine* (Döllach and Heiligenblut) by the *Vercallersteig* and the *Riffelscharte* in 5½–6 hrs., rugged, but repaying the fatigue; guide not absolutely necessary, but desirable for the part of the way between the top of the pass and the Berghaus; charge according to agreement (to the mines about 4½ fl., Döllach 7 fl.).

Route as far as the *Nassfeld*, see above. The path here enters the *Zieglitz-Thal* to the r., passing the *Moserhütte*. To the r. of the path, 10 min. farther, is a deserted mine, termed 'Freischurf' (a word importing that any one may now search for minerals there). The traveller now ascends the '*Vercallersteig*' (i. e. superintendent's path), steep and stony, but well defined, and occasionally provided with stakes to indicate its direction when covered with snow, to the (1¾ kr.) *Riffelscharte* (6857 ft.), on which there is a small wooden cross. Magnificent prospect: to the l. (W.), above the *Rauriser Goldberg Glacier*, rises the *Tramerkogel*, to the r. of it the *Sonnenblick*, at the base of which is the deserted *Neubau* (p. 366) with the 'Aufzug'; then the glacier-clad *Hohenaar*; to the N.W. the *Birnkopf*, *Steinerne Meer*, *Uebergossene Alm*, and *Ewige Schnee*; to the E. the *Tannengebirge*; to the S. the *Ankogel*, *Hochalmspitze*, *Mallnitzer Tauern*, and near the spectator the *Schareck* with its thick mantle of ice. The path descends to the l., somewhat precipitous at places, and above the *Neubau* reaches the path to the gold-mine. The latter now ascends to the (1 hr. from the *Riffelscharte*) *Rauriser Berghaus am hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.). The overseer (refreshm. and 2 beds) and some of the miners act as guides. The traveller will be surprised to find a mine in so remote and lofty a region. It is worked by government and employs about 50 hands, but will probably be sold, as the yield is unremunerative. The superintendent lives at *Kolm Saigurn*, 1½ hr. lower down, or at the *Kolben* (see p. 366).

From the *Berghaus* over the *Kleine Zirknitz* to *Döllach* (not without guide) in 5 hrs. Ascent to the l. over loose stones and past deserted shafts (fine survey of the *Schareck*), then over snow to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the pass. (Before it is attained, there is an opening in the rocks to the l., through which *Fragant* and *Ober-Vellach* may be reached, p. 260.). Descent of 1½ hr. to the *Marhiitten*, chalets belonging to *Döllach*. Path rugged, bearing to the l.; farther on, the course of the brook is followed. *Döllach*, see p. 359. If the traveller pass a night at the *Berghaus*, he may combine the ascent of the *Schareck* (10,450 ft.) with this route. The summit, attainable without much difficulty in 3 hrs., commands a superb view.

From the *Berghaus* over the *Tramer Scharte* to *Döllach* in 6 hrs., or to *Heiligenblut* in about 7 hrs., with guide. This route is not very attractive, but may be combined with the ascent of the *Sonnenblick* (9826 ft.), which requires 3½ hrs. more. Glacier-excursion over the *Fleiss* to *Heiligenblut*, and ascent of the *Hohenaar* (10,692 ft.), see p. 366.

From *Wildbad Gastein* to *Ober-Vellach* by the *Nassfelder* or *Mallnitzer Tauern*, uninteresting bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Horse 10, or only to the *Tauernhaus* 6½ fl.; the steep descent beyond the latter is disagreeable on horseback. To the *Schweizerhütte* (5397 ft.) in the *Nassfeld* (2½ hrs.), see p. 258. The path then ascends rapidly to the (2½ hrs.) *Nassfelder* or *Mallnitzer Tauern* (8038 ft.). The pass is indicated by a cross; the summit of the mountain is a few hundred feet higher on the l. Immediately beyond the pass a fine view of the *Grossglockner* is obtained. At the *Tauernhaus* wine, bread, and a bed of hay. The path, well trodden in summer, is provided with posts to indicate its direction in winter. A little care will enable the traveller to avoid the cattle-paths diverging to the r. and l. The direction of the path is at first to the l., then somewhat to the r. The brook in its deep channel must always be kept on the r. Beyond the *Tauernhaus* is a chapel; several chalets in a hollow (*Mannhartalp*) are then passed, and a view is obtained of the winding valley leading to *Mallnitz*. The path crosses to the r. bank of the brook. At (2½ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (Inn tolerable) a light conveyance may be hired to (6 M.) *Ober-Vellach* (p. 362) in the *Möllthal*, but the road is so rough that many will prefer walking. — From *Mallnitz* to the *Maltathal*, see p. 393.

Travellers on their way to *Heiligenblut* need not go to *Ober-Vellach*, but proceed from *Mallnitz* to the r. (S.W.) to (3 hrs.) *Flattach*, and thus save an hour. The road passes the ruin of *Kroppenstein* (*view of the *Möllthal*). From *Fragant* (Inn tolerable), ½ hr. from *Flattach*, an interesting route crosses the *Schober* to *Büttach* (p. 359) in 7 hrs.; but it is preferable to drive from *Ober-Vellach* in the *Möllthal* as far as *Pockhorn* (p. 359); road good and ascent moderate (one-horse carr. to *Winklern*, p. 359, 5 fl.; thence to *Heiligenblut* ¼ fl.).

From *Gastein* to the *Rauris* and *Heiligenblut*, see p. 361; direct by the *Gold Mine* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 366.

47. From Gastein to Salzburg by Zell am See.

Comp. Map, p. 252.

85¼ M. The road from *Lend* by *Dienten* (poor inn), and through the *Verschlanthal* to *Saalfelden*, is shorter than that via *Zell* by about 25 M., but less attractive (a drive of 3½–4 hrs.).

From *Gastein* to

20½ M. *Lend* see pp. 255, 254; thence to

4¾ M. *Tarenbach*, *Bruck*, and the *Zeller See*, where the road quits the *Salzach*, see p. 279. From *Lend* to *Zell* a light post-conveyance runs daily (1 fl. 10 kr.); from *Zell* post-omnibus daily to *Lofer* (p. 261).

101¼ M. *Zell* (2467 ft.) (**Bräu*, R. 1 fl.; *Lcbzellner*, moderate; **Krone*, with garden on the lake), termed '*am See*' to distinguish it from other places of the name, is charmingly situated on the W. bank of the *Zeller-See*, opposite the *Hundstein* (6945 ft.) (post-omnibus twice daily to *Mittersill* in 4 hrs.). The *Zellers* remained faithful to their archbishop during an insurrection in 1626, and as a reward for their loyalty that prelate permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to *Salzburg*, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The *Zeller See* is 3½ M. long, 1½ M. broad, and 600 ft. deep. At the S. end is *Schloss Fischhorn* (p. 277), at the N. end *Schloss Prietan*. The scenery is best surveyed from a boat on the lake itself: S. the *Inbachhorn*, *Hohe Tenn*, *Brennkogl*, *Kitzsteinhorn*; N. the *Steirner Meer*.

The **Schmittener Höhe* (6266 ft.), to the W., is frequently ascended

from Zell (in 3 hrs.; Kurz and Toni Hanselmann recommended as guides). The last house of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schmitten* is left to the r. on an eminence, and a short wooden causeway traversed; the path soon afterwards divides, and the ascent is straight into the wood. Beyond the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalet follow the path winding upwards, not that to the l. The summit is indicated by a heap of stones. Extensive prospect, embracing the Tyrolean snow mountains, the Mts. of Salzburg and the Pinzgau, and the Lake of Zell below.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Saalfelden** (**Auerwirth*; *Neuwirth*; *Deutinger*), a village in the central Pinzgau, is surrounded by the ruined castles of *Rothenberg*, *Grub*, *Farnbach*, *Dorfheim*, and *Lichtenberg*; to the S. in the background rise the Wiesbachhörner. Shorter route from Lend to Saalfelden, see above.

Between Saalfelden and the (9 M.) **Frohnwies Inn*, near *Ober-Weissbach*, is the defile of *Hohlwege*. Road through the Weissbachthal and over the Hirschbühl to Berchtesgaden see p. 247 (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 6 fl., not always procurable). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond Ober-Weissbach (**Inn*), in the rock on the l., is the *Lamprecht-Ofenloch*, an extensive cavern, above the entrance to which stands a ruin. At

15 M. **Lofer** (**Löwe*; **Zum Schweizer*) the Innsbruck and Salzburg high road is reached (R. 48).

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salzburg*, see p. 235.

48. From Salzburg to Innsbruck.

Comp. Maps, pp. 240, 252, 268.

Railway to Rosenheim in $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 3 fl. 36, 2 fl. 24, 1 fl. 36 kr. Bavar. currency. From Rosenheim to Innsbruck in 4 hrs. 5 min.; fares 6 fl. 24, 4 fl. 54, 3 fl. 92 kr. Austr. currency. From Salzburg to stat. *Wörgl* (p. 142) a *Diligence* (in $12\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) and a *Stellwagen* also run. The *High Road* from Salzburg to Wörgl passes through very picturesque mountain scenery, and is therefore still frequently preferred to the railway. — Travellers proceeding to Bavaria in this direction should be provided with gold or silver, as Austrian banknotes are not received at the Bavarian booking offices.

Railway from Salzburg to Rosenheim, see R. 28; from Rosenheim to Innsbruck, R. 27.

The *High Road* from Salzburg to Wörgl leads by

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Reichenhall** (p. 247), beyond which the scenery is strikingly picturesque. On two rocky peaks to the r., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, rise the *Chapel of St. Pancras* and the ruined castle of *Karlstein* commanding a fine view; l. a pilgrimage-church. Near the *Thumsee* (1729 ft.), $\frac{2}{3}$ M. in length, a final retrospect is obtained of the plain. The road now gradually ascends to the top of a hill where there are several pump-houses and the brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Rosenheim (p. 141). The road to Traunstein diverges here to the N.W. (p. 146). The road now descends rapidly to *Schnaitkreuth*, beyond which it ascends the *Bodenbühl*, a height where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809.

The road next descends to the fortified *Stein*, or *Stern-Pass* (Austrian custom-house). The Bavarian custom-house is at *Meleck*,

on the mountain opposite. Here, on 17th Oct., 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians. Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner on the occasion.

11½ M. **Unken** (1880 ft.) (**Post*; *Lamm*), and near it the small bath of **Oberrain** (**Inn*).

The ***Schwarzberg-Klamm** (2½ hrs.) is well worthy of a visit. The road leads from Oberrain into the valley of the *Schwarzbach*, which opens on the l. The Klamm, or ravine, is rendered accessible by means of a gallery, 35 ft. above the stream. The huge furrowed rocks nearly meet at the top. — The **Staubfall** (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about 2 M.; then diverge to the r. by the road into the *Heuthal*, with the *Sonntags-horn* rising on the N.; where the road divides, ascend the valley to the l. to the fall (627 ft. in height). These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide. — The ascent of the **Sonntags-horn** (6430 ft.) by the *Hochalpe* is interesting (5 hrs. with guide); fine view.

Beyond Unken the road passes through the *Kniepass*. On the r. rises the *Reitalpgebirge*.

11½ M. **Lofer** (**Löwe*), where the Pinzgau road diverges (p. 261), is beautifully situated. The highly picturesque *Seissenberg-Klamm* is about 7 M. distant (see p. 247). Far below in the valley the impetuous *Saulach* rushes through its rocky channel. On all sides rise lofty mountains, some of them covered with snow: E. the *Mühlsturzhörner* (p. 247), W. the *Loferer Steinberge* with several peaks (*Breithorn*, *Ochsenhorn*, *Flachhorn*, etc.), all 7500 to 8500 ft. in height.

Beyond Lofer the road quits the valley of the *Saalach*. The *Strub Pass* (2205 ft.), a narrow defile 1½ M. from Lofer, the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, and once fortified, was gallantly defended by the Tyrolese in 1805 and 1809. The road traverses the ravine to

9 M. **Waidring** (2526 ft.) (**Post*), beyond which the valley expands. At *Erpfendorf* the road enters the broad *Achen-thal*. To the N. rises the *Fellhorn* (5771 ft.).

9¼ M. **St. Johann** (2129 ft.) (**Post*; another **Inn* opposite) lies at the confluence of three mountain-torrents, which together form the *Grosse Ache*, and is commanded by the *Hochkaiser* (whence this route is sometimes termed the *Kaiserstrasse*) on the W., and the *Hornberg* and *Kitzbühlerhorn* (6542 ft.) on the N. The latter is sometimes ascended for the sake of the view (in 3½—4 hrs.; with guide, 2 fl.). — A road leads from St. Johann through the *Achen-thal* to (7½ M.) *Kitzbühel* (see below).

6 M. **Elmau** (2838 ft.) (**Post*) is the highest point on the road. The *Plaiken Inn* is passed. *Scheffau* lies on the hill to the r.

6 M. **Söll** (2267 ft.) (*Post*) is bounded on the N. by the serrated limestone rocks of the *Mosberg*, on the S. by the slopes of the *Hohe Salve*. Considerable taste is displayed in the wood-architecture of this district.

The road now descends to the valley of the *Brixenthaler Ache*, passing near the château of *Itter*, crosses the stream near a project-

ing hill called the *Grattenbergl*, and reaches the valley of the Inn at

7 M. **Wörgl**; thence by railway to *Innsbruck*, see p. 143.

From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve. Omnibus to (21 M.) Kitzbühel once daily (to Hopfgarten twice, fare $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); thence to (17 M.) Mittersill once daily (at 8 a. m.), fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. From Hopfgarten to Kitzbühel the scenery is monotonous. Ascent of the Hohe Salve most convenient from Hopfgarten, and descent to Brixen. A good road from the Innthal to the Pinzgau and Gastein leads from Wörgl to the S.E. into the *Brixenthal*. At *Schloss Itter* it crosses the *Windau*, and skirting the *Hohe Salve*, leads by (6 M.) *Hopfgarten* (*Paulwirth; Wieshofer; horses for the Hohe Salve at both), and (6 M.) *Brixen* (*Mayr's Inn, horses for the Hohe Salve; one-horse carr. to Kitzbühel 2 fl.) to (9 M.) *Kitzbühel* (2500 ft.) (**Tiefenbrunner*; **Stern*; *Weisses Rössl*), a small town of some importance at the entrance to the *Jochberg-Thal*. To St. Johann on the Wörgl and Salzburg road, see p. 262.

The **Hohe Salve* (5991 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is frequently ascended, either from *Hopfgarten* (bridle-path in 3 hrs.; horse 4, chair-porters 12 fl.), or from *Brixen* by a new path constructed by the landlord of the inn (2½ hrs.; horse 3 fl.). The ascent may also be made from *Itter*, or from *Söll* (see above), but these paths are very inferior to the two first mentioned. Guide unnecessary, as the route cannot be mistaken. From the Paulwirth at Hopfgarten it leads to the r., and at the spring ascends to the l., for the most part steep. After ¾ hr. a spring of drinking water is reached; 20 min. a mill; 20 min. a post, which points to the l.; 5 min. a small inn. The path ascends hence to the l. for a few paces, and then turns to the r.; ¼ hr. *Vorder-Hütten*; 20 min. a bench (where the path from Söll unites with ours); ½ hr. the summit is attained. — The path from Brixen is also good, but steeper. It ascends to the r. from the road; at the (1 hr.) chalets turn to the l.; ¾ hr. a spring in a small shrine with an image of John the Baptist; then traverse a pasture for some distance, and finally ascend by a steep zigzag path to the (¾ hr.) summit.

The Inn at the top (poor, nine beds only, often engaged) with its outbuildings and the chapel are conspicuous objects from below. Magnificent prospect, especially towards the S.; to the E. rise the icy peaks of the *Uebergossene Alm*; S.E. the *Grossglockner* and *Wiesbachhorn*; S.W. the *Oetzthal* Glaciers; in the foreground a chain of lower mountains. The *Gross Venediger* is the most imposing mountain visible. In other directions the view is less extensive, being obstructed towards the N.E. by the *Kaiser*, and N.W. by the mountains between the Innthal and the *Bavarian* frontier; through the Innthal alone a glimpse towards the N. is obtained.

From Kitzbühel to Mittersill. The road leads on the r. bank of the *Kitzbühler Ache* by *Aurach* to (7½ M.) *Jochberg*, where there is a deserted gold mine, crosses the *Ache*, and ascends, finally by long windings, to the (3 M.) summit of *Pass Thurn* (1370 ft.) (**Inn*). The opposite height, attainable in ½ hr., affords an admirable survey of the *Tauern* chain; still finer from a higher point, to which a good path ascends from the inn in 1¾ hr. A good road descends from the pass, affording a magnificent view of the *Pinzgau*, with its extensive, reedy swamps, and of the ice-mountains of the *Tauern*, to the r. the *Venediger*, to the l. the *Glockner*. Then a descent in long windings, past the *Schloss*, to (4½ M.) *Mittersill* (p. 276).

49. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *HÔTEL d'AUTRICHE* (Pl. a), R. and L. 1 fl. 50 kr., B. 60 kr., D. 1 fl. 20, A. 30 kr.; **GOLDNE SONNE* (Pl. b), R. 1 fl. and upwards, B. 56, L. 40, A. 20, D. 1 fl. 5 kr., both in the town; **HÔTEL de l'EUROPE* (Pl. f), at the station, R. from 80, B. 35, A. 20 kr.; *HIRSCH* (Pl. c); **GOLDNER ADLER* (Pl. d); *STADT MÜNCHEN* (Pl. g), near the station, second-class, R. 70, L. 12, B. 25 kr. — On the l. bank of the Inn, *GOLDNER STERN* (Pl. e), in St. Nicolaus, second class, usual starting-place of the *Stellwagen* and other vehicles.

Cafés. *Kraft*, and *Grabhofer*, in the *Museumgasse*; *Katzung*, opposite the *Rathhaus*; **Rail. Restaurant*; **Café in the Hofgarten*.

Carriages. To *Amras* one-horse 3, two-horse 4 fl.; *Martinswand* 4 or 6 fl., *Schönberg* 5½, *Neustift* in the *Stubaythal* 12 fl.

Stellwagen (comp. introd.) to *Landeck* daily, to the nearer villages in the *Inn Valley* several times daily.

Railway by *Rosenheim* to *Munich*, see R. 27; to *Salzburg* R. 27; to *Bozen* R. 57. As the station is often crowded, travellers with luggage should be at the booking-office early.

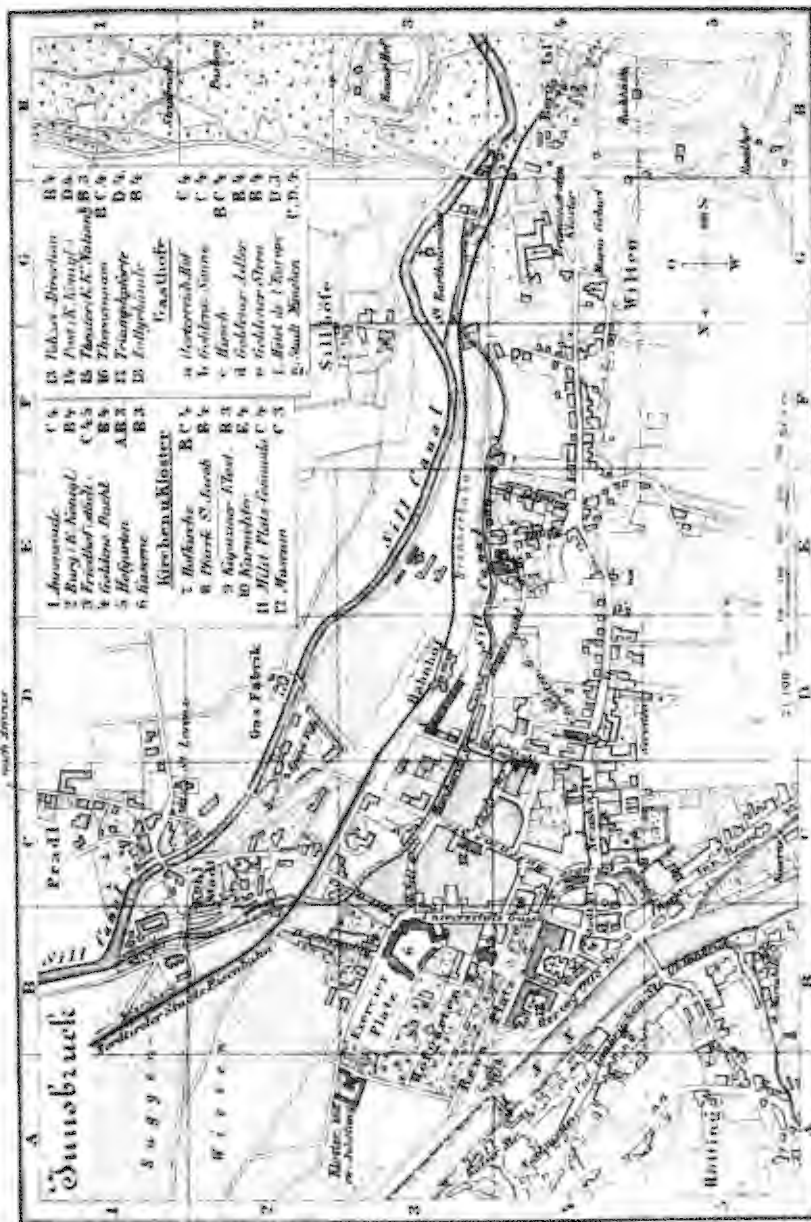
Baths at *Mühlau*, 1 M. to the E. of *Innsbruck*, passing the *Hopfgarten*.

Telegraph Office, *Museumgasse*, next door to *Café Grabhofer*.

The picturesque costumes of the peasantry should be observed here on market-days.

Innsbruck (1870 ft.), capital of the *Tyrol*, with 16,500 inhab. and a garrison of 1500 men, is charmingly situated on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, in the midst of a broad valley, bounded on the N. by bold and fissured limestone mountains 10,000 ft. in height (*Solstein*, *Brandjoch*, *Frauhütt*, *Hohen-Sattel*), and on the S. by the *Putzschkopf*, *Waldrastenspitz*, and *Sailespitz*. *St. Nicolaus*, the quarter of the town on the l. bank of the *Inn*, although the older portion, has now become a mere suburb. The principal part of the town (on the r. bank), which has of late been considerably embellished, possesses broad and handsome streets, and several important buildings, almost all erected within the last two or three centuries. The *Inn* is crossed by three bridges, a *Suspension-Bridge* below the town, opposite the village of *Mühlau*, where there is a **Bath* and *Hydropathic Estab.* (the railway bridge is lower down), a new *Iron* and a *Wooden Bridge*, which connect the two parts of the town. The latter bridge was contested in several fierce engagements between the Bavarians and the Tyrolese in 1809; the Bavarians, however, were compelled to yield after the Tyrolese riflemen had picked off almost all their gunners. Twice subsequently during the same year these struggles were renewed, and in both cases the Tyrolese succeeded in forcing an entrance into their capital.

The ***Franciscan Church**, or *Hofkirche* (Pl. 7), in the Renaissance style, was erected in 1553—63, in compliance with the last will of Emp. Maximilian I., whose sumptuous **Monument* occupies the centre of the nave. (The emperor's remains, however, were interred at *Wienerisch-Neustadt*, p. 368.) Maximilian (in bronze by *L. del Duca*, 1582) is represented in a kneeling posture on a pedestal of marble, surrounded by 28 colossal statues in bronze (executed between 1513 and 1583 by the brothers *Steph.* and *Melch. Godl*, and *Hans Lendenstreich*).



On the r.: 1. Clovis of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; 4. Duke Albert the Wise; 5. Theodorich, King of the Ostrogoths, the most valuable as a work of art; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theodobert, Duke of Burgundy; 8. Arthur, King of England; 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of the last.

On the l.: 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Elconora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of the Tyrol, 'with the empty pockets' (p. 267); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

The sides of the sarcophagus are adorned with 24 reliefs in marble, the 1st to the 20th by *Alex. Colin* (1558—66), pronounced by Thorvaldsen to be the most perfect work of its kind, the 21st to the 24th by *Bernhard* and *Albert Abel*, two masters of Cologne (?), representing the principal events in the emperor's life. Many of the heads are portraits; the resemblance of the features of the different figures of Maximilian at different periods of his life is unmistakeable; the distinctive characteristics of the different nationalities are likewise faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass, and enclosed by a railing. The sacristan shows the monument and the Silberkapelle (35 kr.).

1st Relief. Nuptials of the Emperor with Maria of Burgundy, 1477; 2. Victory over the French at Guinegate, 1479; 3. Taking of Arras, 1482; 4. Coronation as Roman King at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1486; 5. Victory of the Tyrolese over the Venetians at Calliano on the Adige, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna, after its abandonment by the Hungarians, 1490; 7. Taking of Stuhlweissenburg; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Expulsion of the Turks from Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alex. VI., the Republic of Venice, and the Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Investment of Ludovico Sforza with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Philip le Bel, son of Maximilian, with Johanna of Arragon; 13. Victory over the Bohemians at Ratisbon, 1501; 14. Siege of Kufstein (p. 142); 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Guelders, 1505; 16. League of Cambrai; 17. Surrender of Padua to Maximilian, 1509; 18. Maximilian Sforza reinstated as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate, 1515; 20. Meeting of Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England at the siege of Tournai, 1513; 21. Battle of Vicenza against the Venetians; 22. Attack of the Venetian camp at Marano; 23. Marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand and his granddaughter Maria, with Maria and Lewis, children of Vladislav, King of Hungary, 1515; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, 1516.

The steps to the r. by the entrance lead to the *Silberne Capelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. The 23 bronze statuettes of saints on the S. wall, cast at Augsburg about 1508, and also belonging to the tomb of the Emp. Maximilian, are attributed to Greg. Löffler. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with the arms of the Austrian provinces inlaid in stone, and with four scenes in relief from the life of the archduke. The tomb of

Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580, comp. p. 60), first wife of the archduke, is also by Colin.

On the l. of the entrance into the church is the **Monument of Andrew Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with reliefs by Klieber. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, 20th Feb. 1810; his remains were brought to Innsbruck in 1823, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of *Speckbacher* and *Haspinger* with memorial tablets. — Opposite these memorials is a monument to all the Tyrolese, who have fallen in the defence of their native country since 1796, with the inscription: '*Absorpta est mors in victoria*'. — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Andrew Hofer, born in 1767 at the *Wirthshaus am Sand* (p. 315) near St. Leonhard in the Passeyr, was in his early years an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of the Lago di Garda. In 1803 he again became prominent as a promoter of the reorganisation of the militia. In 1808 he took an active part, under Hornmayr, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 himself took the command of the Tyrolese, whose noble efforts were crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. After the victory of 23rd Aug., Hofer assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided at Schloss Tyrol for about 6 weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and discretion. After the Peace of Vienna, on 14th Oct., the Emperor of Austria himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead his countrymen against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts were, however, speedily crushed; he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 315). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raffl, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on 20th Jan., 1810, Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on 20th Feb., by order of Napoleon himself.

Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk *Haspinger* (b. 1776, d. 1858), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and *Speckbacher* (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but subsequently took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career as a major in the Austrian service.

The *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 8), re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high altar by *L. Cranach*, presented by Elector George of Saxony to Archduke Leopold; the painting surrounding it is by *Schöpf*.

The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 9), begun in 1593, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), and annually occupied by him for a period which he spent according to the rules of the order, still contains several reminiscences of the founder.

The imperial **Burg** (Pl. 2) was erected in 1771 in the degraded taste of the period. In the Platz in front of the theatre, opposite the Burg, is a small equestrian *Statue* in bronze, on a disproportionately large pedestal, erected by Claudia de' Medici to the memory of her husband Archduke Leopold V. To the N. of this point is the well kept *Hofgarten* (with restaurant).

The '*Goldne Dachl*' (Pl. 4), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony of 1500, is part of a palace which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', erected in order to prove that the sobriquet was unmerited. This substantial refutation cost him 30,000 ducats (i. e. about 14,000 £.). On the external wall Emp. Maximilian and his two wives are represented: beneath them the emperor's seven different coats of arms. — In the Universitäts-Strasse in the vicinity is the *University*, founded by Emp. Ferdinand I., containing several collections (450 students).

The ***Museum** (Pl. 12), or *Ferdinandeum*, open daily 9—12 and 3—5 o'clock (fee 35 to 50 kr.), is a private institution, founded and maintained by about 400 members.

It contains a valuable collection of curiosities found in, or relating to the Tyrol, antiquities, sculptures, Tyrolese animals, wood-carving from the Grödener Thal (p. 297), paintings and drawings by Tyrolese masters; portraits of Hofer, Haspinger, and Speckbacher; Hofer's sabre, amulet, a coin struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students; busts of Hofer and Hornmayer; two water-colour paintings representing the skirmishes at the bridge of Innsbruck and the Isel hill (p. 268). The *Radetzky-Album* contains reminiscences of the marshal of that name. — *Tschager's Picture Gallery*, bequeathed to the Museum, is preserved in a separate apartment. It contains two landscapes by *Claude Lorrain*, St. Jerome by *L. Cranach*, a *Rubens*, two *Mieris*, a flower-piece by *De Heem*, and two others by *Rachel Ruysch*, a *Terburg*, a *Tintoretto*, a *Gerard Dow*, a *Dutch family at dinner by *Van der Neer*, a landscape by *Both*, and a fine cattle-piece by *Van de Velde*. Among the more modern works of art, three landscapes by *Koch*, two historical pictures by *Angelica Kauffmann*, and two bronze statues by *Mallknecht* deserve mention.

In the Neustadt is the *Annensäule* (Pl. 1), or Column of St. Anne, erected in 1706 to commemorate the expulsion of the Bavarian and French invaders.

At the S. end of this broad street is a ***Triumphal Gate**, erected by the citizens on the occasion of the marriage of Emp. Leopold II. with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. On the side towards the mountains are emblems of marriage above, over which in medallions are Francis I. and Maria Theresa; I. their son Leopold and Ludovica, r. their granddaughter and their daughter Maria Christina; on the side towards the town Maria Theresa and Joseph II., above them Francis I. with emblems of mourning, the emperor having died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, on the Brenner road (p. 305), is situated the wealthy Premonstratensian Abbey of **Wilten**, or *Willtau*, the Roman *Veldidena*. By the church-portal are statues of the giants *Haimon*

and *Thyrsus*, the traditional founders of the abbey. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, marble, and gilding. The vestibule contains a stone to the memory of *Prince Hohenlohe* (d. 1849), grand provost of Grosswardein, who sought refuge here after having been ejected from his benefices in consequence of the events of 1848.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the church (2 M. from the bridge), is the *Isel* (2067 ft.) hill, the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: '*Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt*'. The smaller *Pyramid* of white marble, erected in 1860, records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 49, 59, and 66 in Hungary and Italy.

Skirting this height, the road leads to the E. (passing a small waterfall near the bridge over the *Sill*) to (2 M.) **Schloss Ambras**, or *Ambbras* (2047 ft.), erected in the 13th cent. and retaining its ancient exterior almost unaltered, once the favourite residence of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595) and his wife Philippina Welser. The court contains Roman milestones, found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg (p. 305). A celebrated collection of antiquities, armour, &c., once preserved here, was transferred to Vienna in 1806 (p. 195). A few curiosities, however, are still shown (tickets of admission obtained gratis at the Burg at Innsbruck, p. 267): Chinese objects, carving, antique furniture, a few suits of armour, mosaics, Roman antiquities, portraits of Archduke Ferdinand and his consort at different periods, and those of other princes, the battles of Kolin and Maxen, two large pictures in oils, &c. The panelling of the ceiling in all the rooms deserves notice, especially in the Spanish Hall, 132 ft. long and 40 ft. broad. View from the tower embracing the Innthal from the Martinswand as far as Hall.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. nearer the town than the castle, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends S. into the wood to the *Tummelplatz* (i. e. tournament-ground), a small open space where a number of chapels, crosses, &c. have been erected. This was the burial-place, between 1797 and 1805, of about 8000 soldiers who perished in the wars of that period, during which Schloss Ambras was employed as a military hospital.

On the Mittelgebirge, on which Schloss Ambras lies, is also situated the village of *Lans* (*Wilder Mann), 2 M. S. of the castle. In the vicinity, from the N. depression of the lofty plain, rise the **Lanser Köpfe* (3028 ft.), two rocky hills 400 ft. higher than the village, and immediately to the r. of the traveller who reaches the plain direct from Innsbruck. That to the E., surmounted by a dilapidated trigonometrical landmark, commands a charming view of the valley of the Inn and the Stubaythal with its glacier-peaks





(*Habichtspitz* and *Alpeiner Ferner*). This point may be reached from Innsbruck on foot in $1\frac{1}{2}$, by carriage in 2 hrs. The same route leads to the **Patscher Kofl** (7365 ft.), S.E. of Lans, 5 hrs. from Innsbruck, a very conspicuous point when approached from the Brenner (p. 305). View similar to that from the Lanser Köpfe, but more extensive. Half-way up is the pilgrimage-church (*Inn) of *Heiligwasser* (3993 ft.).

On the l. bank of the Inn, opposite the Lanser Köpfe, about 3 M. to the N. of Innsbruck, is situated the *Hungerburg*, another excellent point for surveying the valley of the Inn and the mountains on the S. side of the river. A similar view is obtained from the *Weierburg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the town, and also on the l. bank.

The village of *Hötting* constitutes the W. suburb of Innsbruck. The church contains the monument of *Gregory Löffler* (p. 265), whose reputation in the middle ages as a bronze-founder was hardly inferior to that of Vischer of Nuremberg. Rustic dramas and farces in the patois of the district are frequently performed on Sunday afternoons in the *Höttinger Au*, on the road to Zirl, beyond the shooting-targets, presenting a novel and amusing scene.

At the entrance to the *Seltrainer Thal* (p. 301), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of Innsbruck, on the Mittelgebirge which bounds the Inn Valley on the S., lies the village of *Oberperfuss* with a small bath (inexpensive), which affords pleasant summer-quarters.

50. The Zillertal.

Travellers from Innsbruck by railway alight at stat. *Jenbach* (Stellwagen to Zell daily at 3 p. m. in 4 hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.; from Zell to Jenbach at 8. 30 a. m.), those from Munich or Salzburg at stat. *Brixlegg* (comp. p. 143). From Jenbach or Brixlegg to Zell $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse $2\frac{1}{2}$, with two horses 3 fl. 60 kr.; to Zell 6 fl. 80 or 9 fl. 60 kr.; to Mayrhofen 9 or 13 fl.

The *Zillertal* is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, enclosed by wooded heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green *Ziller*, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. The inhabitants are remarkable for their vivacity of disposition, their peculiar customs, and picturesque dress. The holiday-attire of the women consists of a velvet bodice and blue apron, that of the men of a brown leathern jacket, red waistcoat, embroidered leathern girdle, knee-breeches of black leather, and white stockings. Pointed hats with broad brims adorned with gold tassels, are worn by both sexes. Zell presents a busy scene on market-days and festivals. On all grand occasions processions of riflemen form an invariable feature in the proceedings. The natives of this valley appear to be almost universally infected with a love of travel. Many of the itinerant Tyrolese glove-dealers, who are met with in different parts of the continent, are Zillertalians.

Jenbach, see p. 143. The road to the Zillertal crosses the Inn by the *Rothholz* bridge; 3 M. *Struss*, at the entrance to the Zillertal (to the l. rises the *Reiterkogel*; to the r. on a spur of the *Schlitterer Berg*, is the *Brettfull* chapel, commanding an admirable view). The road to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Zell is attractive, but hardly recommended for walking, and does not approach the river till Ried is

reached. Beyond Strass several snow-peaks, the *Brandberger Kolm*, the *Riffal*, and the *Gerloswand*, become visible in the background. The long mountain on the N. side of the Inn Valley is the *Vorder Sonnwendjoch* (7195 ft.). 2 M. *Schlitters*; 2 M. *Fügen* (**Post*; **Höllwarth*; **Aigner*, unpretending), capital of the valley, and seat of the authorities; the large building on the S. side was formerly a public corn-magazine. From *Fügen* to the summit of the *Kellerjoch* (7681 ft.) and back is an excursion for an entire day; an extensive prospect repays the ascent. 2 M. *Uderns* (**Inn*); 1½ M. *Ried*. Where the road ascends slightly between *Ried* and (3 M.) *Aschau*, a pleasing retrospect is obtained. 3 M. *Zell*, which is not visible until it is nearly reached.

Zell (1854 ft.) (**Post*, on the l. bank, fine view; **Welschwirth*; **Bräu*, moderate; *Engel*, near the bridge; **Greiderer*; **Neuwirth*), a busy village (1200 inhab.) of some importance on both banks of the *Ziller*, the valley of which is here broad and fertile. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg* (on a projecting spur is the *Maria Rast Capelle*) and the lofty *Gerloswand* (7753 ft.), resembling a wall; S. the *Ahornspitz* (see below) and the blunted pyramid of the *Tristenspitz* (9078 ft.); r. the snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9564 ft.). The *Franz-Joseph-Spital* is for the reception of the poor and aged. At the base of the *Hainzenberg*, ½ M. from *Zell*, a small *Gold-Mine* is worked. One-horse carr. to *Mayrhofen* 1½, to *Fügen* 3 fl., two-horse 3 and 5 fl., fee extra; horses, see p. 272.

(4½ M.) *Mayrhofen* (2096 ft.) (**Wildauer*; *Neuhaus*), at the head of the principal arm of the valley, situated on a green plateau surrounded by lofty mountains, is a good starting-point for excursions (guides, see p. 271). Numerous garnets found in the mica-slate here are polished in mills erected for the purpose, and afterwards exported to Bohemia. The ascent of the *Ahornspitze* (9731 ft.), commanding a noble prospect, is difficult (7 hrs.).

At *Mayrhofen* the valley divides into four different branches: E. the *Zillergrund*, S.E. the *Stillupthal*, S.W. the *Zamser* (or *Zemm*) *Thal*, W. the *Duxerthal*.

The *Zemmthal*, the lower part of which is termed the *Dornauberg*, is very picturesque as far as *Ginzling* (9 M.; guide unnecessary). Beyond *Mayrhofen* (½ M.) the road crosses the *Ziller*, which here forms a picturesque waterfall, then the (¾ M.) *Stillupbach*, which descends from the *Stillupthal* (12 M. in length, resembling the *Floiententhal*, but inferior), bounded on the l. by the *Ahornspitze*, on the r. by the *Tristenspitz*; ½ M. farther the covered bridge (*Untere Steg*, p. 272) is reached which crosses the *Zemmbach* to the *Duxerthal*. The traveller does not cross the bridge (the road over which leads to *Finkenberg* at the mouth of the *Duxerbach*, p. 272), but ascends to the l. on the r. bank of the *Zemmbach* to the (½ M.) *Hochsteg*, another covered bridge crossing the *Zemmbach* which here emerges from a ravine. The road now ascends on the l. bank across

pastures with several chalets (*Lintthal*) to the ***Dornauberg**, a profound and sombre ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad walls of rock, between which the impetuous *Zemmbach* is precipitated in numerous cascades. The scenery as far as the *Carlssteg* is strikingly picturesque, vying with, and at some points surpassing the *Via Mala* in the Grisons.

The *Carlssteg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mayrhofen, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. Beyond this point the route is less interesting. It ascends gradually from the *Carlssteg* on the r. bank of the *Zemmbach*, passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, then (1 M.) a hut with memorial-tablets. The background is formed by the extensive ice and snow-fields of the *Ingent*.

Ginzling, or *Dornauberg* (3261 ft.) (*Kröll*, rustic), the last village in the valley, with a new church, lies on the *Zemmbach*, which emerges from the *Zamserthal* on the S. W.

To the S. E. opens the wild **Floienthal*, which is well worthy of a visit (9 M. in length; guide unnecessary). 1 hr. *Tristenbach-Alp*, beyond which a view of the glaciers is soon obtained; 1 hr. *Pockach-Alp* (4796 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Baumgarten-Alp* (5161 ft.) (the view from which, however, does not surpass that from the *Pockach-Alp*). In the background rises the *Löffelspitz*, or *Trippachspitz* (11,105 ft.); ascent from the *Baumgarten-Alp* 7—8 hrs. (very fatiguing; two guides necessary).

Near the *Breitlahner Alp* (see below), 2 hrs. beyond Ginzling, opens the **Schwarzensteingrund*, a valley rich in minerals, terminated by huge glaciers and ice-pinnacles. This would be an admirable field for the mountaineer, but is rendered almost inaccessible owing to the want of every kind of accommodation. Georg Samer ('Josele'), a collector of minerals, and generally to be found on the last *Alp Schwarzenstein*, appears at present to be the only guide acquainted with this district (charges high). From the *Breitlahner Alp* the *Schweenme*, a broad, stony valley, is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; background formed by the *Schindler*; fine waterfall. The slopes of the *Schindler* are then ascended rapidly for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; in 1 hr. more the *Alp Waregg* (6165 ft.) and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Schwarzenstein* (6696) are reached. A glacier-pass crosses the *Schwarzenstein-Joch* (9432 ft.) from this point to *Luttach* in the *Ahrenthal* (p. 340) in 8—9 hrs.

To *Sterzing*. A path leads through the upper part of the *Zamser* (or *Zemmu*) *Thal*, the S.W. branch of the valley, and over the *Pfitscher-Joch* (7296 ft.) in 12 hrs. to *Sterzing* (guide and provisions necessary; no tolerable inn on the route). From Ginzling a walk of 2 hrs. to the *Breitlahner Alp* (4098 ft.; poor inn; to the l. opens the *Schwarzensteingrund*, see above). The valley is strewn with fragments of rock. About 2 hrs. farther is the *Zamser Alp* (5377 ft.). The wild **Hörping-Schlegletzen-Thal* here opens to the S., between the *Greiner* on the l. and the *Hochfeiler* on the r., extending 6 M. to the *Furtschagel Alp* (7562 ft.), the highest pasture. From the *Zamser Alp* a fatiguing ascent of 3 hrs. more (on the l. the slopes of the *Hochfeiler*, 11,568 ft.) to the top of the pass. (The highest part of the valley is termed *Pfitscher-Gründl*, as it belongs to *Pfitsch*). View limited; on the r. is the *Stampfelfletscher*, on the l. the *Hohe Ferner*; opposite the spectator, far below, lies the *Pfitscher Thal*. Then descend to the r. by *Stein*, (2 hrs.) *St. Jacob* (Inn), and (1 hr.) *Kematen* (inn), to (3 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 307). — From *St. Jacob* an interesting route leads in 6 hrs. to *Pfunders*, and through the *Pfunders-Thal* to *Untervintl* (p. 340).

To *Bruneck*, through the *Zillergrund*, E. of Mayrhofen, and over the *Hörsdljoch* 22 hrs.; from Mayrhofen up the *Zillerbach* to *Brandberg* (Tanner) $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Häusling* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *In der Au* (4276 ft.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then r. through

the *Sondergrund*, a fatiguing ascent of 4 hrs. to the **Hörnld-Joch** (8363 ft.), or *Pusterer Tauern* (view of the Krimmler Tauern, Dreiherrnspitz, &c.; finally a steep descent of 3 hrs. to *St. Jacob* in the Prettau; thus far a guide ($5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) is necessary. From *St. Jacob* through the *Ahrenthal* to *Bruneck* in the *Pusterthal* (10 hrs.), by a good road, 30 M. (see p. 340).

To *Stafflach*, through the *Duxerthal*, the most populous of the above valleys, and over the *Duxer Joch*, a route of $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., much frequented. The road crosses the *Zemmbach* by the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Untere Steg* (p. 270), and ascends to *Finkenbergl* (**Neuwirth*). It then crosses to the r. bank of the *Duxer Bach*, leads along the slope high above it (fine retrospect of the *Ahornspitze*, &c.), and recrosses to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lanersbach*, or *Vorder-Dux* (**Stock*). $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Hinter-Dux* (4836 ft.), the highest village in this green valley, consists of a few wooden huts, a small bath (water 72° Fahr.) and an inn. Grand environs, enhanced by the *Gefrorene Wand*, a glacier of considerable extent, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (guide to it desirable).

From *Hinter-Dux* the steep and stony path ascends opposite the *Gefrorene Wand*, passing several waterfalls, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Duxer Joch** (7618 ft.), the summit of which is marked by a cross. It then descends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ober-Schmirn*, or *Kaser* (Inn), in the *Schmirner Thal*, (1 hr.) *Inner-Schmirn* (rustic inn), and (2 hrs.) *Stafflach* (p. 306) where the *Brenner-road* is reached. Those accustomed to mountain-walking may dispense with a guide, observing that at the cross the path to the l. is to be followed; 10 min. farther on the lofty plain a second cross is reached, and a chalet perceived in a small hollow, whence a steep slope is descended into the *Schmirner Thal*.

By devoting 4 hrs. more to the excursion, the traveller may combine the *Dornanberg* with the *Duxerthal*: follow the route already described (p. 271) to the *Carlssteg* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Mayrhofen*), return by the W. side of the valley, and ascend to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the hill, cross the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Teufelssteg*, a bridge over the *Duxerbach*, which flows through a profound ravine 100 ft. below, and thus reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Finkenbergl*, whence the route by *Lanersbach* to (4 hrs.) *Hinter-Dux* is above described.

51. The Gerlos and Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 268, 252, 352.

From *Zell* to *Lend* (p. 279) two days' journey. Guide (from *Zell* to *Krimml* 4 fl. 20 kr.) unnecessary. Distances: *on foot* from *Zell* to *Gerlos* 4 hrs., from *Gerlos* over the *Platte* to *Krimml* $3\frac{1}{2}$ (over the *Plattenkogel* 5 hrs.); then by the road from *Krimml* to *Wald* $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Mittersill* $16\frac{1}{2}$, *Lengdorf* $6\frac{1}{2}$, *Bruck* 9, *Taxenbach* 6, *Lend* $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. — *Horse* from *Zell* to *Gerlos* 4, to the *Platte* 7, to *Krimml* 9 fl. — One-horse carr. from *Krimml* to *Mittersill* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., about 5 fl.; thence to *Bruck* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 3 fl.; *Taxenbach* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl.; *Lend* 1 hr., 1 fl.; driver's fee 30 kr. for each stage of 2 hrs. duration. The route from *Krimml* to *Lend* may be accomplished by carriage in one day.

The route to the *Gerlos*, at first a broad cart-track, turns S. from *Zell*, to the r. at (10 min.) a column in honour of the *Virgin* (the path to the l. leads to the gold-mine in the vicinity), in the direction of the *Hainzenberg*; then rapidly ascends this hill towards the E., past the conspicuous (20 min.) *Maria Rast* chapel, which serves as a parish-church for the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hainzenberg*. At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Oetschen Inn* the *Zillerthal* becomes visible in its entire length, the background being formed by the *Sonnwendjoch* on the N. bank of the Inn. The *Rothenberg*, opposite the *Hainzenberg*, is clothed with green pastures; far below flows the *Gerlosbach*. [Travellers from the *Gerlos* proceeding to *Mayrhofen* (p. 270), effect a saving of nearly

1 hr. by following a somewhat rough footpath immediately to the W. of Hainzenberg, to the l., which crosses the fields, enters the wood, and leads to Mayrhofen in about 2 hrs.]

The path, now level, and leading chiefly through wood, passes the (20 min.) *Marteck* (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) *Schönbach*, which here forms a waterfall. Scenery rocky and picturesque. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zauberbach* is next reached, then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Schwarzach*. To the r. rise the *Gerloswand*, the *Brandberger Kolm*, and the *Thorhelm* (8547 ft.), partially covered with snow and glacier. At the (20 min.) hamlet of *Gmünd* the *Wimmach* emerges from the rocky gully of the *Wimmergrund* and forms a picturesque waterfall. A thinly peopled Alpine valley is now entered, the *Gerlosbach* crossed three times, and the (1 hr.) long village of *Gerlos* (3963 ft.) reached. Of the three poor inns that of Kammerlander, the last large stone house on the E. side of the village, is the best.

The path continues in the valley, on the r. bank of the Gerlos (to the S., at the head of the *Schönachthal*, rises the *Schönacher Kees*), and ascends a height destitute of view. The upper region of the Gerlos is the (1 hr.) *Dürrenboden*, or *Durlassboden* (4603 ft.), where a timber dam is situated. On the r. the valley of the *Wilde Gerlos*, with the *Reichenspitze* and its glaciers in the background, is disclosed. The path then passes under the long timber-slide, crosses the *Gerlosbach*, and reaches a post ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the village of Gerlos), which indicates the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, and between the Gerlos and Pinzgau. The direct route to the Pinzgau towards the E. soon reaches the highest point of the pass, the *Hohe Gerlos*, or *Pinzgauer Höhe* (4715 ft.), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ronach*, the first village in the Pinzgau; then (2 hrs.) *Wald* (p. 275).

This direct route is far less attractive than that by the *Pinzgauer Platte* and *Krimml*, diverging to the r. near a cross, 8 min. beyond the boundary-post. The view in descending from the Platte is very striking, and embraces the Pinzgau as far as Mittersill; that from the *Plattenkogel* is still finer, as it also comprises a panorama of snow and ice-mountains, which are rarely seen to advantage in this district. The path to the latter ascends, before the cross is reached, in the direction of two conspicuous firs, then along an enclosure, past a withered pine-stump, and reaches ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a way-post which indicates the path to Krimml. By a small brook, 5 min. farther, the path is quitted and the hill ascended to the r. in the direction of the snow-clad *Reichenspitze* (10,850 ft.), towards a gate; then past a solitary pine to the height beyond. At the top the path turns to the l., leads through a gate, and passes three chalets (40 min.), where a post points the way to the 'Fürst-Schwarzenberg-Monument', a dilapidated wooden pyramid on the summit of the (20 min.) **Plattenkogel* (6700 ft.). The view embraces the upper Pinzgau, to a point below Taxenbach, extending like a map at the spectator's feet,

and enclosed by picturesque wooded mountains; S. E., beyond the lower hills, rises the four-cornered *Dreiherrnspitze*, S. the long glacier-chain of the *Krimmler Tauern*, with the magnificent waterfalls (far below is seen the red spire of the village of Krimml); in the foreground rises the beautiful white *Reichenspitze*; next to it are the glaciers of the *Wilde Gerlos*; N. the somewhat monotonous green mountains of the Zillerthal. (Pedestrians from Krimml to the Gerlos must take care to keep to the r., avoiding the paths which descend 1. into the valley of the Wilde Gerlos.)

No defined path descends hence to Krimml, but the right direction, E. towards the Pinzgau, cannot be mistaken. At first a precipice, descending on the r., is skirted, in the direction of some chalets, which however remain to the l.; near them an enclosure is crossed, and another group of chalets soon reached (40 min. from the Plattenkogel). On the last of these a board indicates the path to Gerlos, which is the route the traveller has quitted at a point about 1 hr. nearer Gerlos, having now made a circuit of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The broad bridle-path now enters the wood, leading in the direction of the falls. *Krimml* is finally reached after a steep descent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (Travellers from Krimml to the Platte are recommended to take a guide through the wood, a walk of about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

Krimml (3412 ft.) (*Bachmaier*, R. 60. D. 54, B. 48 kr.; horses and guides dear), a pleasant village, is visited by travellers principally on account of its magnificent ****Waterfalls**, the most picturesque and imposing among the Alps of Germany, and perhaps the finest in Europe. The Krimmler Ache, the discharge of the Krimmler-Tauern Glacier, is precipitated in 3 falls into the valley below, a depth of about 2000 ft. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. Those who desire to view the falls as quickly and advantageously as possible are recommended to take a guide (to the lowest fall 25, to the highest 80 kr.), but the route presents no difficulty. The well-trodden path leads from the back of the inn in the direction of the falls; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the Ache is crossed, in 10 min. more the E. side of the lowest fall is reached. The huge volume of water, issuing from a rocky gully, is hurled with a roar resembling thunder over the rocks, which are partially barren and partially clothed with fir, and rises again from its basin in vast clouds of spray. Below the fall a bridge crosses to the opposite bank, where a stone causeway ascends about 50 ft., to a point from which the *Lowest Fall* is witnessed in its entire magnitude and in the immediate vicinity. The spectator is bedewed with dense showers of spray, which during sunshine form the most beautiful rainbows.

On the E. side of the falls a fatiguing bridle-path, the Tauern-route, ascends over rugged slabs of stone and fragments of rocks; 20 min. the *Jügersprung*, a projecting part of the path, whence the water as it descends towards the lowest fall is viewed to advantage.

About 5 min. farther, 150 paces to the r. of the path, is a point of survey for the *Second Fall*. In a meadow, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, there is an excellent spring by the side of the path. At the bridge the traveller should proceed to the r. by a chalet in the direction of the Ache, cross the river and ascend on the l. bank over the moss-clad rocks as near to the *Highest Fall*, an unbroken column of water 1000 ft. in height, as the spray and draught permit. The best point, reached by scrambling over the wet, mossy stones, is to the l. (Descent to Krimml $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; the excursion takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. in all.)

A farther ascent to the rock from which the highest fall is precipitated occupies nearly 1 hr. Above it opens the *Krimmler Achen-Thal*, an Alpine valley 9 M. in length, a visit to which is strongly recommended. In the background are the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Krimmler Tauern*, over which towers the *Dreiherrenspitze*.

Over the *Krimmler Tauern* to Kasern 10 hrs. (guide as far as the Tauerthörl advisable; comp. Map, p. 268). The path from Krimml ascends the Achenthal to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (Inn, where a guide may be hired). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path quits the Achenthal (in which, 1 hr. higher up, is the *Kahralpe*, whence the route described at p. 354 leads over the *Krimmler Thörl* and *Obersulzbach-Thörl* to Pregratten), and ascends somewhat steeply in the bleak *Windbachthal* to the S.W. At a cross a fine view is obtained of the E. arm of the Achenthal, with the extensive Krimmler Gletscher (p. 354), and the *Dreiherrenspitze* (p. 356) in the background; to the N. of the Krimmler Gletscher rises the *Schlieferspitz* (10,699 ft.); to the W. of the Windbachthal the *Windbachkohrkopf*. From the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Tauerthörl* (8993 ft.) a rapid descent to (2 hrs.) *Käsern* (Abner, poor), the highest village in the *Prettan*, or upper *Ahrenthal*. From Kasern to Bruneck in the Pusterthal, see p. 340; to Pregratten and Windisch-Matrei over the *Umbalthörl*, see p. 355 (not without guide).

The *Valley of the Salzach* is throughout the entire Pinzgau bounded by fertile slopes and fir-clad mountains, but from *Wald* to a point below *Bruck* the bottom is either swampy or occupied by the numerous ramifications of the river, and partially covered with sand.

The carriage-road from Krimml to the Pinzgau crosses the *Salza*, which descends from *Ronach* (p. 273), near its confluence with the *Krimmler Ache*. The united streams form the *Salzach*, as the river is termed below this point. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Krimml) *Wald* the road unites with the *Pinzgau Road*, on which, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the ruined castle of *Hieburg* is situated. On the opposite (S.) side of the valley the *Obersulzbachthal* opens between the *Mitterkopf* and *Popegkopf*; the background of the valley is formed by the snow-fields and glaciers of the *Gross-Venediger* (12,051 ft.; ascent from this side difficult, better from Pregratten, comp. p. 353). Farther on are the villages of ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Neukirchen* (*Post), opposite the wild *Untersulzbachthal* (p. 352), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Weierhof*, near the old castle-tower of which there is another good inn. To the S., on the opposite side of the valley, is the mouth of the *Habachthal*, terminated by the Habach Glacier. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bramberg*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Picheln*, ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mühlbach* (2654 ft.), with sulphur-works. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hollersbach* the Salzach is crossed, which in rainy weather occasionally renders the road impassable for pedestrians; in the back-

ground of the *Hollersbachthal* rises the snow-clad *Kratzenberg* (9941 ft.). Then (3 M.)

Mittersill (2667 ft.) (**Grundmer*; **Schwaiger*, both in the market-place; **Post*, on the high road, l. bank of the *Salzach*), 16½ M. from *Wald*, 15½ M. from *Zell am See*, and 18 M. from *Kitzbübel* (p. 263), the principal village in the valley, and the seat of a district court of justice, which is established in the well preserved old castle on an eminence 500 ft. above the river, on the road to *Kitzbübel* (fine *view from the summit; to the S. the snow-clad *Bärenkogel*, p. 254). Post-omnibus daily from Mittersill, halting for some time at *Niedernsill*, to *Zell am See* (1½ fl.). — Bridle-path over the *Velber Tauern* to *Windisch-Matrei*, see p. 352.

Mittersill is the central point of the marshy district of the *Pinzgau*; above it is an extensive swamp, and below the village the *Salzach* forms a number of desolate, stony islands. The government has made several attempts to reclaim this wilderness, but hitherto with indifferent success.

At (4½ M.) *Uttendorf* a mud-torrent caused great damage in 1868. A fatiguing path leads through the *Stubachthal*, which here opens on the S., and crosses the *Kalser Tauern* (8501 ft.) to *Kals* (p. 357) in 14 hrs. Beyond (2¼ M.) *Lengdorf* (**Oberhauser*), also on the S. side, is the *Mühlbachthal*, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended within two hours into the valley of the *Salzach*, causing the most fearful devastation. On the r. bank lies the small village of *Niedernsill* (Post) with its new church. Beyond *Walchen*, near *Piesendorf* (3 M.), the peak of the *Wiesbachhorn* (see below) becomes visible to the S.; in front of it are the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Hohe-Tenn* (10,928 ft.). To the r., at the entrance of the *Kapruner Thal*, is the ruined castle of that name, surrounded by a rampart and moat, now occupied by a peasant.

The ***Kapruner Thal** (comp. Map, p. 359), a wild and beautiful Alpine valley, about 18 M. in length, is well deserving of a visit, and since the erection of the new club-huts affords the experienced mountaineer an opportunity of making a number of interesting expeditions. Even the less practised walker should at least visit the magnificent head of the valley. Anton Hetz, Peter Hetz, Joseph Brandtner, and And. Rupitsch at Kaprun are good guides. Excerpt from the tariff of 1872: *Imbachhorn* 4 fl., *Kitzsteinhorn* 8, *Rainerhütte* 3½, *Mooserboden* 4½, *Hohenburg* 4½, *Kaprunerthörl* 6½; over the *Kaprunerthörl* to *Uttendorf* 8½ (to *Kals* 13); over the *Riffthor* to *Heiligenblut* (1½ day) 12½ (to *Heiligenblut* in 2 days 16 fl.); *Kaindlhütte* on the *Fochezkopf* 6; *Wiesbachhorn* 10; by the *Glockerin*, *Bärenköpfe*, and *Bockkahrsharte* to *Ferleiten* 13; by the same route to the *Hofmannshütte* and *Heiligenblut* (or by the *Pfandscharte* to *Ferleiten*) 15 fl. — Charges for overweight, food, and return-journey, the same as at *Heiligenblut* (p. 362). A supply of provisions is necessary for the excursion, and should be brought from *Bruck* or *Zell*, as the inn at *Kaprun* is poor, and the valley contains no human habitation farther up except a few chalets.

From *Bruck* (see below) and *Piesendorf* (see above) good footpaths on the r. bank of the *Salzach* lead to (1½ hr.) *Kaprun*, which lies ¼ hr. only from *Fürst*, a village on the high-road, between the two first named places.

Kaprun (2464 ft.) (*Neumeyer*, unpretending) is situated at the entrance to the valley, commanded by the castle above mentioned. A rough cart-road leads hence across the *Kesselbühl*, which forms a barrier across the valley, to the (2 hrs.) so called *Käskeller* ('cheese-cellar'), the entrance to which is by a low door in the rock. Thus far the route is chiefly through wood, passing several picturesque waterfalls on the r. A waterfall of the Kapruner Ache is next passed, a bridge crossed, and a zigzag path ascended to the treeless plateau (11½ hr.) *Im Wasserfall* (4800 ft.), with a few chalets. Pleasing retrospect. About ¼ hr. farther is the *Rainerhütte* of the Austrian Alpine club, containing plates, glasses, etc., and sleeping space for 6 persons. The key is kept at the nearest chalet; non-members pay 30 kr. for admission. Bread, milk, and butter may be obtained at the same chalet, but at somewhat extortionate charges.

From the club hut (a herdsman should be engaged as a guide) an ascent of ½ hr.; then a level, but rough and fatiguing walk of 1 hr. across moraine to the *Mooserboden* (6512 ft.), the highest plateau in the valley, surrounded by most imposing mountains and glaciers: *Wiesbachhorn* (11,732 ft.), *Glockerin* (11,355 ft.), *Bärenkopf* (11,476 ft.), *Johannsberg* (11,611 ft.), *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,482 ft.). The *Karlinger Glacier*, with the wide *Riffelscharte*, is here seen in its entire extent. The best survey of the *Mooserboden* is obtained from the *Hohenburg* (6988 ft.), a barrier which separates the *Wasserfall-Alp* from the *Mooserboden* (ascend to the l. from the *Wasserfall-Alp*, guide unnecessary). The *Johannsberg* is visible from this point only.

Excursions from the Kapruner Thal:

Kitzsteinhorn (10,482 ft.), 8—9 hrs.; the route is from the *Wüstelan* through the *Grubalm Valley* to the *Schmiedinger Glacier*, across the latter, and finally a steep ascent over the rocks. View very striking. Ascent from the *Wasserfall-Alp*, or through the *Zefferel-Valley*, more difficult.

Grosses Wiesbachhorn (11,732 ft.), better ascended from here than from the *Fusch* (comp., however, p. 364), especially since the erection of the *Kaindlhütte* on the *Fochezkopf* (bed of hay for 6 persons, stove, etc.). From the *Mooserboden* to this hut (9121 ft.) 4 hrs.; then across the upper margin of the *Wielinger Glacier* to the pass of that name (p. 364), and in 3 hrs. to the summit. Descent across the highest snow of the *Pasterze* to the *Hofmannshütte* (p. 364), or over the 'Hohe Gang' to *Ferleiten* (comp. p. 364).

Passage of the *Riffthor* (9970 ft.) to *Heiligenblut* (9—10 hrs.), see p. 365. Caution is necessary in crossing the *Karlinger-Gletscher*. — Over the *Kaprunerthörl* (8776 ft.) to the *Stubachthal* (to *Vellern* 9—10 hrs.): from the *Mooserboden* across the lower end of the *Karlinger-Gletscher* and the steep *Thörl-Gletscher*, which is covered with debris, to the *Thörl* in 4 hrs.; descent over the *Riff-Gletscher* to the *Tauernmoos-See* on the *Tauern* route to *Kals* (p. 357).

The heaps of rubbish and the windlasses on an eminence on the l. belong to the *Liemberg Mine* (copper and a small quantity of silver). The *Lake of Zell* and the small town of that name (p. 260) now suddenly come into view. The entire plain between the lake and the S. side of the valley is a marsh, partially overgrown with reeds, but its condition has been considerably improved by draining operations. The road traverses the morass by means of a substantial embankment, and crosses the *Seegraben*, an artificial channel by which the *Zeller See* discharges its waters into the *Salzach*. On an eminence at the junction of the valleys stands the castle of *Fischhorn* (p. 260), picturesquely situated, and commanding a fine view, ¾ M. from **Bruck** (2444 ft.) (*Mayr*).

To the S. of **Bruck** is the entrance to the **Fusch* (comp. Map, p. 359), a beautiful Alpine valley, the upper region of which, like that of the *Gastein* (p. 258), is termed the *Nassfeld*, enclosed on the S. and W. by

imposing mountains, the most important being the *Hohe-Tenn* (10,928 ft.) and the overhanging *Wiesbachhorn* (11,732 ft.) with its glaciers. Very interesting excursion, accomplished in one day by taking a one-horse carr. from Zell or Bruck to the Bärenwirth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Fusch (3 fl., there and back 5 fl.).

The road from Bruck crosses the Salzach, and leads S. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Fusch* (2664 ft.) (Inn), the principal place in the valley. Beyond the church is the *Hirzbachfall*. A bridle-path leads hence to the W. to the *Hirzbachalp* and the *Zwing*, as far as the glaciers of the *Hohe Tenn* (10,928 ft.). The ascent of the latter is most easily made from Ferleiten by the *Watcher Alp* (5–6 hrs., difficult). Anton Hutter at Fusch, G. Scharnsteiner at Ferleiten, and J. Untersalmberger at Bad Fusch are good guides (to Bad Wolfgang 1 fl., Käferthal $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; to Heiligenblut by the Pfandscharte, including a visit to the Franz-Josephs-Hohe, $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; over the Hochthor $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; to Kals in one day 9 fl.).

[In the *Weichselbacher Thal*, which opens on the E. about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond Fusch, are situated the *Baths of Fusch*, or *St. Wolfgang* (*Mayer, *Flascher), high on the mountain-slope (3858 ft.), reached in 1 hr. from the mouth of the valley, and visited by 300 patients annually. The waters enjoy a high reputation. Ascent of the *Schwarzkopf* (9072 ft.), see below. From the Baths to Ferleiten direct in 2 hrs.]

From Fusch to Ferleiten. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a small shrine the road turns to the r. and crosses the Ache to the *Bärenwirth* ('Bear Inn'). Thus far a good carriage-road, but rough and narrow farther on. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Ferleiten a post indicates the way to the Baths of Fusch (see above). **Ferleiten** (3838 ft.) (**Scherendoner's Tauernhaus*; *Lucashanswirth*), about 4 M. from Fusch, the highest place in the valley, consists of three houses, some stables, and the chapel. A fine view even from this point is obtained of the valley from l. to r.: the Fuschertauern, Brennkogl (9888 ft.), Kloben (9787 ft.), Spielmann (9941 ft.), Sonnenwelleck (10,732 ft.); between the two latter, the Pfandscharte (p. 360); to the r. the Fuscherkahrkopf. The vast *Wiesbachhorn* (11,732 ft.) does not become visible until the traveller is on the path to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Trauner Alp* (4990 ft.; Alpine fare), situated almost on the verge of the snow. The traveller not intending to proceed to Heiligenblut should at least visit this point (bridle-path). Fine view of the opposite Käferthal (p. 360), with its numerous waterfalls, a visit to which (by the Judenalpe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs.) is also interesting. — The *Grosskopf* or *Schwarzkopf* (9072 ft.), which rises on the E. side of the valley, and may be ascended from the Baths of Fusch in 3–4 hrs., commands a superb survey of the icy buttresses of the Grossglockner, and of that mountain itself; of the Rauris and Gastein Mts., the Uebergossene Alm, the Steinerne Meer, etc. The *Brennkogl* (9885 ft.) is also frequently ascended (in 6 hrs.) from Ferleiten, as well as from Heiligenblut. The ascent of the *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* is much more difficult from the Fusch than from Kaprun (p. 277) or the Pasterze (p. 364); there is, moreover, a want of experienced guides.

From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut and the Grossglockner by the *Pfandscharte*, or the *Hochthor*, see pp. 360, 361; by the *Fuscherkahr-scharte*, or the *Bockkahr-scharte* to the highest plateau of the Pasterze and the Johannshütte (or Hofmannshütte), see p. 360. The two last passes are difficult and little frequented.

Below Bruck the valley contracts. On an eminence, 2 M. to the E. of Bruck, rises the church of *St. Georgen* (Inn. adjacent), whence, especially by morning-light, a fine *view of the valley of the Salzach in both directions may be enjoyed. The ascent to this point is recommended; the digression only occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and the high road can be regained on the other side. Near (6 M.) **Taxenbach** (2382 ft.) (**Taxwirth*; *Post*) several picturesque views of the deep and narrow bed of the Salzach, enclosed by pine-clad slopes, are obtained. Taxenbach, a small group of houses, is the first village in the

Pongau, and the seat of a district court, which is established in a castle rising on a rock above the river.

To the S. opens the **Rauris** (comp. Map, p. 252), an Alpine valley in which gold-mines are still worked. At its entrance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Taxenbach, is the **Kitzlochfall*, a cascade worthy of a visit (with guide). *Rauris*, or *Gaisbach* (*Bräu), 9 M. from Taxenbach, is the principal place in the valley, which, 3 M. farther, divides into the *Seitenwinkel-Thal* (route to Heiligenblut described at p. 361) and the *Hüttwinkel-Thal*. In the latter, 3 M. farther, *Bucheben* (Inn) is situated (route to Gastein, see p. 361). At (9 M.) *Im Kolben* (*Inn) there is a fine waterfall; 2 M. higher is the deserted *Neubau*, which may be reached in a few min. by means of the slide. Then in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the *Gold-Mine* (the overseer accommodates travellers and acts as guide), the highest in Europe (see p. 259). Ascent of the Schareck (10,449 ft.), see p. 259; to Döllach by the *Kleine Zirknitz*, or the *Tramerscharte*, see p. 259; by the *Fleiss* to Heiligenblut, see p. 366. The ascent of the *Hochnarr*, or *Hohenaar* (10,692 ft.), the highest of the Goldberg group (8–10 hrs. from the mine to the summit and back), is difficult, but repays the fatigue (comp. p. 366).

The road now gradually descends to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Lend, passing a succession of very picturesque landscapes. Far below flows the swift river through its rocky and pine-clad ravine, which is crossed by the road about half-way to Lend. The scenery around Lend is particularly striking, although frequently marred by the dense smoke occasioned by charcoal burning.

Lend (2208 ft.) (**Post*) lies on the road to Gastein (p. 254) which here begins to ascend. Travellers proceeding to the Pinzgau, and unable to procure a carriage here, are recommended to walk (especially as the road ascends) to Taxenbach, where a one-horse vehicle is generally to be found. Post-omnibuses daily from Lend to Gastein, to Zell am See, and to Mittersill. From Lend to the Rauris a shorter road leads on the r. bank of the Salzach, by ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Embach* (Inn), whence a pleasant view of the Pongau and (to the N.) the Uebergossene Alm is obtained.

52. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg.

Comp. Map, p. 286.

Railway to Bludenz in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 31, 1 fl. 93, 1 fl. 16 kr.). *Diligence* from Bludenz to Landeck in $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (5 fl. 60 kr.), to Innsbruck in 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (11 fl. 76 kr.). A *Stellwagen* also runs. — A *Railway* also connects Bregenz with *Lindau*, viâ *Lochau*, in 22 min. (fares 60, 42, 30 kr.).

Bregenz (1279 ft.) (*Oestreich. Hof*, R. 54, B. 30, A. 15, L. 15 kr.; **Schwarzer Adler*, smaller; both on the lake. **Gold. Adler*, or *Post*; *Krone*), the chief town of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Briantia* of the Romans, lies on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Constance (steamboats see p. 111). The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. Over the gateway of the old inner tower (now a printing-office) at the entrance to the town by the Maurachgasse is

an ancient relief of the goddess Epona. The *Vorarlberg Museum* contains natural history specimens, coins, etc., and also the Roman antiquities found on the Ellrain, a plateau on a hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. The picturesquely situated *Schloss Rieden*, close to the town, is now a School of the Dames du Sacré Cœur.

The **Gebhardsberg*, or *Schlossberg* (1772 ft.) (ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (good telescope and interesting album), and a pilgrimage church, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by very picturesque pine-clad mountains.

Another fine point, recommended to those who do not care to mount so high, is the *Bregenzer Klause*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Bregenz. — An unobstructed view of the mountains of the Tyrol, the Algäu, and Switzerland is obtained from the summit of the **Pfänder* (3579 ft.) (small inn), to the N.E. of Bregenz (ascent 3 hrs.).

From Bregenz to the Schröcken is a very interesting excursion of 12–14 hrs. through the *Bregenzer Wald*, as this part of the Vorarlberg Alps is called, a thickly peopled tract, watered by the *Bregenzer Ach*. Railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. as far as *Schwarzach* (Löwe); the road then enters the mountainous district towards the E. and leads to (9 M.) *Alberschwende* (2460 ft.) (**Taube*) and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarzenberg* (**Hirsch*; **Lamm*), the native place of the distinguished paintress Angelica Kauffmann (a road leads hence by *Egg*, *Lingenau*, *Hüttisau*, and *Hohenkrumbach* to *Oberstaufen* on the Augsburg and *Lindau* railway). The footpath from Alberschwende to Schwarzenberg over the *Lovena* is recommended in preference to the road for the sake of the fine view it commands. Another, but somewhat fatiguing path leads from Dornbirn (p. 281) in the valley of the Rhine past the *Hochälpe* (4839 ft.) to (3 hrs.) Schwarzenberg. Then by *Mellau* (Bär), with a chalybeate spring (beyond the Ach, to the r., is the small bath of *Reutte*) to (9 M.) *Schnepfau* (Krone; Adler); (3 M.) *Au* (**Rössle*), (3 M.) *Schopernau* (2841 ft.) (**Krone*). The journey may be accomplished thus far in a light carriage.

From this point the steep ascent of the **Schröcken* (4058 ft.), through wild scenery, passing the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben*, occupies 3–4 hrs. At the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 7000–8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits, is seen the little church of *Schröcken*, and adjoining it an **Inn* and a small group of houses, surrounded by fissured precipices and the foaming waters of the Ach. The tableau is especially striking when approached from the Arlberg from *Stuben* (p. 283) (6 hrs.) by the village *Am Lech*, or *Thamberg* (4751 ft.) (**Krone*), situated at the confluence of the sources of the Lech, whence a guide is necessary.

From the *Felt-Alp*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Schröcken, is seen to the N. the rocky pyramid of the *Widderstein* (8327 ft.), and a superb waterfall of the Ach, and to the S.W. a glacier on the sides of the *Rothe Wand* (8875 ft.), whence a brook precipitates itself.

Mountain-paths lead from the Schröcken in various directions:

To *Oberstdorf* by *Krumbach* ob *Holz* or *Hohenkrumbach* (5302 ft.): N. to the summit of the pass (*view) at the foot of the *Widderstein* (8327 ft.); descent past chalets to *Mittelberg* (**Inn*), *Hirschegg*, *Riezlen* (**Inn*) to the *Walser Schänzle* (p. 113), and through the *Walserthal* to *Oberstdorf* (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Another interesting route is from *Hohenkrumbach* over a pass between the *Angerer Kopf* (7903 ft.) and the *Biberkopf* (8540 ft.),





through the *Rappenalpenthal* to *Einödsbach* at the base of the *Mädele-Gabel* (p. 114), and thence down the *Stillachthal* (Birgsau) to Oberstdorf (p. 113).

To the Upper Lechthal. From (2 hrs.) *Krumbach* the path ascends to (1 hr.) *Warth*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lechleiten*; then up and down hill, occasionally steep, first on the l., then on the r. bank of the Lech, to (3 hrs.) *Steg* (*Post; 'Cariolpost' carrying 2—3 passengers to *Reutte* on Tuesd., Thursd., and Sat.). Thence by a carriage-road to (3 M.) *Holzgau* (Lumper), *Stockach*, *Lend*, and (6 M.) *Elbigenalp* (one-horse carr. from *Steg* $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). From (6 M.) *Elmen* a bridge-path traverses the *Pfafflar-Thal*, passes *Bschlaps* and *Boden*, and crosses the *Steinjöchl* on the N. side of the *Muttekopf* (9111 ft.) to *Imst* (p. 284), an interesting walk of 7—8 hrs. The next places in the *Lechthal* are (3 M.) *Stanzach* (Krone), (6 M.) *Weissenbach* (route by the *Pass Gacht* to *Schattwald* and *Immenstadt*, see p. 121), ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reutte* (one-horse carr. from *Weissenbach* to *Reutte* $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

The railway skirts the *Gebhardsberg*, crosses the *Bregenzer Ach*, and at stat. *Lautrach* enters the broad valley of the Rhine (to the r. a junction-line to *St. Margarethen*, a station on the *Coire* and *Rorschach* Railway). Stat. *Schwarzach* (route to the *Bregenzer Wald*, see above).

Dornbirn (1352 ft.) (**Mohr*, by the church), the principal market-town in the *Vorarlberg*, pop. 7000, a well-built place with a new church, lies on the *Dornbirner Ach* (route to *Schwarzenberg* by the *Hochälpe*, see above). The horizon on the S.W. is bounded by the mountains of *Appenzell*, the *Kamor* (5879 ft.) and *Hohe Kasten* (5902 ft.), the snow-clad *Sentis* (8215 ft.), and the indented *Churfürsten*. Near stat.

Hohenems (1424 ft.) (*Post*) two small waterfalls are passed. The village is very picturesquely situated at the foot of lofty and precipitous rocks which rise on the E. side. The handsome castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the Prince of *Waldburg-Zeil*. Above the village rise the ruined castles of *Alt* and *Neu Hohenems*. The Church contains a fine relief in marble at the high altar, and the cardinal's hat of *S. Carlo Borromeo*. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is employed in the construction of wooden houses, which are taken to pieces and largely exported to Switzerland. The only Jewish community in the *Tyrol* is settled at *Hohenems*.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is occasionally varied by rocky and wooded eminences, the most considerable of which is the *Kumerberg*, 800 ft. above the river. Near stat. *Götzis* are the ruins of two castles of the *Montfort* family. Stat. *Frutzbach* lies at the mouth of the *Latarnser Thal*.

The **Hohe Freschen* (6562 ft.) commands an admirable view of the Alps of the *Vorarlberg*, *Appenzell*, and *Glarus*, and the Lake of *Constance*. The route ascends through the picturesque *Latarnser Thal* to (6 M.) *Latarns* (Inn), whence the summit is reached in 3 hrs. (no difficulty, but a guide necessary).

The line now skirts the E. side of the vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*, where a junction-line to *Buchs* diverges to the r., and soon reaches

Feldkirch (1532 ft.) (**Post*; *Englischer Hof*, R. 70, L. 20 kr., D. 1 fl.; *Krone*; *Engel*; *Löwe*), a well-built, thriving town, en-

closed by mountains, forming a natural fortress, once the key of the Tyrol, commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg*. It is the residence of a bishop, and the seat of a large school ('*Stella Matutina*') conducted by Jesuits. The *Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a Descent from the Cross, attributed to Holbein, and a very fine pulpit; the *Capuchin Church* contains another good work on the same subject. A fine view of the valley of the Rhine from the *Falknis Alp* to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the * *St. Margarethenkapf*, the S. peak of the *Ardetzenberg* (see above), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. W. of Feldkirch, with the villa and pleasure-grounds of Herr Tschavoll (cards of admission obtained at the office of the proprietor in the town). The view from the *St. Veitskapf*, the N. prominence of the hill, is hardly inferior.

This neighbourhood, and especially the Defile of Feldkirch, has frequently been the scene of sanguinary engagements. In 1799, after storming the intrenchments of Feldkirch, *Massena* advanced on the town, but was repulsed by the Austrians. General *Mollitor* was not more fortunate the following year.

To Mayenfeld. Beyond the intrenchments, to the S. of Feldkirch, the road enters the small principality of *Liechtenstein*, 42 sq. M. in extent, and governed by an independent prince. The principal place is *Vaduz*, 9 M. S. of Feldkirch, at the base of the '*Three Sisters*'. The castle of the prince stands on an eminence. Beyond ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Balters* (*Post), by the Fountain of St. Catharine, the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now begins to ascend between the *Falknis* (8422 ft.) on the l. and the *Fläscherberg* (3743 ft.) on the r., to the *St. Luziensteig* (2385 ft.), a fortified pass, frequently contested by the Swiss, French, and Austrians. The works were blown up by the latter at the beginning of the present century, but were reconstructed in 1830, and in 1852 provided with a large barrack. They constitute the sole fortification of which Switzerland boasts. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (Inn, wine) and the ancient *Church of St. Lucius* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mayenfeld* (1755 ft.) (Alte Post), a railway-station opposite Ragatz. Railway to Coire in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*. The train passes through a tunnel, enters the Obere Klamm, and crosses the Ill. Near stat. *Frastanz* the valley expands, and from this point to Bludenz is termed the *Wallgau*. The stream occupies the entire breadth of the valley at places. To the r. opens the *Saminathal*. Farther on, near stat. *Nenzing*, the *Gamperton-Thal* opens on the r. and the *Grosse Walserthal* on the l. The *Munzbach* and *Ill* are crossed, and *Ludesch* and *Nüziders* to the l. are passed. Stat. *Strassenhaus*.

To the Schröcken (p. 280) through the *Grosse Walserthal*, a fatiguing, but attractive walk of 12 hrs.: by (1 hr.) *Thüringen* (Inn), a manufacturing village at the mouth of the valley, (4 hrs.) *Sontag* (*Löwe), the capital of the valley, *Buchboden*, and the pass of the *Schadonassattel*, and finally a steep descent into the valley of the Bregenzer Ach to the Schröcken.

Stat. **Bludenz** (1688 ft.) (*Post; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), at present the terminus of the line, with its old Schloss is prettily situated. In the valley below are several manufactories. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandnerthal*, with the icy peak of the *Scesaplana* in the background. At the nunnery of *St. Peter*, 3 M. above

Bludenz, the valley divides into the *Montafun* to the r. and the *Klosterthal* to the l.

The principal village in the *Montafun*, a narrow green valley watered by the Ill, and abounding in cherry-trees, from the fruit of which a highly esteemed Kirschwasser is distilled, is (9 M.) *Schröms* (2116 ft.) (†Taub; Löwe). Several passes (*Schlappiner Joch*, *St. Antönier Joch*, *Drusen-Thor*, *Schweizer-Thor*, &c.) lead from this valley over the *Ræticon* chain to the *Prättigau* (in the Grisons), commanding beautiful views. The road next leads to (4½ M.) *Gallenkirch*, whence the *Gargelletthal* ascends S. to the *Schlappiner Joch* (see above), and (6 M.) *Gaschurn* (Inn) at the mouth of the *Gannerthal*, and finally to (3 M.) *Patennen* in a remote basin, the highest village in the *Montafuner Thal*. Difficult passes lead hence on the N. side of the *Vallüta-Spitze* and over the *Zeines Joch* (5879 ft.) in 4 hrs., and on the S. side by the *Bielerhöhe* (6339 ft.), and through the *Klein-Yermunt Thal* in 5 hrs., to *Galthür* (Inn), the last village in the *Paznaun* (see below).

The *Scesaplana* (9738 ft.; from *scesa* 'a seat', and *plana* 'flat'), the highest mountain of the *Ræticon* chain, rises from fields of snow in the form of a barren, blunted cone, and is locally termed *Semmkopf*, *Schülan*, or *Brandner-Ferner*. The ascent (fatiguing, but without danger; 'Brunnenmeister' *Neye* a good guide) is usually made from Bludenz by (3 hrs.) *Brand* (inn, where guides are also procurable) and the (3 hrs.) *Lüner See*, a picturesque lake 4½ M. in length, fringed with Alpine roses, an excursion to which from Bludenz is recommended. On the W. bank there is a new hut of the German Alpine club, where the night may be passed. From this point an ascent of ¼ hrs., 3 hrs. of which are over loose stony debris; then ¼ hr. of climbing, and ½ hr. walk on the highest ridge (10 min. occupied in crossing the upper ramifications of the S. W. glacier). The ascent may also be made by *Vandans*, a village in the *Montafuner Thal*, and through the *Relts-Thal* to the *Lüner See*, and the descent by *Brand*. The view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as *Ulm*, the lakes of *Zürich* and *Wallenstadt*, the *Appenzell Mts.*, the *Bernese* and *Tyrolese Alps* as far as the *Gross-Glockner*, and the entire valley of the *Rhine*.

The **Hohe Frassen* (6483 ft.), which is easily ascended from Bludenz in 3–4 hrs., is an admirable point of view (guide desirable).

At *St. Peter* (see above) the road quits the Ill and ascends the *Klosterthal*, following the *Alfenzbach*. Between *Bratz* and

9¼ M. *Dalaas* (2756 ft.) (**Post*) a considerable waterfall is seen on the r. Next villages *Wald* and *Klösterle*. Then another waterfall, 1½ M. from the poor village of

9¼ M. *Stuben* (4662 ft.) (**Post*). Route to the *Bregenzer Wald* and *Schröcken*, see p. 280.

The road now ascends by numerous windings to the pass of the *Arlberg*, or *Adlerberg* (5932 ft.), the watershed between the *Rhine* and *Danube*, and the boundary between the *Vorarlberg* and the *Tyrol*. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side of the pass, ½ M. from the summit, is the *Chapel of St. Christopher*, with an inn adjoining it.

9¼ M. *St. Anton* (4321 ft.) (**Post*), a small village 3¼ M. from the pass, is the halting-place for the night of the omnibus from *Innsbruck* to *Bludenz*. Next villages *St. Jacob*, *Fadisn*, and *Petneu*. From the latter a path, which cannot be mistaken, leads over the *Kaiser-Joch* in 3 hrs. to *Steg* in the *Upper Lechthal* (p. 281). Near the village of *Schnan* (4029 ft.) is the **Klamm*, a remarkable defile of the *Schnanerbach*, 132 yds. long, 10 yds. wide, between

rocks 500 ft. in height and almost meeting at the top. Pedestrians should not omit to explore this gorge, the upper end of which is reached from Schnan in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Beyond

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Flirsch** (2729 ft.) (* *Post*) the valley contracts; the *Rosana* dashes impetuously over the rocks and forms several waterfalls. The valley between this and Landeck, termed the *Stanzer-Thal*, presents a succession of picturesque landscapes, especially near *Strengen*, at the mouth of the *Paznaunthal* farther on, and at the village of *Pians* (* *Pöhl*, near the church). The *Trisanna*, descending from the Paznaun, falls into the Rosana. An isolated rock at the entrance to the valley is crowned by the dilapidated castle of *Wiesberg*, a very picturesque object from the windings of the road.

The *Paznaunthal*, a valley 24 M. in length, ascends towards the S.W. to the central mass of the Silvretta group, the spurs of which separate the valley from the Lower Engadine. Several difficult glacier-passes lead to the latter. The road leads from Pians to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kappel*, and (6 M.) *Ischgl* (Inn) at the mouth of the Fimberthal, beyond which ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Galthür* (Ross) is reached by a steep footpath. Passes lead hence to the *Montafun* (see above). Another route is through the *Jamthal*, over the *Futschöl Pass* between the *Augstenberg* and *Fluchthorn*, and down through the *Val Urschai* and *Val Tasna* to Ardez in the Lower Engadine, in all 12–13 hrs., a very rough and fatiguing walk. The guide *Pöhl*, a native of this district, is acquainted with the whole of the Tyrol, but is generally absent.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Landeck** (2638 ft.) (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Post*; *Goldner Adler*), built on both banks of the Inn, at the union of the Arlberg, Lower Inn, and Vintschgau roads, is a village of some importance, commanded by the ancient castle of the same name, now inhabited by several poor families. A few leisure hours here are best devoted to a walk on the road, ascending by the Inn, which forms several rapids near Landeck.

At *Zams* (2723 ft.), 3 M. below Landeck, a rocky barrier projects into the valley, leaving but little space for the passage of the river and the road.

The nunnery of the Sisters of Charity on the wooded slope possesses branch-establishments in many parts of Austria. The bridge over the Inn, frequently the scene of sanguinary encounters, was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1703, thus occasioning the capture of the French who had advanced as far as Prutz (p. 286).

Beyond the bridge over the Inn a path diverges to the l. to (10 min.) a beautiful *Waterfall*, precipitated over huge masses of rock, and not visible from the road.

To the r. on a lofty height rise the ruins of the handsome *Kronburg*. The barren pyramid of the *Tschürgant* forms the background (adjoining it, in the distance, the *Sonnenspitz*), forming an appropriate termination to the picturesque landscape near *Mils*, a small village with a pretty, modern church. The road now ascends rapidly for about 5 M. In 1809 the Bavarian troops were greatly harassed here by the Tyrolese, who hurled trunks of trees and masses of rock on their enemies from the heights above.

14 M. **Imst** (* *Post*; mules may be hired) is a well-built village (re-erected after a fire in 1822, each house with a scaffolding for

the use of the firemen, in case of another similar catastrophe), situated at the base of the *Laggersberg* and the *Platteinkogl*. — (Oetzthal, see R. 56; road to Nassereit, see p. 120; bridle-path into the Lechthal see p. 281).

The *Tschürgant* (7766 ft.) is easily ascended hence in 4 hrs.; the *Karresser Alp*, formerly occupied by chalets, is reached in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. The mountain is destitute of shade. The view from the summit comprises the entire Oetzthal as far as the glaciers in the background. — The *Muttekopf* (9111 ft.), another fine point of view, may be ascended from Imst in 6 hrs. (with guide).

The road descends gradually to (1 M.) *Brennbüchl*, where, at *Mayr's Inn, Fred. Augustus, King of Saxony, expired on 9th Aug., 1854. The room may still be inspected by the curious. The king had quitted the main road near Brennbüchl with the intention of driving to the Pitzthal. Before crossing the Inn he was thrown from the carriage owing to a sudden turn in the road, and a kick from one of the horses inflicted a fatal wound on his head. The scene of the accident is marked by a small chapel in the valley below.

Below Brennbüchl to the S., opens the *Pitzthal* (p. 304). At *Roppen*, farther on, the masses of debris with which the Ache, descending from the Oetzthal (p. 300), has covered the entire valley of the Inn at the confluence of the two streams, present a remarkable appearance. At the *Inn of *Magerbach* the road crosses to *Haimingen* on the r. bank of the Inn. To the r. rises the wooded *Petersberg*, with the ruins of the castle of that name, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, daughter of the Count of the Tyrol, through whom the Tyrol came into the possession of the emperors of Austria.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Silz* (*Steinbock*) has a handsome modern church, containing a fine altar-piece by *Hellweger*. The extensive Cistercian monastery of *Stams*, to the r. of the road, is said to have been founded in 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, after his death, with the money which she had collected for his ransom. She is also said to have caused his remains to be brought from Naples and interred here. Near

8 M. *Telfs* (**Post*; **Löwe*), one of the largest villages of the upper valley of the Inn, the road returns to the l. bank of the river, and unites with the road from Nassereit (p. 120). The halting-place of the *Stellwagen* is *Inzingen*, that of the diligence is

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Zirl* (2001 ft.) (**Stern*; *Löwe*). Before the latter is reached, the indented peaks of the *Selrain* are seen on the r. The *Calvarienberg* at Zirl commands a fine view. The *Solstein* (10,423 ft.), the lofty mountain which rises near Innsbruck, is occasionally ascended hence in 6—7 hrs.; the summit commands an extensive view of the valleys of the Inn and Isar, and of a great part of Bavaria. (Road through the *Scharnitz* to Bavaria, see p. 132).

On the l., about 1 M. beyond Zirl, the *Martinswand* rises about 1600 ft. perpendicularly above the road. In the distance are the pyramid of the *Nockspitz*, the *Waldraster-Spitz*, and the rounded sum-

mit of the *Patscher Kofl* (p. 269); about half-way up the latter glistens the white pilgrimage-church of *Heiligwasser*.

In 1493 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while in pursuit of a chamois above the Martinswand, missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he arrested his progress by clinging to a projecting rock, but in such a position that he was unable to move from the spot. His perilous situation being observed from below, the pastor of Zirl, attended by numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture an 'angel in the garb of a chamois-hunter' was suddenly seen by the devout spectators to come to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, whom he conducted by unknown paths to a place of safety. The spot where the emperor was in such imminent peril is marked by a cross on the rock, 900 ft. above the Inn, but not easily distinguished from the road below. It stands in a small hollow, exactly opposite the chapel on the wooded height.

8 M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 264.

53. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

78 M. *Diligence* daily at 2 p. m. in 18¾ hrs. (fare 11 fl. 42 kr.); *Stellwagen* daily from Landeck to Mals, and from Mals to Meran (from Meran to Bozen three times a day). — Good road, tolerable inns. *Pedestrians* even will be rewarded by a walk from Prutz to Nauders, passing the Finstermünz, and over the Reschen-Scheideck to St. Valentin or Mals.

Landeck (2638 ft.), see p. 284. The road passes the castle on the S. bank of the *Inn*, which forces its passage through a narrow ravine and forms several rapids. On the r. a waterfall of the *Urgbach*. The first bridge which carries the road to the l. bank is the *Pontlatzer Brücke*, about 6 M. from Landeck.

This bridge has several times proved a most disastrous spot to the troops of Bavaria. Thus in 1703 the Bavarian army, whilst attempting to invade the Tyrol, was almost entirely annihilated here by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm', or reserve-troops; and a mere handful of fugitives alone survived to convey tidings of the calamity to the Elector Max Emanuel at Innsbruck. A body of 1200 Bavarians, who were advancing towards the Tyrol in this direction in 1809, met with a similar fate. The bridge was obstinately contested for a time, but the intrepid 'Landsturm' summoned by the alarm-bell which pealed from every church and chapel in the neighbourhood, and aided by a knowledge of their native mountains, soon came to the rescue and sealed the fate of the invaders. Terrible destruction was caused by huge masses of rock and trunks of trees hurled from the heights above, while most of the few survivors fell victims to the unerring aim of the Tyrolese riflemen.

On a precipitous rock, to the r. above Prutz, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laudegg*; near it, on the height, is the village of *Ladis*, 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths; ½ hr. higher is situated *Obladis*, a handsome edifice in a beautiful, wooded district, one of the best sanitary establishments in the Tyrol (not accessible by carriage).

Prutz (Rose), where the road returns to the r. bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the *Kaunserthal*, in which *Kaltenbrunn* (Eckardt), a great resort of pilgrims, is situated.

The *Kaunser-Thal* runs towards the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S. to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. A footpath leads by *Peuchten* to the *Gepaatsch-Alp* (6243 ft.) at the head of the valley,





8 hrs. from Prutz. The huge *Gepaatsch Glacier*, the most extensive in the Tyrol, closes the valley. The best survey of it is obtained from the *Wonnetberg* (9623 ft.), ascended (with guide) from the Alp in 3 hrs. (first cross the glacier, then ascend to the l. over grassy slopes). — To *Mittelberg* in the Pitzthal, a valley running parallel to the Kaunser Thal (p. 286), a rough, but interesting walk of 8–9 hrs., by the *Oelgrubenjoch* (9852 ft.), with beautiful views of the Pitzthal glaciers. First ascend steep rocky slopes, then cross the *Oelgruben Glacier* to the pass between the *Vorder* and *Hinter Oelgrubenspitze*; descend past the indented *Sechsegerten* and the *Taschacher Ferner*, and through the *Taschachthal* to *Mittelberg* (p. 305). — To Vent (p. 302) over the *Gepaatschjoch* (9541 ft.) 9–10 hrs., very fatiguing.

9 M. **Ried** (2871 ft.) (*Post; Adler), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*, the seat of a district court. The Capuchin monastery on the S. side was erected in the 17th cent. as a kind of religious barrier to the progress of the Reformation from Switzerland in this direction. Farther on is *Tösens* (Wilder Mann), where the Inn is again crossed.

9 M. *Pfunds* (3225 ft.) (*Traube; *Post) consists of two groups of houses, separated by the Inn. To the S.W. the *Piz Mondin*, belonging to the N. Engadine chain, is conspicuous; to the E. in the extreme distance rise the peaks of the Oetzthal snow-mountains.

Above Pfunds the road crosses the Inn, and gradually ascends on the r. bank, hewn at places in the face of the perpendicular rock, passing through three tunnels, and occasionally supported by buttresses of masonry. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. The finest point is at ***Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730 ft.) (*Inn*), a group of houses $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Pfunds; 500 ft. below is the old *Finstermünz*, with a tower and a bridge over the Inn. These, with the narrow defile through which the river emerges from the Engadine, and the mountains of the Engadine in the background, form a most picturesque scene. The bold construction of the road, carried by bridges and arches from rock to rock, is best appreciated when viewed from the old road below.

Farther on, a picturesque waterfall is passed. The extremity of the defile is guarded by small fortifications.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Nauders** (4462 ft.) (*Post, moderate; *Mondschein*), with the old castle of *Naudersberg*, is the seat of the local authorities. From this point through the Engadine to Tirano in the Valtellina, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The road continues to ascend as far as the *Reschen Scheideck* (4898 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Beyond the village of *Reschen* (4839 ft.) (*Stern*), which lies near the small and gloomy lake of that name, a strikingly imposing **view is disclosed. The entire background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler chain; on the l. are the *Suldener* and *Laaser Ferner*, in front of them the *Tschengelscher Hochspitz*, farther distant the ice-masses of the *Zufall* (or *Cevedale*, 12,379 ft.), then the lofty pyramid of *Monte Zebur* (or *Königsspitze*, 12,648 ft.), finally to the r. the *Ortler* (12,812 ft.),

towering above all its neighbours (p. 292), and forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mals.

The *Etsch*, Ital. *Adige*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and also through the *Mittersee* and *Heidersee* (abounding in fish), which the road skirts farther on.

9 M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4695 ft.) (*Post) was formerly a hospice. The beauty of the view increases as the road approaches the *Vintschgau* (Val Venosta). The Ortler continues to form a magnificent background. As the road descends, the villages of *Mals*, *Glurns*, and *Tartsch*, when viewed from the height, almost appear to form a single town. To the r., before Mals is reached, is seen the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, once a summer-residence of the bishops of Coire, now occupied by about 30 poor families, who were ruined by inundations of the *Etsch* in 1855. Farther on, the Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the r.

7 M. **Mals** (3478 ft.) (*Post, or *Adler*; **Hirsch*; *Gans*) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains a good picture by *Knoller*, representing the Death of Joseph.

Very interesting walk of two days: through the *Münsterthal* (in the Grisons), and over the *Wormser Joch* to *St. Maria* on the Stelvio; on the following day back to the *Etschthal* over the *Stelvio* (see p. 292).

As Mals is quitted, the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg* is passed. In the distance to the r., not far from the beginning of the Stelvio route, on the farther bank of the *Etsch*, rises the imposing half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*. To the l. of the road, near *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of mediæval armour (not always accessible). Near *Spöndinig* (*Inn) (2917 ft.), 1½ M. from

9 M. *Eys* (Post), the Stelvio road (R. 54) diverges, intersecting the broad plain to the r. Near *Laas* the sharply defined icy peak of the *Laaser Ferner* becomes visible to the S. Then a rapid ascent to

9 M. *Schlanders* (*Post). At *Güflan*, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses the *Etsch* 3 M. farther, and then the impetuous *Plima*, which descends from the *Martellthal* on the r.

The *Martellthal* (comp. Map, p. 296), a narrow green Alpine valley, ascends rapidly towards the Ortler, between two lofty mountain ranges, beginning with the *Laaser Spitze* (8314 ft.) on the r., and the *Hasenohr* (10,669 ft.) on the l. At the mouth of the valley lies the village of *Morter*, with the castles *Ober-* and *Unter-Montan*. A footpath leads to Morter from *Laatsch* (see below): by the first lane to the l. beyond the inn; then to the r. by the first fountain, to the l. by the second, and along the course of the brook; at the end of the wall the path to the r. is taken, and at the cross a straight direction (not l.); after 35 min. the *Plima* is crossed, and the hill (with the castles above mentioned) forming a barrier at the mouth of the valley is ascended. The stony path leads first on the l., then on the r. bank of the impetuous *Plima*, the discharge of the *Langenferner*. A path diverging to the l., ½ hr. farther, ascends to *Salt*, a small chalybeate bath (good accommodation). Then (¾ hr.) *Martell*, a scattered village. The church and a good inn are situated on the hill to the r. Beyond this point a guide should be taken (e. g. *Sebast. Holz knecht*, known as 'Janiger', or M. *Ebenhöfer* at Gond). Fee to Sulden over the

Madritschjoch 5, to Rabbi 6, by the Langenferner and Cevedale Pass to S. Caterina 10 ft. — *Gond* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther; then (20 min.) *Maria Schmetz*, a solitary chapel. A short distance farther ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Salt) the *Untere Marteller Alp* is reached, a little beyond the point where the Cevedale has become visible in all its majesty; to the l. rise the Rothspitz and the Gramsen-Ferner.

From this point to the *Baths of Rabbi* (p. 327) a rough walk of 6 hrs. over the *Saent-Joch* (9902 ft.). — To *Pejo* (p. 328) over the *Hohe Ferner* and *Hohenfernerjoch* (10,512 ft.) on the W. side of the *Venezia-Spitze* (11,092 ft.), and down to the *Val di Venezia* and *Val della Mare* (p. 328), a fatiguing glacier-route of 8 hrs., but not without attraction. — A longer (10–11 hrs.) and more trying route is the passage to S. Caterina by the *Langen-Ferner* and the *Cevedale Pass* (10,571 ft.); comp. p. 299. The most interesting exit from the Martellthal is probably by the

***Madritsch-Joch**, which may be combined with the ascent of the *Schöntauf-Spitze*. A walk of 1 hr. to the Jägerbrunnen, an excellent spring. Then a continual ascent to the r.; finally over loose, crumbling stones to the summit of the pass (10,338 ft.). On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the *Zafridspitze*, the *Vordere Rothspitz*, and the *Venezia-Spitze* with their fields of ice; but from the summit the mountain giants mentioned at p. 297 present an almost overwhelming aspect, all of them apparently little more than a gun-shot distant. The *Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892 ft.), a peak immediately to the N. of the pass, reached thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., commands a panorama similar to that from the *Vertainspitze* (p. 298). The descent from the Joch over the small *Ebenwand Ferner* to the *Legerwand* (p. 299), and across the latter to the *Gampenhöfe* (p. 297), is laborious and requires great caution. *Sulden* (p. 297) is now soon reached ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the pass, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Legerwand*).

Beyond *Laatsch* (Hirsch) the road recrosses the Etsch. To the l., on a rock close to the road, rises the picturesque château of *Castelbell* (burned down in 1842). At *Staben* the route to the *Oetzthal* diverges (see p. 304).

9 M. *Naturns* (1676 ft.) (Post) lies below the mouth of the Schnalser Thal (picturesque waterfall); on a hill to the r. the castle of *Tarandsberg*. At *Rabland* the valley contracts. The *Töll*, a hill which rises here (1667 ft.), separates the Vintschgau from the Etsch district. A striking *view is now enjoyed over the Valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard, planted with vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened by innumerable villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully formed porphyry mountains. The road, destitute of shade, now gradually descends, passing ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Meran) the old castle of *Forst*, occupied by poor families.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Meran*, and thence to Bozen, see R. 58.

54. From Landeck to the Lake of Como.

Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 286, 296, 324.

Diligence between Landeck and Eysr (for Meran) daily (from Landeck at 2 p. m.) in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (also a *Stellwagen*); from Eysr to Bormio over the Stelvio in summer daily in $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (front seat 6 fl.; there are also open carriages); from Bormio to Sondrio and thence to Colico daily. (Hours of departure in 1872: from Eysr 6.30 a. m., Prad 7.15, Trafoi 10.30, Franzenshöhe 1 p. m., S. Maria 4, arrival at Bormio 6 p. m.; from Bormio 6.30 a. m., S. Maria 11.15, Franzenshöhe 1.15, Trafoi 2.15, Prad 3.15, arrival at Eysr 4 p. m.) From Mals to Prad a post-omnibus at 5.30

a. m.; one-horse carr. for 1 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$, for 2 pers. $2\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl. — No communication in winter. A 'vetturino' charges 10—12 fl. a day. Two-horse carriage for 5 pers. from Eyrs to Sondrio 60 fl.; extra-post with two horses from Bormio to Sondrio 67 fr., to Colico 102 fr. (from Sondrio to Colico 35 fr.).

The road over the *Stelvio*, Germ. *Stilfser Joch*, the loftiest in Europe which is practicable for carriages, 9045 ft. above the sea-level, constructed in 1820—25 by the Austrian government, is one of the most remarkable in the world, owing to the great engineering difficulties encountered in the work, as well as to the magnificent character of the scenery traversed. As the traveller proceeds, he should observe the skilfully managed windings of the road, the galleries and bridges which frequently protect and support it, and finally the long embankments by which it is carried across the swamps of the Val Tellina. The route exhibits a gradual transition from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina, and the luxuriant southern vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The scenery, however, can only be appreciated in bright, clear weather. In spring the melting of the snow often proves very destructive to the higher portion of the road, covering it with fragments of rock, sweeping away the galleries which protect it, or even entirely obliterating it. On the Austrian side the road was much neglected after the cession of Lombardy, but has since been repaired. On the Italian side it is in excellent condition.

Pedestrians are strongly recommended not to take any short cuts, but to follow the road, which affords the finest view. — From Mals, Eyrs, and Laas, however, the hot and dusty high road may be avoided, and the footpaths straight across the valley followed. Near Mals lies *Glurns*, a small town with an ancient church, whence a path skirting the mountain leads by *Lichtenberg* (p. 288) and *Agums* to Prad. — The following circuit is recommended to those who desire to visit the pass, but do not intend to proceed to Italy: from Prad to Trafoi a walk of 3 hrs. (to the 'Holy Springs' and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the Franzenshöhe 2, summit of the Stelvio 2, S. Maria $\frac{1}{2}$, Baths of Bormio $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; back to S. Maria (ascent) $3\frac{1}{2}$, over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Munsterthal 3, Munster $\frac{3}{4}$, Taufers $\frac{3}{4}$, Mals $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Guide of course unnecessary. Trafoi, Franzenshöhe, and Bormio afford the best quarters for the night. Finest scenery on the Tyrolese side, most remarkable road on the Italian. Evening lights best at Trafoi.

From *Landeck* (2638 ft.) to *Eyrs* (3251 ft.), see pp. 286—288. At *Spöndinig*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. before Eyrs is reached, the Stelvio road intersects the broad valley of the Etsch in a straight direction, crosses the marsh and river by a long embankment, which forms the boundary between the Upper and Lower Vintschgau, and ascends on the bank of the *Trafoi-Bach*.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. (from Mals, p. 288) **Prad** (3100 ft.) (*Post*), *Bivio di Prad*, or *Brad*, is an insignificant village at the foot of the Stelvio route, which now enters a narrow valley, traversed by the *Trafoi-Bach*. The brook forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the mountain to the r. lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence this route derives its name. Facing the traveller, towards the S., a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below) is soon disclosed. In the opposite direction (N.) the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel*, the second highest of the Oetzthal Alps (p. 302), remains in sight for a considerable distance.

At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gomagoi*, Germ. *Beidewasser* ('gemelle acque', twin waters; 4337 ft.) (*Inn*), the wild *Suldenthal* (p. 296) opens

on the E., whence the Suldenbach, the discharge of the Sulden Glacier (p. 297) dashes forth. A short way up the valley is a barrack, erected in 1860. Near

9¼ M. **Trafoi** (5079 ft.) (**Post*), a finely situated hamlet of half-a-dozen houses, the *Monte Livrio* (10,430 ft.) first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the r. the white *Naglesspitze* (10,686 ft.). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the l. the *Obere Ortler Plateau*, to the r. of it the *Pleisshorn* with a narrow snowy saddle termed the *Stickle Pleiss* (often mentioned in descriptions of the ascent of the Ortler), adjoining it the *Obere* and *Untere Ortler Ferner* and the *Trafoier Ferner*, separated by the *Nashorn Spitze* (9426 ft.), and crowned by the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,690 ft.); then the black *Madatsch* (11,243 ft.), a huge rock protruding from these masses of ice; to the r. of it the *Madatsch Ferner*, descending from *Monte Cristallo* (11,470 ft.), and the *Geisterspitze* (*Monte Video*, 11,326 ft.). The Ortler may be ascended hence in 7—8 hrs. (guides Joh. Matzagg and A. Thöni), but better from Sulden (p. 298).

An interesting walk from Trafoi is to the (¾ hr.) ***Three Holy Springs**, which rise at the bottom of the valley at the base of the Ortler. The path, crossing the meadows and traversing wood, cannot be mistaken. At the extremity of the valley from three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, protected by a roof, flows the icy cold 'holy water'. A chapel and a house, in which refreshments are provided when a pilgrimage takes place, are adjacent. Opposite rises the nearly perpendicular *Madatsch*, from the dark cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. On the l. side are the glittering snows of the *Königswand* and the blue ice of the *Trafoi Glacier*. The scene is most impressive, and should not be missed by those who have leisure.

A good survey of the Ortler group with its glaciers is obtained from the *Tartscher Alm*, 2 hrs. to the S. W. (guide necessary).

A somewhat fatiguing, but interesting expedition is the passage of the *Hochleitenjoch* to Sulden, combined with the ascent of the ***Hochleiten spitze** (9213 ft.), requiring 7 hrs.; guide desirable (3—4 fl.). Halfway to the 'holy springs' the steep path ascends the *Tabarettathal* towards the E., turning after ¾ hr. more towards the N., to the (2 hrs.) *Tabaretta-Scharte*; thence over loose stones to the (1½ hr.) *Joch*, and in 1 hr. more to the summit. The view is remarkably imposing, commanding three neighbouring valleys, and surpasses that from most of the adjoining mountains. The *Stelvio* route is visible in its entire extent, the *Madatsch* is nowhere so well surveyed as from this point, while the Ortler attracts the eye by its close proximity, and the *Cevedale* by the elegance of its form. The *Oetzthal* and the *Stubay Mts.*, the snowy group of *Laas*, the *Ober-Vintschgau* with *Mals*, and the lakes of *Etsch*, are also picturesque points.

The *Stelvio* route ascends in bold windings on the l. side of the valley. As the finest views are obtained from some of the bends in the road, the short cuts should be avoided. The finest point is the *Weisse Knoll*, a rocky projection with a balustrade, near a cross, 2½ M. from Trafoi. Facing the spectator is the sombre *Madatsch*, to the r. the *Madatsch Glacier* with its magnificent ice-fall, to the l. the *Trafoi Glacier*, and above it the *Pleisshorn* and the Ortler. Far below, embosomed in dark pine-trees, is the sequestered chapel of

the Three Holy Fountains. In the immediate vicinity of the *Madatsch Glacier*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, is the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, which was destroyed in 1848. The region of trees is now quitted, stunted dwarf-pines only being occasionally passed farther on.

7 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7159 ft.) (* *Wallnöfer*), a post-station, destroyed by Italian irregular troops in 1848, is now restored. The highest peak of the Ortler here becomes visible for the first time. The road now ascends in numerous windings on slopes of talc-slate, and vegetation gradually disappears. High above the icy slopes to the l. rise the snow-speaks of the *Monte Livrio* (10,430 ft.) and *Monte Video* (or *Geisterspitze*, 11,326 ft.).

The summit of the **Stelvio Pass** (*Giogo di Stelvio*, or *Ferdinands-höhe*, 9045 ft.), about $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Franzenshöhe*, is the boundary between the Tyrol and Lombardy; about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. is also the boundary of Switzerland (Grisons). A workmen's house stands at the top. The *Bernina*, the next highest Alpine pass crossed by a carriage road, is 7658 ft. in height.

A path past the house, traversing mica-slate, leads in 20 min. to a rocky peak which commands a splendid *panorama. The view of the *Ortler* (see p. 298), the loftiest mountain in Austria, is very striking. Its snowy dome appears quite near, and is surrounded by numerous snow and ice-peaks, S.E. the prominent *Königsspitze* (or *Monte Zebra*, 12,618 ft.), farther to the S.E. the *Monte Crodale*, or *Zufallspitze* (12,379 ft.); nearer, the broad icy mass of *Monte Cristallo* and the gorges of the *Stelvio* road; S. in the distance the three snow-peaks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,912 ft.); N.W. the *Engadine Mts.*; N.E. the snow-clad *Weisskugel* and the *Oetzthal Mts.* The barren red *Monte Pressura* in the foreground intercepts the view of the *Münsterthal*. A still more extensive and picturesque view is obtained from the *Piz Umbrail* (see below).

To the l., in the immediate vicinity of the road, rise the huge, glittering icy slopes of *Monte Cristallo*. The snow here seldom entirely melts except in unusually warm seasons, and sometimes is seen 6—8 ft. in depth by the road-side. The road then descends in windings to

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **S. Maria** (8317 ft.) (*Inn*), the fourth *Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house, situated in a bleak mountain-basin where thistles and scanty herbage alone flourish, and surrounded by barren peaks ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. walk from the summit). By carriage hence to *Bormio* (p. 294) in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction a good walker will outstrip a carriage).

A steep and stony bridle-path, formerly the sole medium of communication between the *Vintschgau* and *Val Tellina* (valleys of the *Adige* and *Adda*), diverges from the *Stelvio* route to the r. near the *Cantoniera S. Maria*, crosses the **Wormser Joch** (8419 ft.), or *Umbrail Pass*, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the *Münsterthal* (4612 ft.); thence by a carriage-road to *Taufers* and (12 M.) *Mals* (p. 288) in the valley of the *Adige* (or *Etsch*). This forms a pleasant excursion.

The ascent ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) of the * **Piz Umbrail** (9918 ft.), the W. and highest peak of the serrated mountain range which bounds the valley of the *Brailio* on the N., is recommended (guide unnecessary; 6 fr. generally demanded). The traveller diverges by the *Dogana* to the l. from the route to the

Münsterthal, and ascends the grassy slope towards the nearest rocky ridge of the Umbrail. As soon as the slate debris is reached, the stony zigzag path is seen higher up. Near the top it crosses the upper margin of the Umbrail Glacier. Magnificent view of the Ortler, and the Alps of the Valtellina, Bernina, Silvretta, and Oetzthal. A good panorama by Faller may be seen at the inn.

The road next reaches the third *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (inn tolerable) in a green valley, with the '*Abitazione del R. Cap-pellano*' and a chapel; then the *Cusino dei Rotteri di Spondalunga*, a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends by innumerable windings ('*giravolte*'), which the pedestrian can generally cut off (in the gorge to the r. are the *falls of the *Braulio*, precipitated over rocky terraces), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and reaches the (second) *Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalunga* (7516 ft.), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. The Braulio forms two picturesque falls in the valley to the r. The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the '*Diroccamento*' defile by means of covered galleries. To the r. rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9790 ft.). Farther on is the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971 ft.), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the r. (A brook springing from a rock at the mouth of the *Val Fraele* is sometimes erroneously termed the source of the *Adda*.)

Beyond the last massive gallery but one the valley (*Val di Dentro*) and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the *Piz S. Colombano* (9655 ft.), the *Cima di Piazza*, and the *Piz Redasco*; to the W. opens the *Val Viola*; to the S.E. are the *Cima di Gobetta* and the ice pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,604 ft.). On the r., beyond the deep gorge of the *Adda*, tower the abrupt slopes of the *Mte. della Scala*. The *Bagni Vecchi*, or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last cutting is reached, a road descends to them direct. Accommodation unpretending, but good. At the egress of the last tunnel (the *Galleria dei Bagni*) a slab on the rock to the l. records that this '*Via a Burmio ad Athesim (Adige) per Braulii juga*', begun in 1820, was completed by the architect Donegani in 1825. The bridge here was blown up by the Austrians in 1859.

The **New Baths*, or *Bagni Nuovi* (4580 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, a handsome building on a terrace commanding a fine survey of the valley of Bormio and the *Val di Dentro*, are much frequented in July and August and afford a pleasant resting-place, but are closed early in October (R. 2, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The guide *Pöll* from the Paznaun, who is well acquainted with the mountains of the Tyrol, is generally to be met with here (comp. p. 284). The mineral water (containing salt and sulphur, 102° Fahr.) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up.

The windings of the road terminate about 1 M. lower down, at

11½ M. **Bormio** (4012 ft.) (*Posta*, R. 1½, B. 1, S. 2 ½, A. ½ fr.; *Cola*, in the market), which affords very inferior quarters to the new, or even to the old baths. This antiquated little Italian town lies at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, and is protected against the N. wind by lofty limestone rocks. Bormio is famous for its honey.

From Bormio by the *Val Viola Pass* to the *Bernina*, or by the *Foscagno Pass* and *Livigno* to *Ponte* in the *Engadine*, see *Bacdeker's Switzerland*.

In the *Val Furva*, about 9 M. S.E. from Bormio, on the *Frodolfo*, is situated **Sta. Caterina** (5912 ft.), a bath of some repute, often crowded in summer (unpretending, but comfortable; spring impregnated with carbonic acid). The house belongs to the innkeeper at Bormio, and is closed for the season on 15th Sept., after which no accommodation can be procured. A tolerable road leads hence to (1½ M.) *S. Nicolo* and (1½ M.) *S. Gottardo*, higher up the *Frodolfo*. The latter place lies at the mouth of the *Valle del Zebbru* (see below), which appears to be terminated by the abrupt precipices of the *Cristallo*. *Sta. Caterina*, which is enclosed by the *Monte Confinale* on the N., the *Mte. Tresero* on the E., and the *Mte. Sobretta* on the S., is magnificently situated, and is an excellent starting-point for exploring the S. ramifications of the *Ortler* group. Good guides, however, are not easily procured.

A very interesting and moderately easy expedition is the ascent of * **Monte Confinale** (11,076 ft.), the broad mountain to the N. of *Sta. Caterina* (3½ hrs., with guide). Admirable survey of the *Ortler* chain from the summit; W. the *Bernina*, S.W. the *Monte della Disgrazia*, S. the *Adamello*.

A tolerable footpath leads in 3 hrs. to the * **Malga di Forno** (7185 ft.), an Alp beautifully situated at the entrance of the *Val di Cedeh* (comp. p. 299).

The following is a longer expedition, for which a guide is indispensable: ascend the *Val di Cedeh*, then cross the *Passo Zebbru* (9905 ft.) to wards the W., skirt the S. side of the *Ortler* giants, descend into the *Valle del Zebbru*, and return to *Sta. Caterina* or *Bormio*.

From *Sta. Caterina* to *Sulden*, ascent of the *Königs-Spitze*, and *Cevedale*, see R. 55; over the *Langen-Ferner* to the *Martellthal*, see p. 289.

From *Sta. Caterina* to the *Val Camonica* by the **Gavia Pass** (about 8300 ft.) 7–8 hrs., with guide. A tolerable path leads on the E. side of the bleak and barren *Gavia Valley*, often ascending and descending. After 3 hrs. it enters a more level valley, separating the *Corno dei tre Signori* on the E. from the *Monte Gavia* on the W. On the S. side of the pass lies the *Lago Nero*, the waters of which descend to *Sta. Caterina*; on the N. side is the *Lago Bianco*, one of the sources of the *Oglio*. The path descends abruptly hence through the small *Val Mazza* to (2 hrs.) *Pezzo*, and (1 hr.) *Ponte di Legno* on the *Tonale* route (see p. 328).

A more difficult and unattractive pass, at first also ascending the *Gavia Valley*, leads from *Sta. Caterina* over the **Sforzellina Pass** to *Pejo* in the *Val di Pejo*, and thence to the *Val di Sole* (p. 328). At the point where the more level valley (8000 ft.) begins, the route diverges to the l. and loose stones and glacier are crossed in the direction of the second opening to the N. of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,912 ft.). The summit of the pass, 4 hrs. from *Sta. Caterina*, commands a very limited view. On the farther side there is at first a rapid descent into the small *Val Umbrina*, through which after 2½ hrs. of disagreeable walking the traveller reaches the *Val del Monte*. *Pejo* is 2½ hrs. farther. The baths (closed for the season early in Sept.) afford good accommodation. *Pejo*, and thence to the *Tonale* route, see p. 328.

The road turns to the S.W., crosses the *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, at (1 M.) *S. Lucia* and then tra-

verses the broad, green plateau (*piano*) of Bormio. Below ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ceppina* are the hamlets of *S. Antonio*, with brick-works, and *Morignone*, in the green *Valle di Sotto*, the church of which stands on the hill above.

The defile of *Serra di Morignone*, 1 M. in length, here separates the '*Paese Freddo*', or 'cold region', from the *Val Tellina*, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797, then to Austria, and since 1859 has been united to Italy. The broad valley is watered by the *Adda*, the inundations of which often cause considerable damage. The vineyards on the slopes yield an excellent red wine. The climate is considered unhealthy, and cretinism is not unfrequent. The women of the upper part of the valley wear sandals and red gaiters. — The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the issue of the defile are the ruins of a modern house; farther on, to the r., remains of fortifications which once guarded the pass. The valley now expands, and the vegetation of the south gradually develops itself. To the l. lies *Le Prese*, at the mouth of the *Val di Rezzo*; then *Mondadizza*.

12 M. *Bolladore* (*Angelo*). On the hill to the W. rises the picturesque church of *Sondalo*. Near the considerable village of ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grosio* the road crosses the *Adda*, and recrosses it below ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Grosotto* (Leone d'Oro), at *Mazzo*. To the S.W. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9245 ft.), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a vast lake. The road descends by *Tovo*, *Lovero*, and *Sernio*, passing vine-clad hills, to

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tirano* (1509 ft.) (*Due Torri*, adjoining the post-office), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families, where inundations of the *Adda* have also frequently occasioned serious damage.

From Tirano to Edölo, and thence over the Monte Tonale to the Val di Sole, or through the Val Camonica to Brescia, see R. 63.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, on the r. bank of the *Adda*, lies **Madonna di Tirano** (**Molinari*, near the church). The pilgrimage-church contains some well-executed wood-carving by the organ. (The mountain-road which here diverges to the r. leads to the *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina* to the *Upper Engadine*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. The '*Confine Svizzero*' is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. W. of Madonna di Tirano.)

The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. At *Tresenda* (p. 329) the new road over the Monte Aprica diverges (R. 63). About halfway up the N. slope of the valley rises the ancient watch-tower of *Teglio*, which gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*). Farther on are *S. Giacomo* and *Chiuro*; to the r. near Sondrio rise the churches of *Pendolasco* and *Montagna*.

16 M. *Sondrio* (1197 ft.) (**Posta*, comfortable; *Maddalena*), the capital of the Val Tellina, is situated on the *Malero*, an impetu-

ous torrent, which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through a broad artificial channel. A large building outside the town, once a nunnery, has been converted into a prison. The old residence of the bailiffs is now a barrack.

On a rocky eminence farther on, to the W., rises the church of *Sassella*, erected on galleries. Vines, mulberries, laurels, and pomegranates flourish luxuriantly in the valley, whilst in the background the snowy peaks of the *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,057 ft.), one of the Bernina group, tower above the landscape.

16 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Morbegno** (**Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Posta*) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Val Tellina is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the frequent overflow of the Adda.

In the plain, near the point where the Splügen road diverges to the N., are the ruins of the fortress of *Fuentes*, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, when they were masters of Milan, and destroyed by the French in 1796. It originally lay on an island, and was regarded as the key of the Val Tellina.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Colico** (*Angelo*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated on the E. bank of the *Lake of Como*. Steamboat on the lake. see *Baedeker's N. Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

55. The Suldenthal. Ortler District.

The imposing *Ortler District*, situated on the confines of the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Italy, embracing the highest mountains in Austria and Germany, and vying in grandeur of scenery with the finest of the Swiss Alps, is as yet comparatively unknown to travellers. The want of good maps, experienced guides, and tolerable inns have hitherto presented serious obstacles to those who have attempted to explore this region, some of whom have even brought guides from Switzerland. Considerable improvements have however taken place of late, owing chiefly to the exertions of the Austrian Lieut. *Payer*, a zealous mountaineer, who has published accounts of several of his expeditions with maps (pub. by Perthes at Gotha). Mr. Tuckett of the English Alpine Club has also thoroughly explored this district, and a peak on the Trafoi side has been named after him. The following description by the Editor, who in 1869 ascended the Ortler, Vertainspitze, Monte Cevedale, and Königs-Spitze in succession, will suffice for most travellers.

The morning light is most favourable for the Suldenthal, evening light on the Trafoi side. The prevalence of a S. wind in the evening, and in the morning till about 9 o'clock, is generally a sign of fine weather. If the wind changes to the N. at an early hour, rain may be expected. A steady breeze from the N., however, is considered favourable.

At Gomagoi (p. 290) on the Stelvio road the **Suldenthal**, a valley about 7 M. in length, and for the most part narrow, opens on the E. Its upper end is closed by the Suldener Ferner (p. 297) and a succession of the most imposing walls and pinnacles of ice. A tolerable bridle-path, which cannot be missed, descends to the l. from the Stelvio road, crosses to the r. bank of the foaming Suldenbach, and then ascends slightly, passing a few solitary houses. The white roof of the Ortler soon becomes visible to the r., beyond it a narrow strip of the Königswand, and immediately opposite the traveller the Cevedale. After 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the path crosses to the l. bank of the



brook, which here dashes through a gorge over masses of rock, and in 10 min. more the highest plateau of the valley is reached. Before the first house on the r. is reached, the path leads to the r. through a gate, and crosses the meadows (path straight past the house to be avoided). The church and parsonage of **St. Gertrud**, or **Sulden** (6056 ft.), are now soon reached (**Eller's* inn, kept by the sister of the curé; *Angerer's*, also well spoken of).

Guides. *Johann Pingera*, employed by Lieut. Payer and by the Editor; *Vitus* and *Jos. Reinstadler*; *Peter Dangel* of Pfunds, generally to be found here in summer, very able; *Pingera's* younger brother *Sepp*; *Aloys Schöpf*. All these are acquainted with the Ortler and the other high peaks. For shorter excursions, *Franz Angerer*, *Johann Tembl*, and *Franz Schöpf*. The fees fixed by the Austrian Alpine Club are mentioned in the description of each expedition. Provisions must be provided by the traveller. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. of luggage; for every additional pound 3 kr. is charged.

St. Gertrud consists of several groups of houses lying far apart. The church, said to date from the 15th cent., with the parsonage, protected by forest from the avalanches of the Ortler, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the foot of the Sulden Glacier. The view from this point is limited. E. the *Vertainspitze* (11,621 ft.), *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,348 ft.) with the *Rosim-Ferner*, *Plattenspitze* (11,194 ft.), and the broad *Innere Pederspitze* (10,768 ft.); W. the *Ortler* (12,812 ft.) with its lofty snowy crest; next it, to the r., the precipitous slope of the *Tabarettaspitze* (9852 ft.), through the opening to the r. of which is the route to the Ortler; then the *Bärenkopf*, and finally the *Hochleitenspitze* (9160 ft.). The magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed when the traveller reaches the **Gampenhof**, 25 min. from the church (the path to it descends, crosses a bridge, and traverses the meadows to the r.). A vast amphitheatre of mountains is here surveyed: opposite the spectator rises the *Schrötterhorn* (11,148 ft.), next it to the r. the *Kreilspitze* (11,096 ft.), then the *Königs-Spitze* (*Königswand*, or *Grosse Zebbru*, 12,648 ft.), *Kleine Zebbru* (12,254 ft.), and *Ortler*, the slopes of which rise so abruptly here that snow will not lie on them. Towards the N. the mountain range declines towards the *Tabarettaspitze* (9852 ft.) and the *Hochleitenspitze* (9160 ft.). Between the latter lies the 'Durchfahrtscharte' (literally 'passage-gap') through which the Ortler route ascends (see below). Between the *Königs-Spitze* and the *Kreilspitze* lies the *Königsjoch* (11,063 ft.), and between the *Kreilspitze* and *Schrötterhorn* the *Passo Forno* (10,938 ft.). The *Suldenspitze* (11,109 ft.), situated a little farther to the l. (E.), and the *Eissee Pass* (10,577 ft.) are concealed by the *Vordere Schönaufspitze*.

From these mountains descends the vast **Sulden Glacier**, which in 1817 became detached from its rocky bed and advanced rapidly into the valley, but subsequently retired, leaving its walls of rubbish behind.

The Sulden Glacier is almost as noted for its destructive movements as the Hochvermagt Glacier among the Ötztal Mts. (p. 303). The most

dangerous of these ice-slips took place in 1818, when the glacier descended to within 250 paces of the Gampenhöfe, annihilating forests and meadows in its course, and leaving vast walls of rubbish behind. Down to 1846 the glacier steadily decreased, but after that year it began to advance anew, and in 1856 another formidable slip took place. Since then it has been gradually retreating, and not less than 216 ft. of its length recently melted away within three years. Even in its normal condition, the glacier is in a constant state of activity.

A few paces beyond the Gampenhof a footpath ascends to the l. (E.) by the wood (turning soon afterwards to the r.), and leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Rosimboden*. An eminence termed the *Kanzel*, at the point where the wood terminates, commands a beautiful view of the Ortler, with the small *End der Welt Ferner*, as well as of the peaks above named with their icy slopes. Those desirous of approaching near the latter should ascend the *Hinter Grat* (7749 ft.), a walk of 3 hrs. from the church (guide 2 fl.). A third point easily reached is the *Schöneck* (guide 2 fl.), the first height to the E. of the church.

Moderately experienced climbers are strongly recommended to ascend the **Vertainspitze* (11,621 ft.), if the weather be favourable (5–6 hrs., without serious difficulty; guide 5 fl.). The route is by the Gampenhof and Rosimboden (see above) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Rosim Glacier*, part of which must be crossed. The steep rocky slopes must then be ascended, and finally a snow-field traversed.

The Vertainspitze is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zebbru, and Königswand. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the Monte Cevedale, the beautiful Laas group with its numerous lofty peaks of rock (Pederspitze, Orgelspitze, Ofenwand, etc.), the Tschengelser Hochwand (11,079 ft.), and the E. slopes of the Martellthal (Zafridspitze, 11,263 ft.), many of them presenting remarkably picturesque forms. Then the Stubay and Oetzthal snow-mountains (the Venediger and Glockner being also visible), those of the Grisons, the Bernina, the Finsteraarhorn group, and the Adamello-Presanella Alps. Finally, at a vast depth below the spectator lie the houses of Suldén and the Malser Haide, which is visible almost as far as Nauders.

A second point equally worthy of a visit is the **Monte Cevedale* (known in the Martellthal as the *Zefall*, or *Zufall*; also termed *Fürkelen*, from the Ital. *forcole*, a kind of pitchfork), the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest peak. (The N. peak 12,149, the S. 12,379, the central 12,343 ft.). The ascent (guide 8 fl.) may conveniently be combined with the route to Sta. Caterina and Bormio (Eissee Pass, see p. 289). The pass is reached in 4 hrs., and the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs. more, gradually sloping snow-fields being first ascended, while the last half-hour is more abrupt. The prospect is similar to that from the Vertainspitze, but the beautiful forms of the Adamello and Presanella group are seen to better advantage. At the feet of the spectator lies the Val della Mare, the Martellthal, and the Malser Haide.

The **Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892 ft.) may best be combined with the passage of the Madritschjoch (see p. 289). Ascent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide 4 fl. — The *Pederspitze* (11,348 ft.; 5–6 hrs., guide 5 fl.) and the *Plattenspitze* (11,194 ft.; 4–5 hrs., guide 5 fl.) are also frequently ascended, but command inferior views to those above mentioned.

The *Ortler* (12,812 ft.), once reputed the highest mountain in Europe after Mont Blanc, is at least the highest of the Eastern Alps. It was ascended for the first time by the Passeyr hunter Josele from Trafoi in the year 1804, and the following year by Dr. Gebhard; then in 1826 by M. Scheuchka, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till 1864, when the summit was again attained by Mr. Tuckett, who

started from Trafoi. In 1865 Dr. v. Mojsisovics discovered the easier route from Sulden, and since that year the ascent has been frequently undertaken. (Guide 10 fl. one enough for experienced mountaineers.)

The route from Sulden leads through the *Martellthal*, past the base of the small *Marli-Glacier*, and ascends the precipitous slopes of the *Tabaretzspitze*, sometimes presenting considerable difficulty, to the so-called '*Durchfahrtscharte*' (9121 ft.), in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. Then S. across the rocks, and partly over the *Tabaretta Glacier*, to the *Tabaretta Gorge* (or '*Kamin*'), where the route from Trafoi unites with ours. The traveller now descends in this gorge (3—400 ft. in depth) and reaches the *Obere Ortler Ferner*, across which the route to the summit lies (4 hrs.; in all 7 hrs. without stoppage). The last part of the ascent, across a narrow ridge of ice and snow, requires a thoroughly steady head. — On the whole the ascent does not present the difficulties formerly ascribed to it. Practice and perseverance are, however, requisite for all these expeditions.

The view is most imposing. The icy dome of the *Königs-Spitze*, the crest of the *Cevedale*, and the *Cristallo* peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the E. is the *Tauern* chain, with the *Glockner*, the *Venediger*, and the *Dreihermspitze*; more to the N. the *Alps* of the *Zillertal*, *Stubay*, and *Oetzthal*; W. the *Bernina* and *Finsteraarhorn* groups, and the *Tödi*; S. the *Marmolata* and *Pala di San Martino*. In order to distinguish all these points, clear weather and a good telescope are essential.

The *Descent* to the *Tabaretta Gorge* is generally speedily accomplished. Those who wish to return to Sulden must again ascend the steep slope on the other side, although one is naturally tempted to follow the course of the glacier. Ice avalanches are, however, here of daily occurrence, and the guides should be consulted as to the safety of the route. The descent by the glacier to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) '*Holy Springs*' is not unpleasant.

The ascent of the *Königs-Spitze* (12,648 ft.; guide 15 fl., two necessary), also termed the *Grosse Zebra*, *Königswand*, and *Steile* or *Kühne Wand*, is far more difficult than that of the Ortler, presenting several somewhat hazardous points, and should be attempted by none but the most practised mountaineers. It is usually undertaken from the *Forno Alp* (see below), but may also be accomplished in one day from Sulden over the *Königsjoch*. The Editor reached the summit in 5 hrs. from the *Forno Alp*, during an average state of the snow. The descent to the *Königsjoch*, and across it to the *Sulden Glacier*, requires the utmost caution, as well as a thoroughly steady head.

From Sulden over the *Eissee Pass* to *Sta. Caterina* in the *Val Furva*, and to *Bormio* on the *Stelvio* route, a very interesting route, easily combined with the ascent of the *Cevedale* (see p. 298). One guide (8 fl. to *Sta. Caterina*) suffices. The route passes the *Gampenhof*, and crosses the *Legerwand* (p. 289) to the *Sulden Glacier* (the route to the *Madritschjoch* diverges to the l., see p. 289), which is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the church, and is here much furrowed with crevasses at places. After a gradual ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and finally $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of steep climbing, the summit of the *Eissee Pass* (10,577 ft.) is attained. In 1869 the water of the '*Eissee*' had entirely disappeared. The view of the huge *Königswand* (12,648 ft.), beside which the Ortler and *Kleine Zebra* look comparatively insignificant, is very imposing, and recalls the *Matterhorn* in Switzerland. Beyond the pass the traveller crosses the *Langen Ferner*, which descends to the *Martellthal*, and proceeding at the same level soon reaches the *Passo Cevedale* (10,768 ft.), from which a view of the *Swiss Mts.* is enjoyed. The S. side of the *Königswand*, as well as that of the entire Ortler group, consists of black precipices of rock. (The summit of the *Cevedale* may be attained from the pass in 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 298.) The route now descends abruptly over slate and snow to the dirty *Vedretta di Cedeh*, which fills the entire basin of the valley. Towards the S. rise the snow-peaks of the *Punta di S. Matteo*, *Tresero*, etc. At the mouth of the *Valle di Cedeh* the path to the r. leads to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sta. Caterina* (p. 294); thence to *Bormio* 9 M. (p. 294); the path to the l. crossing the bridge leads to the * *Malga* (Ital. for '*Alp*') *di Forno* (p. 294), a pasture

in the midst of imposing scenery. In front of the spectator the magnificent Forno Glacier descends; beyond it rises a series of beautifully formed snow-mountains, the Monte Tresero, Punta di S. Matteo, M. Saline, etc. (comp. Map, p. 296), presenting a striking picture. The traveller is recommended to avoid spending the night here.

From Sulden over the Madritschjoch (ascent of the Schöntaufspitze), and through the *Martellthal* to *Laatsch* in the Vintschgau, see p. 289. This route is more striking in the reverse direction, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller.

From Sulden over the Hochleitenjoch to Trafoi, see p. 291.

56. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Map, p. 286.

From *Imst* (or *Silz*) to *Langenfeld* 25½ M., thence to *Vent* 27 M.; from *Vent* to *Unser-Frau* over the *Niederjoch* 7 hrs.; over the *Hochjoch* 9 hrs.; from *Unser-Frau* to *Staben* 4 hrs. — *One-horse* carr. from *Imst* to *Umhausen* 4–5, two-horse 8 fl., a drive of 4 hrs. Carriage-road as far as *Sölden*, 16½ M. above *Umhausen*. Guides 2 fl. daily. *Mules* from *Vent* to *Unser-Frau* from July to Oct. daily (5–6 fl.). *Sonklar's* Map of the *Oetzthal* glacier-district (scale 1 : 144,000) is recommended.

The *Oetzthal*, the longest lateral valley of the *Inn*, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile at the lower extremity, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines, and in the highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near *Umhausen* and in the *Maurach*, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads are very indifferent, being frequently destroyed in spring, and afterwards insufficiently repaired. The passage of the *Oetzthal* glaciers by the *Hochjoch* or the *Niederjoch* requires a certain power of endurance, but is unattended with danger, especially since the improvements which have been made in the paths, through the indefatigable exertions of the late curé of *Vent* (p. 302). The inns are very unpretending. In case of necessity, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés. Guides are absolutely necessary for the passage of the glacier-passes only, but will often be found useful in places where the paths have been obliterated by catastrophes of the above mentioned nature.

From Imst (p. 284; mules may be hired at the 'Post') a high road (to *Innsbruck*) leads into the *Oetzthal* as far as (¼ M.) *Roppen* (p. 285). Several houses belonging to the parish lie on the road; the village itself is situated below, on the bank of the *Inn*. A very rugged road, unpleasant for driving, descends somewhat precipitously hence and ascends on the opposite bank. It then skirts the slope of the mountain, traversing plantations of pine, and descends to (6 M.) *Scutens* in the *Oetzthal*, affording an unobstructed view of the imposing landscape. It then crosses the (½ M.) *Ache* and reaches (1 M.) *Oetz* (2506 ft.) (* *Cassianwirth*), a considerable village with fields of maize, situated at the base of the *Achenkogel* (9865 ft.), the icy slope of which glitters above.

From Silz (p. 285) to the *Oetzthal*. Near *Haimingen* (p. 285) the road diverges at a (¼ M.) chapel from the high road and leads through forest (from the highest point the roar of the *Oetzthal* *Ache* is audible) by *Brunau*, and across the *Stuibenbach*, which here forms a waterfall, to (¾ M.) *Oetz*.

From Innsbruck to the Oetzthal the pleasant route for pedestrians is through the *Selrain-Thal*, which diverges from the Innthal at Zirl (p. 285). The first part of the route is by a carriage-road to (6 M.) *Kematen*; then along the l. side of the *Mellach* which descends from the Selrain (on the opposite height lies *Ober-Perfuss*, p. 269), to (1½ hr.) *Selrain*, or *Rothenbrunn* (Inn), and (1½ hr.) *Gries* (Inn). At Gries the *Lisenser Thal* opens on the l., through which a rugged path leads across the *Lisenser Joch* (9200 ft.) to the Stubay in 9–10 hrs.; another, equally fatiguing, leads through the *Längenthal* to *Gries* in the Sulzthal (p. 306). — The next place in the main valley is (1½ hr.) *St. Sigismund*. Thence through the *Gleirscher Thal*, over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* (8097 ft.), and down the *Hairlachthal* past the waterfall (see below), to Umhausen (8 hrs., guide necessary).

Beyond Oetz the road crosses the Ache and ascends the rugged gneiss rocks of the *Gsteig*. Fine retrospect of the rich basin of the valley and the precipitous slopes of the Tschürgant (p. 285). Near *Dumpen* the road recrosses the stream, and skirting the lofty and almost perpendicular *Engelswand*, leads to (6 M.) **Umhausen** (3399 ft.) (**Marberger*; *Vincenz Auer* and *Joh. Holzknecht* are good guides). In a lateral valley to the S. E. is the **Stuiben*, a fine waterfall formed by the *Hairlachbach* (in two leaps, 472 ft. in height). A visit to it occupies 1¾ hr. (ascent ¾ hr., at first on the r., then on the l. bank of the brook, the path leading through picturesque groups of larches; ½ hr. at the fall, return in ½ hr.; guide unnecessary). Those proceeding to Lengenfeld need not return to Umhausen. Instead of returning across the bridge, follow the l. bank of the brook, turn to the l. through the lower outskirts of the larch wood, and by a path through meadows and fields of flax descend to the carriage-road which follows the course of the Ache.

The wild defile of *Maurach* is now entered, where the road, which crosses the Ache four times, is frequently endangered by the descent of mud-torrents in rainy weather. Many workmen employed in repairing the bridges have perished here, as the frequent memorial-tablets testify. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf*, and, farther on, *Lengenfeld* and *Huben* are situated. To the W. towers the conspicuous *Hauerkogel* (8166 ft.).

(7½ M.) **Lengenfeld** (3865 ft.) (*Oberwirth*, adjoining the church; **Unterwirth*; *Alois Ennemoser*, *Johann Müller* and *Joseph Gstrein* are good guides) lies at the mouth of the Sulzthal, from which the impetuous *Fischbach* descends. (Over the *Mutterberger Joch* to the Stubaythal, see p. 306.)

Above (1½ M.) *Huben* (no inn, refreshments provided by the curé, a Cistercian monk) the valley contracts. At the *Brand* the road crosses the Ache and ascends through the wood; it then again descends to the stream, crosses it twice, and leads to (6½ M.) **Sölden** (4596 ft.) (*Karlinger*; *Oberwirth*), a name which is applied to the entire upper region of the valley. *Ignaz Schöpfl* and *P. Fiegl* are good guides.

To the *Stubai*thal over the *Winnacher Ferner*, see p. 306; to *Nustift* 12 hrs. — To the *Pitzthal* by the *Pitzthaler Jöchl*, see p. 306.

Beyond Sölden the path becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends, skirting the slope of the valley, through a wild and rocky ravine of the Ache, termed the *Kühltreien*. At the (1 hr.) small village of *Zwieselstein* (Prantl) the valley divides into the *Gurglerthal* (p. 304) which ascends to the S., and the *Venterthal* to the S.W.

The path into the *Venter-Thal* turns to the r. before the first houses of *Zwieselstein* are reached, crosses the Ache, and leads on the l. bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (inn at the curé's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Opposite is the lofty mountain which separates the *Venter-Thal* from the *Gurgler-Thal*, whence the glaciers of the *Nöderkogel* (10,371 ft.) and the *Zirmkogel* (10,774 ft.) abruptly descend. Above *Heilig-Kreuz* the path, which again twice crosses the brook, is occasionally rugged, but cannot be mistaken. (2½ hrs.) *Vent*, or *Fend* (6204 ft.) (Inn kept by the curé), a small Alpine village, admirably adapted, like *Gurgl* (p. 304), as headquarters for glacier-excursions, lies on a green pasture, at the base of the *Thalleitispitz* (11,171 ft.), an imposing buttress of the *Kreuzkamm*, by which the valley is again divided. The *Rofen-Thal* to the W. ascends to the *Hochjoch*, the *Spieglerthal* or *Niederthal* to the S. to the *Niederjoch*. (*Gabriel Spektenhauser*, *Benedict Klotz*, *Josef Gstrein*, *Ignaz Schöpf*, and *Joseph Scheiber* are good guides.)

The ascent of the *Wildspitze* (12,390 ft.), the highest of the *Oetzthal* Mts., was difficult, and at places dangerous by the old route (by the *Mitterkar-Ferner*, *Weisskamm*, and *Taschachfirn*). It is now ascended by the *Rofenkar Glacier* (less difficult; from *Vent* to the summit in 5–6 hrs., descent 3 hrs.; two guides necessary).

The ascent of the *Weisskugel* (12,280 ft.) is very laborious, 11–12 hrs., of which 7–8 hrs. are over snow and ice. The route ascends the *Rofen-thal* to the *Hintereis Ferner* (p. 303) and mounts the glacier. The *Langtauferer Jochspitze* (11,624 ft.) remains on the r.; the depression between the *Innere Quellspitze* (10,558 ft.) and the *Weisskugel* is next traversed; and a ridge of snow finally leads to the summit in ¾ hr. more. The view is most imposing. Descent to (7 hrs.) *Kurzras* (p. 304) and the *Matscher* or *Langtauferer Thal*.

The route over the *Niederjoch* (9022 ft.) ascends gradually to the (2 hrs.) *Murzoll Glacier*, which it skirts and partially traverses for ½ hr., till the dilapidated *Sanmoarhütte* is reached, opposite the *Niederjoch Glacier*, where the guides usually halt. Beyond the hut the *Niederjoch Ferner* is soon reached, and in 2 hrs. more the summit of the pass is attained. A striking survey is enjoyed here of the wild *Schnalsenthal*, enclosed by lofty mountains, above which rises the entire chain of the *Ortler*. Immediately to the S., below the culminating point, is a sheltered spot among the rocks, the second resting-place of the guides. Fatiguing descent to *Ober-Vernug* and (2 hrs.) *Unser-Frau* in the *Schnals Thal* (5312 ft.) see p. 304. Guide from *Vent* to this point 4 fl. 40 kr.

The *Similaun* and *Kreuzspitze*, see below; the *Ramolkogl*, and route



to *Gurgl*, see p. 304; the *Seiterjochl*, leading to the Pitzthal, see p. 305; the *Gepaatschjoch*, see p. 287.

The **Similaun* (11,824 ft.) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in 3 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 4 fl.). The view extends E. to the Gross-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. The ascent requires caution, but is unattended with danger.

The ascent of the **Kreuzspitze* (11,377 ft.) (a peak of the Kreuzkamm, to the S. of the Thalleit-Spitz) may also be combined with the passage of the Niederjoch (ascend to the r. by the Sanmoarhütte, for 2½ hrs., guide 3 fl.). The summit commands an admirable panorama of the Oetzthal region, and in particular a fine survey of the majestic Wildspitze.

Most travellers prefer the route from Vent through the *Rofen-Thal* and across the *Hochjoch* (9515 ft.) (mules see p. 300, guide to Unser-Frau 4 fl. 40 kr.), 2 hrs. longer than the Niederjoch route, but more interesting, as it conducts the traveller more into the heart of the glacier-world. A view is also obtained of the imposing Hoch-Vernagt Glacier, which has advanced so as to form a barrier to the valley, and by its discharge formed the *Rofensee*, a lake situated between this glacier and that of the Hochjoch. In 1846 the lake burst its embankment and devastated the entire Oetzthal. In the three subsequent years also, especially in 1848, great inundations took place from a similar cause. An opening, however, was left after the last overflow, and the outlet of the lake is now unobstructed. Since 1865 the glacier has been observed to advance steadily. The best point of view is the *Plattei*, on the N.E. margin, on the slope of the *Platteikogl* (11,056 ft.), reached in 2½ hrs. from Vent.

From Vent to (¾ hr.) *Rofen* (6703 ft.) the path traverses pastures. This hamlet is inhabited by the *Klotz* and *Gstrein* families, who once afforded hospitality to Frederick 'with the empty pockets' (p. 267). When this prince re-established his authority, the Gstrein family was ennobled, and the document conferring this honour is still preserved at the farm here. The mountain-goat hewn in stone over the door belongs to the armorial bearings of the family. The new footpath over the Hochjoch ascends slowly on the r. bank of the Ache. In 1 hr. it leads to the abrupt extremity of the *Hoch Vernagt Glacier*, covered with stones and rubbish, the laborious passage of which takes ¾ hr. After a gradual ascent of 1 hr. more (in view of the *Hintereis* and *Kesselwand Glaciers* on the l. side of the valley) the traveller reaches the *Kreuzbödele* at the foot of the *Hochjoch Glacier*, where the new *Hochjoch Inn* is situated. The glacier is now traversed for 1½ hr., but presents no danger if caution be used. Grand retrospect of the Wildspitze, and (to the N.E.) of the Stubay glaciers; imposing glaciers are seen in every direction.

The *Kurzenberg* is now descended to (1 hr.) *Kurzras* (6568 ft.) (refreshments and beds at the first house), below which a well-trodden path traverses pleasant pastures and larch-forest to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Vernag*, where it unites with the Niederjoch route and soon reaches (½ hr.) *Unser Frau* (*Adler; Unterwirth Spektenhauser; Joh. Raffainer, Urban Gritsch, and Joseph Gamper good guides). The valley contracts, the path leads first on the l., then on the r. bank of

the *Schnalser* to (1 hr.) *Carthaus* (Inn), beautifully situated on a lofty eminence. At an equal height on the opposite side lies the village of *St. Catharina*, the church of which rising on the steep slope long remains visible. In 1 hr. more the *Ratteis* inn is reached, beyond which the path quits the bottom of the valley and leads on the r. slope, clothed with larches and birch-trees, to (1½ hr.) *Jufuhl*, a ruined castle; fine view of the *Etschthal* as far as the *Laaser Ferner* and the *Ortlerspitze*; retrospect of several of the *Oetzthal* Mts. The village of (1½ hr.) *Staben* (1772 ft.) (*Inn), which lies at the traveller's feet, is reached by a path through vineyards and plantations of walnuts and chestnuts. *Staben* lies halfway between *Laatsch* and *Rabland* (p. 289). Omnibus to *Meran* (1872) daily at 9 a. m.; one-horse carriage in 1½ hr., 3 fl. The mouth of the *Schnalser Thal* below *Staben* is visible from the *Etschthal* in the immediate vicinity only, and is almost inaccessible from it.

The S. ramification of the *Oetzthal* from *Zwieselstein* (p. 302) is the *Gurglerthal*. In 3½ hrs. (the first hour steep) the path, passing the entrance of the *Timbler-Thal* (see below), reaches *Gurgl* (6266 ft.) (Inn of the curé), like *Vent* an admirable starting-point for ice-expeditions (*Blasius Grüner* and *Peter Paul Gstrein* are good guides). Ascent hence of 2½ hrs. to the great **Oetzthaler Ferner*, which has advanced upwards of 1 M. and blocked up the entrance to the *Langthal*, where another glacier is imbedded. The space between the glaciers is occupied by the *Gurgler See*, 1½ M. in length, ¾ M. in breadth, in which numerous miniature icebergs generally float.

The passage of the *Oetzthal* glacier (from *Gurgl* to *Eishof* in the *Pfossenthal*, at the S. base, 10 hrs., 5 of which are on the ice) is difficult; two guides necessary. Practised mountaineers may cross from *Gurgl* to *Carthaus* (see above) in the *Schnalser Thal* in 11–12 hrs. The culminating point of the *Eis-Joch*, or *Gurgler Joch* (9954 ft.), lies to the E. of the *Falschung-Spitz* (11,086 ft.); descent to *Eishof* very steep and disagreeable. — Another fatiguing pass ascends the *Langthaler Ferner*, crosses the *Langthaler Joch* (10,341 ft.) on the N.E. slope of the *Hochwildspitze*, and descends to *Plan* at the head of the *Pfelder Thal* (7–8 hrs., 2 hrs. on the glacier); thence either down the valley to *Moos* in the *Passeyr* (p. 315), or through the *Lazinsertal* and across the *Spronser Joch* to *Meran* (p. 311).

From *Vent* to *Gurgl* in 9 hrs. across the *Ramol Joch* (10,538 ft.) (with guide), an interesting, but rugged route; extensive prospect over the *Oetzthal* and *Stubay* glaciers. Those proceeding from the *Gurgler Lake* to *Vent* need not return to *Gurgl*, but cross the lower extremity of the *Oetzthaler Ferner* (¾ hr. on the ice) and reach the *Ramol* path, thus effecting a saving of 1 hr. Guide necessary. — The ascent of the *Vorder-Ramol-Kogl* (11,526 ft.) may be combined with this route; 3 hrs. more necessary; magnificent view from the summit.

To the *Passeyr* (p. 315) a path diverges from the *Gurglerthal*, 1 hr. above *Zwieselstein*, to the S.E., and crosses the *Timbler Joch* (p. 316). *St. Leonhard* may be reached by a good walker in 10 hrs.

Those who desire to obtain a rapid glimpse at the *Oetzthal* glacier-region are strongly recommended to visit the *Pitzthal*, which runs parallel to the *Oetzthal*, farther W., and descends to the Inn below *Brennbüchl* (p. 285). The narrow road crosses the Inn at *Brennbüchl* and ascends to (3 M.) *Arzel* (in a ravine to the l. of which is the *Pitzenbach*), and by (4½ M.) *Wens* to (12 M.) *St. Leonhard* (4583 ft.) (Post) and (9 M.) *Plungeros*

(5459 ft.) (Inn), the highest village in the valley. One hour higher up, near *Mittelberg*, the last houses, the magnificent *Mittelberg Glacier*, the finest in the Tyrol, descends in a most imposing mass to the level of the valley (5880 ft.). One hour farther, in the *Taschachthal* which diverges to the r., is the fine *Taschach Glacier*, adjoined by the *Sechs-Egerten Glacier*, and commanded by the glistening snow-summits of the *Oelgrubenspitz*, the *Urkund-Spitz*, and the *Prochkogel* (11,920 ft.). The three glaciers are best surveyed from the *Mittagskogel* (9070 ft.): the *Taschachthal* is ascended for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Mittelberg*; then a steep ascent to the l., and the summit is finally attained after a fatiguing climb of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with guide). — *Passes to the Oetzthal*: To *Sölden* (p. 301) by the *Pitzthaler* (or *Söldener*) *Jöchl* (9806 ft.) in 7–8 hrs., laborious (guide necessary). The route ascends rapidly on the E. side of the *Mittelberg Glacier*, crossing slopes of debris, to the summit of the pass. Descent across the *Rettenbach Glacier*, and through the *Rettenbachthal* to *Sölden*. A shorter and pleasanter route is by the *Taufkarjoch* (10,007 ft.) to *Vent*, or by the *Seiterjöchl* (9859 ft.) to *Heiligkreuz* (p. 302). *Leander Schöpf* at *Mittelberg* is recommended. — By the *Oelgrubenjoch* to the *Kaunserthal*, see p. 287.

57. From Innsbruck to Bozen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 268, 286, 344.

Railway in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 59, 3 fl. 6 kr. (express in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 7 fl. 31, 5 fl. 44 kr.). Refreshment-rooms poor, except at *Franzensfeste* and *Brixen*. Travellers with luggage should be early at the station, as it is often crowded. View to the r. till the summit of the *Brenner* is reached; beyond it to the l.

The *Brenner*, the lowest pass over the principal chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, employed as early as the Roman period, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened on 24th Aug., 1867, is one of the grandest modern structures of the kind, and affords the most direct communication between Germany and Italy. It ascends for 21 M. with an incline of 1:40 to the culminating point (4485 ft.). The descent to *Brixen*, a distance of 30 M., is less rapid (1:44). There are 23 tunnels in all, two of which describe a curve. The scenery of the *Brenner Railway* is less pleasing than that of the *Semmering*, but equally wild. The huge viaducts for which the latter is remarkable have been avoided on the *Brenner* line, and the cost of its construction has accordingly been considerably less. — The traveller desirous of obtaining a glimpse at this remarkable line should proceed to *stat. Gossensass*, ascend the *Hochwiden*, and return to *Innsbruck* in the evening.

Soon after leaving *Innsbruck* the train passes the *Abbey of Wiltau* (r.), and penetrates the hill of *Isel*, by means of a tunnel 750 yds. in length. It then ascends on the r. bank of the *Sill*, by a passage hewn in the rocks, while the river dashes through the valley far below. Near *stat. Patsch* the *Rutzbach*, descending from the *Stubaythal*, is precipitated into the *Sill* from a narrow gorge on the r. Seven tunnels are passed through.

The picturesque *Stubaythal*, 30 M. in length, opens here on the W., and extends S.W. towards the central mass of the *Oetzthal Mts.* From *Schönberg*, a post-station on the old *Brenner* road, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Innsbruck*, a carriage-road leads by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mieders* (Traube) and (3 M.) *Fulpmes* to (3 M.) *Neustift* (**Salzlburger*), where the valley divides into the *Oberberg* and the *Unterberg*. An excursion through the former to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Alpeiner Alp*, at the base of the *Alpeiner Ferner*, is interesting. The *Hohe Burgstall* (8563 ft.) is often ascended for the sake of the view (4 hrs. from *Neustift*, no difficulty). The ascent of the **Habicht* (10,745 ft.), the highest mountain of the range which separates the *Stubay* from the *Gschnitz*, is also undertaken from *Neustift*. The previous night should be spent on

the *Pinneser Alp*. Celebrated view from the top. — The traveller may next proceed from Neustift through the Unterberg, the main branch of the valley, by *Ranalt* (*Pfurtscheller) to (5 hrs.) the *Mutterberg-Alp*, the highest pasture in the valley. Two rough mountain routes diverge here. One by the *Mutterberg-Joch* (9859 ft.), descending across the *Sulzthal-Ferner*, and through the *Sulzthal* to (5 hrs.) *Gries* (accommodation at the curé's) and (1 hr.) *Lengenfeld* (p. 301). Another over the *Bildstöckl-Joch* (10,269 ft.) on the W. side of the *Schäufelspitz* (10,922 ft.), descending across the *Winnach Glacier*, and through the *Winnacher Thal* to *Sölden* (p. 301) in about 10 hrs. — The *Zuckerhüll* (11,509 ft.), the highest mountain of the *Pfaffen-gebirg*, the principal range of the Stubay group, may be ascended without serious difficulty from the Mutterberg-Alp (by the *Fernau Glacier* and the *Aperer Pfaffen*).

The valley contracts and becomes wilder. The construction of the line, which ascends the mountain in bold curves, presented great difficulties at this point. Four more tunnels, and two bridges over the Sill.

Stat. **Matrey** (3241 ft.) (**Stern*; **Krone*), with the château of *Trautson*, the property of Prince Auersperg, is beautifully situated. Roman antiquities are frequently found here. The train now ascends rapidly, and crosses the Sill twice.

Stat. **Steinach** (3448 ft.). The village (**Post*; *Steinbock*), rebuilt since a fire in 1853, lies on the other side of the valley, at the mouth of the *Gschnitz-Thal*, through which the railway traveller obtains a glimpse of the *Habichtspitze* and its glaciers. The church contains three altar-pieces by Knoller, a native of the place, who died (1804) as director of the School of Art of Milan.

In the *Gschnitz-Thal* are situated the villages of (1 hr.) *Trias* and (2 hrs) *Gschnitz*, at the base of the *Habichtspitze*. A fatiguing route leads thence across the *Pinnes Joch* to *Fulpmes* in the Stubaythal in 6 hrs.

The line now runs at a great height on the E. side of the valley. At *Stafflach*, which lies to the r., on the road below, the line turns suddenly to the l. and enters the *Schmirner-Thal* (high up, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes). Beyond the charmingly situated village of *St. Jodok* a curved tunnel conducts the line to the S. side of the valley (glimpse of the *Dux Glaciers* to the l.). Then through a second tunnel towards the S. to the stat. *Gries* (4101 ft.), the last village in the N. Sillthal, at the base of the *Padauner-Kogel* (6841 ft.). On the W. is the entrance to the *Oberberg-Thal*, through which a path leads by the *Oberberg-See* to the *Pferschthal* (see below). Beyond *Gries* are to the l. the ruins of the robbers' castle of *Lueg*.

The train ascends by means of two long curves far above the deep ravine of the Sill, passes the small green *Brennersee*, which is well stocked with trout, and reaches

Stat. **Brenner** (4485 ft.), with the disused *Post-house*, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. View limited. The *Sill*, which rises in the neighbourhood, falls into the Inn; the *Eisack*, on the farther side of the pass, descends to the Adige. The line follows the course of the *Eisack* to stat. *Brennerbad*, a small and solitary bath (*Logirhaus*, well fitted up), and then descends

rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to stat. *Schelleberg* (4069 ft.). One of the most remarkable parts of the line is between Schelleberg and the next stat. *Gossensass*, which lies 588 ft. almost perpendicularly below it. The line turns suddenly to the r. into the *Pferschthal* which opens here, enters the side of the valley by a curved tunnel, 800 yds. long, and emerges from the mountain on the same side of the valley lower down, but in an opposite direction. This part of the line is more striking when approached in the reverse direction, and a fine view of the glacier region is also obtained.

Stat. *Gossensass* (3481 ft.) (*Bräuhäus*). *Hochwiden*, 1-M. distant, at the base of the *Hühnerspiel* (9013 ft.), affords a fine survey of the glaciers of the *Pferschthal*. The train runs high above the *Eisack*, for which a new channel has been constructed, passes at places through wild rocky scenery, and reaches

Stat. **Sterzing** (3107 ft.) (**Post*; *Krone*; *Adler*; **Rose*), a remarkably clean place, with picturesque old buildings and arcades, situated in the broad basin of the *Sterzinger Moos*, or *Upper Wipptal*. The prosperous appearance of the town is due to the mines formerly worked here. Fine view from the *Capuchin Monastery*: N.W. the glaciers and snow-mountains of the *Stubaythal*, S.W. the *Jaufen* (p. 315). Bridle-path over the *Penser-Joch* to *Bozen*, see p. 310. Route over the *Pfister Joch* to *Zell* in the *Zillertal*, see p. 271.

Below Sterzing high above the line, are the castles of *Sprechenstein* on the l., and *Reifenstein* on the r. — Stat. *Freienfeld*. On the l. rises the ruined castle of *Welfenstein*, where Roman relics have been found. Stat. *Grasstein*. The railway now enters a narrow defile, in which the *post-inn of *Mittewald* is situated. Marshal *Lefebvre* sustained a severe defeat here from the Tyrolese under the *Capuchin Haspinger* and *Speckbacher* in 1809, and 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners. The pass is still called the *Sachsenklemme*.

The mouth of the defile (extensive view towards *Brixen*), termed the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unterau* (2703 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833—38. These works (*Franzensfeste*), which are very conspicuous when viewed from the S., command the *Brenner* route. Stat. **Franzensfeste** (**Restaurant*, most of the trains allow time for refreshment here) is a considerable way from the fortress.

The *Pusterthal Railway* (see R. 67) diverges to the l., within the fortifications, and crosses the *Eisack* by a lofty bridge, below which the high road into the *Pusterthal* crosses the stream by the *Ladritscher Brücke*, originally constructed in 1178 at a height of 160 ft. above the *Eisack*.

The group of houses with the new church, to the l. in the valley below, is the monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1142. To the r. lies the *Vahrner Bad*, to the W. in the *Schalderthal* is the much frequented *Bad Schalders*. The vegetation now assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

Stat. **Brixen** (1867 ft.), Ital. *Bressanone* (**Elephant*, next to the post-office; **Sonne*; *Goldenes Kreuz*; all in the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical character. It contains a number of churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The *Cathedral*, completed in 1754, contains a good picture by Schöpf (over the first altar on the r.). To the r. of the portal is the entrance to the **Cloisters*, containing old mural paintings and numerous tombstones. At the S.W. extremity of the town (on the l. as the station is quitted) is the *Episcopal Palace* with an extensive garden.

Stat. **Klausen** (1791 ft.) (*Rüssel*; *Post*), consisting of a single narrow street, lies, as its name imports, in a defile, which has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine monastery of *Seben*, crowning the cliffs on the r. and commanding a most striking view, was once a Rætian fortress, then a Roman castle (*Sabiona*), afterwards an episcopal residence till the 10th cent., and finally a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting on the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who, when pursued by the French in 1809, precipitated herself from the tower and was dashed to pieces. The *Loretto Chapel*, adjoining the *Capuchin Monastery* (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most curious collection of ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol. The Capuchin Haspinger (p. 266), one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery.

Below Klausen the valley contracts. The line skirts the precipitous porphyry cliffs. On the heights above extends a broad and fertile tract, sprinkled with numerous villages, of which the traveller in the gorge perceives no trace.

Stat. *Waidbruck*. Near *Kollmann* (*Kreuz*) the *Grödenerbach* descends from a deep rocky ravine to the Eisack. Above it rises the *Trostburg* with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count Wolkenstein. This is the most striking point in this narrow part of the valley of the Eisack.

Stat. **Atzwang** (1214 ft.) (**Post*). To the r. is the mouth of the *Finsterbach*, the valley of which, between *Lengmoos* and *Mittelberg*, contains numerous detached pyramids of reddish clayey porphyry, most of them covered with slabs of stone, a curious result of the action of the rain (not visible from the road).

The *Ritten*, a high lying district to the l., is a favourite site for the country seats of wealthy inhabitants of Bozen, where the heat in summer is generally oppressive. *Lengmoos* and *Klobenstein* (steep ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Atzwang) are the chief villages on the Ritten; then (1 hr.) *Oberbozen* (3825 ft.) (*Hofer*), from which a rough road descends to Bozen in 2 hrs. — The *Rittnerhorn* (7740 ft.), ascended from Klobenstein in 3 hrs., is one of the finest points of view in this district.

Four short tunnels, then stat. *Blumau*. The valley again con-

tracts. Beyond the defile an extensive chestnut grove is passed. The line now enters the wide basin of Bozen, a district of most luxuriant fertility, resembling a vast vineyard. Bozen is visible in the distance, with its fine Gothic tower.

Bozen (850 ft.), Ital. *Bolzano*. *KAISERKRONE, well situated; MONDSCHNEID; *GOLDENE TRAUBE, Weintraubengasse; *SCHWARZER ADLER, unpretending; ERZHERZOG HEINRICH; SONNE; *BADL, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station (see below), with baths. Beer and ices at *Schräffer's* café, near the parish-church; **Kräutner's* restaurant in the Johannisplatz; *Kassell's* café, adjoining the Kaiserkrone; *Rail. Restaurant*. — *Stellwagen* to Meran (p. 311) from the Obstplatz 3 times daily; to Kaltern (p. 310) in the afternoon. — Money-changers: *Lehmann*, in the Bindergasse, and *Schwarz*, near the Badl Hotel.

Bozen, a town with 9357 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the north during the middle ages, and is now the most prosperous commercial town in the Tyrol, where important fairs are held at Midlent, Corpus Christi, St. Bartholomew, and St. Andrew. It is situated at the confluence of the *Eisack* and the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarnthal* on the N. The *Eisack* falls into the *Adige* 3 M. below the town. The E. background is formed by the strikingly picturesque dolomite mountains of the *Fassathal* (p. 334), the *Schlern*, *Rossezähne*, *Rosengarten*, and *Rothewand*, which are best surveyed from the *Talfer* or the *Eisack* bridge. Most of the houses have openings in the roofs, covered by projecting eaves, to admit light and air. Many of the streets are traversed by runlets of fresh water, which in summer contribute in some degree to mitigate the oppressive heat.

The Gothic **Parish Church* is of the 14th and 15th cent. The W. Portal, with two lions of red marble, is an imitation of the Lombard style. Beautiful open tower, completed in 1519. Behind the high-altar is the vault of Archduke Rainer (d. 1853), with his monument. Altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

On the E. side a gateway, with the inscription '*Resurrecturis*', leads to the **Cemetery*, surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanelli family, designed by Schnorr.

The *Franciscan Monastery* possesses a finely carved old German altar (in a chapel adjoining the sacristy).

The **Calvarienberg* commands a fine view of the town and environs (25 min. walk: descend from the portal of the church to the bridge over the *Eisack*, cross the latter and the rail. embankment, and then ascend to the r.). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious, life-size groups. — Those interested in horticulture should visit the gardens of the Archduke Henry, Herr v. Goldegg, von Toggenburg, and Moser.

Gries (*Badl, immediately beyond the *Talfer*-bridge, see above; *Kreuz, in the village itself), a village to the W. of Bozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge over the *Talfer*, is frequented as a winter residence by delicate persons, but there is a great lack of walks in the neigh-

bourhood. Pomegranates and cactuses grow wild on the mountain-slopes here. The abbey-church contains pictures by Knoller.

Excursions. The *Calvarienberg*, see above. The (1 hr.) *Haselburg*, or *Burg Kuebach*, the property of Count Sarntheim, is beautifully situated and commands an extensive survey of the valley of the Adige.

Picturesque walk to (2 hrs.) the 'Badl' of *St. Isidor* (*Inn, unpretending), a small bath, situated on the hill to the S.E. of Bozen. The rough and steep cart-road ascends to the l. immediately beyond the Eisack bridge. The mineral water (perfectly tasteless) contains iron and sulphur.

To *Runklstein*, a castle with curious old frescoes, on the *Sarner Strasse*, 2 M. — Pleasant walk in the **Eggenthal* which opens towards the S.E. (comp. p. 334); cross the Eisack and the railway near *Rentsch*, pass by the foot of the ruin of *Karneid* to (2 M.) *Cardano*, and proceed as far as the (3 M.) short tunnel through which the road passes. Return by *Kampfen*, on the *St. Isidor* road, on the l. bank of the Eisack.

To *Moëna* in the *Val Fassa*, see p. 334.

Very interesting walk by the **Sarner Strasse* through the *Sarnthal*, watered by the *Talferbach*; it ascends N., passing the old castles of *St. Anton*, *Rendelstein*, *Rafenstein*, and *Runklstein* (see above), *Ried*, and *Wangen* (or *Langeck*), to the (6 M.) long bridge (toll 2 kr.) near *St. Johann am Köfel* (a rock rising almost perpendicularly 480 ft. from the valley, with a pilgrimage-church). About 6 M. farther lies *Sarntheim* (3166 ft.) (**Schwoitzer*), the capital of the valley and seat of the local authorities (by carr. in 3 hrs. from Bozen). — Hence to *Meran* (p. 311) towards the W., over the *Kreuz-Joch* (6473 ft.) in 5 hrs. (with guide).

At *Astfeld*, 3 M. above *Sarntheim*, the valley divides; in the r. arm lies (2 hrs.) *Dürnholz*, in the l. (3 hrs.) *Pins* (rustic inn). From *Pins* to *Stesing* (p. 307) over the *Penser Joch* (7340 ft.) in 6 hrs. (with guide).

From *Bozen* to *Neumarkt* by *Kaltern* (*Stellwagen* in the afternoon to *Kaltern* in 3 hrs., a distance of 12 M.) (comp. Map, p. 324). For about 3 M. the maizefields of *Gries* are traversed; then, below the conspicuous castle of *Sigmundskron*, founded by Archduke *Sigismund* in 1473 on the site of a Roman fortress (*Fornigaria*), the *Adige* is crossed. The castle, now the property of Count *Sarntheim*, is partially used as a powder-magazine. Farther on, near the picturesque village of *St. Pauls*, are the ruins of *Wart* and *Altenburg*; then *Fuchsberg* and *Boimont*, and to the N.W. the handsome and conspicuous *Hoch-Eppan*. *Eppan*, or *St. Michael* (**Sonne*), generally termed *S. Michele Tedesco*, to distinguish it from the Italian place of that name below *Salurn* (p. 316), lies almost on the culminating point of this range. Fine view in all directions, especially from the **Gleif*, a pilgrimage church $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above *St. Michael*.

Kaltern (1929 ft.) (*Rössl*) is famous for its wines ('*Seewein*' the best). The road leads past the *Kalterer See* to *Tramin* (the grapes of which have been transplanted to the banks of the *Rhine*, where they yield some of the most esteemed wines), then intersects the plain of the *Adige*, crossing the railway and river, and reaches *Neumarkt* (see below), 12 M. from *Kaltern*. It is preferable, but about 9 M. farther, to remain on the heights of the r. bank of the river, and to proceed by *Kurtatsch* and *Margreid*, reaching the railway at *Salurn* (p. 316).

A visit to *St. Michael* (see above) may be combined with a walk to *Meran* (see below) as follows. From *St. Michael* return to the N. to (1 M.) *St. Pauls* (**Sonne*) and (1 M.) *Mission*; ascend thence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hoch-Eppan*, commanding a beautiful view (to the W. the *Mendelgebirge* with the *Gantkofl*); then by *Perdonig*, *Sirnan*, and *Prissian* to *Tisens* (**Barthel*), about 18 M. from *St. Pauls*. This is a very attractive walk, chiefly through wood, with frequent views.

From *Kaltern* to *Cles* in the *Val di Non* (p. 327), a walk of 7 hrs.; first a somewhat steep ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the slopes of the *Mendelgebirge*, then a descent (guide unnecessary). From *Kaltern* to *St. Nicolaus* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; the path leads to the r. round the church, passes through a gateway by the last house, and joins the broad, stony road to

the l. higher up. In 1 hr. the ruins of the *Casa Bianca*, formerly an excise-station, visible from below, are reached; 1 hr., culminating point of the pass (4964 ft.), with a * view of a fourfold range of mountains, the finest of which are the dolomites, beginning with the Schlern; 5 min., poor inn, where Italian is spoken; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the road divides, the branch to the r. leading to *Fondo* (*Gerber), that to the l. to (25 min.) *Rufré* (*Rufredo*), or *Fondoi*. Beyond *Rufré* the road proceeds immediately to the l. along the slopes; 2 hrs., *Romeno* (Inn); ($\frac{13}{4}$ hr.) bridge over the *Noce*; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Cles*. The last steep descent to the *Noce* and the ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Cles* are fatiguing, especially in hot weather.

58. From Bozen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 286.

16 M. *Diligence* daily (at 5 'a. m.) in 3 hrs., fare 2 fl. 10 kr.; *Stellwagen* (from the Obstplatz) three times daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 80 kr. or 1 fl. 5 kr., generally crowded in summer (the three cabriolet places, 1 fl. 5 kr. each, are good, and should be secured if possible). Carriages dear; one-horse 8 fl., two-horse 15–20 fl. — *Pedestrians* should take the road on the r. bank of the Adige (shaded in the afternoon) leading from *Terlan* by *Andrian*, *Nals*, *Tisens*, *Unterlana*, and *Oberlana* to Meran, a walk of 7–8 hrs.

The road to Meran skirts the porphyry mountains on the l. bank of the Adige, passing vineyards, fields of maize, mulberry-trees, pastures, and marshy ground. Immediately after quitting Bozen it crosses the *Talfer*. Retrospect towards the S. E. of the dolomite mountains of the Fassathal, of which the white peaks of the *Rosengarten* (p. 309) are most conspicuous. Villages *Gries* (*Kreuz), *Moritzing*, *Siebeneich*, *Terlan*. To the l., on the W. slopes, the castles of *Sigmundskron* (p. 310) and *Hoch-Eppan*. Opposite them, on the same side as the road, *Greifenstein* and the conspicuous *Maultasch* on a projecting rock. *Terlan*, celebrated for its wine, has a leaning church-tower, at the foot of which the *Stellwagen* halts (poor inn). The Gothic portal of the church and the two S. flying buttresses are good. The wine of the place may be tried at the inn or at a tavern on the r. side of the road a little beyond the church (sealed bottles, 90 kr.). The village is poor, the vineyards generally belonging to persons at a distance.

7 M. *Vilpian* (Post) at the mouth of the *Möltener Bach*. On the r. two lofty dolomite pyramids of the Mendelgebirge tower above the lower mountains. Between *Gargazon* and *Burgstall* the road crosses the *Aschlerbach*, which by the Treaty of Verdun formed the boundary between Germany and Italy in 1809–13. The *Frgsburg* (p. 314) rises abruptly from the road, and *Schloss Tyrol* (p. 313) soon comes in sight.

9 M. **Meran** (1046 ft.). Post, or ERZHERZOG JOHANN, with café and reading-room, R. 1 fl. and upwards; *GRAF VON MERAN; ERZHERZOG RAINER, at Obermais. These hotels are frequently crowded during the season of the grape-cure in September, in which case accommodation may be obtained at the RÖSSL, ENGEL, SONNE, KRONE, KREUZ, &c., or at the pensions (2½–4 fl. a day) SCHWARZ, HASSFURTHER, SANDHOF, PASSERHOF, GRÜNE FLUR, HOLZEISEN, etc., at Meran, VILLA MAJA at Untermais, DR

contains a good altar-piece by *Knoller*, representing the Assumption.

On the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, at the S. base of which Meran is situated, stands the ancient ***Schloss Tyrol** (2195 ft.), which has given its name to the whole country, and was the earliest residence of the princes. It is now in a dilapidated condition, having been partially destroyed by a landslip, and contains a few habitable apartments only. The portals of the *Rittersaal* and chapel, with rude sculptures said to date from the 10th cent., are worthy of notice. Magnificent view from a window of the *Kaisersaal*, especially by evening light, embracing the valley of the *Adige* to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the l. by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to *Bozen*, and on the r. by the precipitous dolomite cliffs of the *Hohe Mendel* and the mountains of the *Ultenthal*; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran with the falls of the *Adige* (which descends 800 ft. from the *Töll* to Meran) as far as the *Töll*; in the background the *Laaser Ferner*. The view from one of the windows and the chapel are the only attractions in the interior (25 kr.).

Two bridle-paths ascend from Meran to the castle: one ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) leading from the *Passeyrer Thor*, the N.E. town-gate, not far from the church (provided with way-posts), to (55 min.) *Dorf Tyrol* (**Zum Rimmele*), and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond it penetrating the crumbling rock near the castle by a tunnel ('*Knappenloch*'), 100 paces long. This path is in shade in the afternoon. The other route (at first a carriage-road) is by the second turning to the r. immediately beyond the N.W. town-gate (*Vintschgauer Thor*), and leads by the village of *Gratsch*, the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter* to the castle in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (part of the way steep and stony). This route may be selected in descending (beautiful views). The visitor should reach the castle before the sun disappears behind the mountains (soon after 6 in the height of summer).

The castle of ***Lebenberg** (1867 ft.), situated 3 M. to the S. of Meran, formerly the property of Count *Fuchs*, is still in excellent preservation, although of ancient origin. The situation is delightful, and the vegetation luxuriant (lemons thriving in the open air). A shady plateau behind the castle affords a beautiful view, especially by evening light. The castle, which has been converted into an inn and pension, attracts numerous visitors. The route to it is as follows. Cross the foot-bridge from the promenades about 400 paces below the post-office; cross the road on the opposite (l.) bank, descend a few steps, and follow a path leading straight across the fields to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) bridge over the *Adige*. Beyond the latter turn to the l. and follow the road skirting the foot of the vine-yards (avoiding turns to the r.), as far as ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a shrine and a cross, where a paved track turns to the r. and ascends to the castle in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Of the numerous ancient castles and châteaux visible from Meran, that of **Schönnä** (2408 ft.), built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran, son of Archduke John (d. 1859), and situated at the entrance to the Passeyr, is one of the most interesting and picturesquely situated. The principal saloon contains a fine relief, carved in wood by the castellan Thomas Pichler, representing the Archduke John and his son, with scenes from the chase and rural life. The handsome modern Gothic chapel contains the vault of the archducal family. The bridle-path ascends nearly opposite the *Erzherzog Rainer Hôtel* at *Obermais*, passing through the village of *Ober-Schönnä* (Inn), which lies immediately below the château, a pleasant walk of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (guide unnecessary). At the back of the inn is a handsome Gothic chapel in which Archduke John is interred. The traveller may return by *Unter-Schönnä* and *Schloss Goyen* (Inn), descend into the Naifthal, and through the latter, passing the *Rametzbrücke* (see below), to *Obermais*.

To the S.E., on the l. side of the road to Bozen, rises the conspicuous ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Fragzburg*. The route to it, commanding fine views, leads from *Obermais* and crosses the *Naif* near *Schloss Rametz*. *Schloss Trautmannsdorf* lies on the r. Where the road divides in the wood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Meran, that which ascends steeply to the l. is followed. The road in a straight direction leads to the *Hallbauer* and the ruin of *Katzenstein*. — The *Zenoburg*, on the Passeyr route, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Meran, is a picturesque object from the stone bridge above the town.

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi through the *Ultenthal* (13 hrs.), not a very attractive route, but convenient for reaching the Val di Sole (R. 63). The ascent commences at (3 M.) *Tscherms*, a village on the r. bank of the Adige, S. of Meran. *Lana* (*Rössl) lies on the l. in the gorge. The church of *Unterlana* possesses a good Gothic altar. At the end of the village are the two castles of *Brandis*, the property of the counts of that name. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the *Etschthal* and the opposite heights with the *Fragzburg*, the *Hohe Mendel*, &c. *Aussenruf* (Inn), the first village in the *Ultenthal*, is reached in 1 hr. more; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ruins of *Eschlohe*, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *St. Pancraz* (Inn). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. it divides, and the defile to the r. is ascended (the road in a straight direction leads to *Mitterbad*). At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Walburga* a bed may be procured at the house of the 'Ortsvorsteher', the last place on the route which affords tolerable quarters. 1 hr. *Koppeltwies*; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *St. Nicholas*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *St. Gertrud* (very poor inn). Thence by a lonely and sometimes not easily traceable path to the summit of the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Kirchberger Joch* (8130 ft.), near the *Corvo-See*, where a new mountain view is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to a ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalet, the path to the r. before which must be avoided. Finally through larch-plantations, by *Piazzola*, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Baths of Rabbi* (see p. 327). Guide from *St. Gertrud* to the *Baths* desirable.

59. The Passeyr.

Comp. Map, p. 286.

From Meran to St. Leonhard a walk of 5 hrs., thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing on the Brenner Railway (p. 307) 7 hrs. — From Meran by St. Leonhard to Moos 7 hrs., thence (with guide) over the Timblerjoch to Lengenfeld in the Oetzthal (p. 301) 12 hrs., and to Haimingen in the valley of the Inn (p. 285) 8 hrs. more. Porter from Meran to St. Leonhard $1\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Sterzing 3 fl.

The Passeyr is intimately associated with the memory of *Andrew Hofer*, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions, but those who cross the Jaufen to Sterzing, or the Timbler Joch to the Oetzthal, will be rewarded with some grand scenery especially, on the latter route.

The wild *Passer* flows through the valley. A rough road passes the Zenoburg (p. 314), *Riffian*, and *Saltaus*. In rainy weather the torrents precipitated into the valley from the E. slopes occasionally loosen and dissolve the crumbling soil of the *Kellerlahn*, a fissured and disintegrated mountain-slope near *St. Martin*, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). Between St. Martin and St. Leonhard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the road passes the *Wirthshaus am Sand*, in which Hofer was born, and where mementoes of him are shown (comp. p. 266). The old visitors' book contains some curious effusions. On the Kellerlahn, higher up, is the chalet where Hofer lay concealed until he was betrayed to the French.

St. Leonhard (2270 ft.) (*Einhorn*, or *Stroblwirth*; * *Brühwirth*), the chief village in the valley, is commanded by the *Jaufenburg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry took the churchyard by storm in 1809, and drove out their French oppressors.

From St. Leonhard to Sterzing (7 hrs.). A bridle-path leads through the *Wallenthal*, which opens on the E. (tolerable inn at *Wallen*, better than the two on the Jaufen), in 2 hrs. to the foot of the *Jaufen* (6872 ft.), and ascends rapidly to the summit in 2 hrs. more (two very poor inns, one on each side of the pass). Then a gradual descent of 3 hrs. to Sterzing (p. 307). Path well defined, but a guide will not be unacceptable (2 fl.). Riding not recommended, as the path is rocky and narrow. Several splendid views of the Oetzthal snow-mountains (p. 302).

From St. Leonhard to Sölden in the Oetzthal ($10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; p. 301). The shoemaker at St. Leonhard is a good guide; to Sölden 3 fl. — The *Passeyr-Thal* turns to the W. above St. Leonhard, and becomes wild and attractive, sometimes resembling the Oetzthal, with abrupt slopes, waterfalls, and rocks on the r., and the brook far below on the l. At the narrowest point the path is closed by a cottage with a gate (toll $1\frac{1}{2}$ kr.). Near *Moos* (3340 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from St. Leonhard, the valley again turns to the N.; the path first descends, and then mounts a steep green hill to the village (Inn tolerable, better than those farther on). On the opposite bank there is a considerable waterfall. A wilderness of rocks is then traversed on the l. bank; the path next crosses to the r. bank, and leads along a gallery skirting the rock. After ascending a steep slope, it descends to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seehaus* (Inn, tolerable). The *Kammersee*, which was formed in the year 1404 in consequence of landslips, and long threatened to prove destructive to the valley, and especially to Meran, was drained at the close of last century.

Hence to *Rabenstein* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to *Schönau* (Inn, tolerable) 1 hr.; the path ascends the hill to the r., and then turns to the l. and crosses a bridge. Several grand retrospects in the lower part of the valley. From Schönau

to the **Timbler Joch** (8074 ft.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more, i. e. $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Moos. The last part of the ascent, and the first part of the descent are somewhat abrupt, over the bare rock. After about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path crosses to the l. bank of the *Timblerbach*. (A path diverging to the l. leads along the brink of a lofty slope to the *Gurglerthal*, p. 304). The path to the *Oetzthal* descends to a second bridge, crosses to the r. bank, then ascends again. *Zwieselstein* is reached in 2 hrs. from the pass, and *Sölden* in 1 hr. more (p. 302).

Very interesting excursion from Schönau (see above) to the *Schneeberg* (*Inn), where there is a silver mine. A shaft 1 M. in length leads from the latter to the *Ridnau-Thal*, which descends to the valley of the Eisack and the Brenner Railway at Sterzing (p. 307).

60. From Bozen to Verona.

Comp. Maps, pp. 324, 320.

Railway in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr. — There are two stations at Verona. Tickets had better be taken to the *Porta Nuova* only (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The train crosses the *Eisack*, which falls into the *Etsch* (or *Adige*) a little lower down. The latter becomes navigable at stat. *Branzoll* (Ital. *Bronzollo*). Beyond stat. *Auer* (Ital. *Ora*) the line crosses the river. At stat. *Neumarkt* the road through the *Fleimsersthal* diverges. The village, Ital. *Egna* (Krone; Engel), with a population in which the German element still preponderates, lies on the l. bank of the *Adige*, and consists of a single street only.

On the slopes to the r. lie the villages of *Tramin*, *Kurtatsch*, and *Margreid* (p. 310). *Saturn*, the last German village, lies on the l. bank of the river, with a dilapidated castle on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle which once commanded the *Adige*. The valley is here flat and marshy.

To the r. is the *Rocchetta Pass* which leads to the *Val di Non* (p. 326). *Mezzo Tedesco* and *Mezzo Lombardo* (or *Deutsch* and *Wälsch-Metz*), situated on different sides of the pass, and separated by the *Noce*, are both Italian.

S. Michele, or *Wälsch-Michael* (Adler), with a handsome old Augustine monastery, founded in 1143, but now suppressed, is the station for the *Val di Non*. The line re-crosses the *Adige*. A little farther is the *Nave S. Rocco*, a very ancient ferry over the *Adige*, crossing to the road from the *Val di Non*.

Stat. *Lavis* lies on the *Avisio*, which here descends from the *Val Cembra* (p. 332). This impetuous torrent with its different ramifications is crossed above its influx into the *Adige* by a bridge 1000 yds. in length.

Trento (715 ft.), or *Trent*, Lat. *Tridentum* (**EUROPA*, dining-room adorned with the armorial bearings of distinguished visitors, e. g. Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, and Eugene Napoleon, viceroy of Italy; **HÔTEL DE LA VILLE*, at the station, R. 80, B. 50, A. 25 kr.; *CORONA*. — Of the second class: *AL REBECCHINO*, next to the *Hôtel de la Ville*; *AQUILA BIANCA* and *CASTELLO*, on the road to the *Val Sugana* (see p. 330). *Café* adjoining the *Europa*; *Post-office* near the cathedral; *Railway Station* close to the town), with 17,073 inhab., once the wealthiest and most important town in the Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and

Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, palaces of marble, dilapidated castles, and broad streets, and is surrounded by imposing groups of rocks. Above the town rises the considerable castle of *Buon Consiglio*, once an archiepiscopal residence, now a barrack.

The **Cathedral*, founded in 1048, begun in its present form in 1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Bozen, is a pair of lions (p. 309). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and by the wall the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the inhabitants of Trent defeated and killed at Calliano (see below) in 1487. In the Piazza of the cathedral, embellished with a fountain, are situated the courts of justice.

S. Maria Maggiore (with an admirable organ), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545—63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir (covered by a curtain) with portraits of the members of the council: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Adjoining the S. side of the choir is a column dedicated to the Virgin, erected in 1855 on the 300th anniversary of the meeting of the Council.

The *Museum*, in the Contrada S. Trinità, to the N. of the cathedral, contains a good collection of Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. Tyrol.

The rocky eminence of *Verruca*, or *Dos Trento*, on the r. bank of the Adige, fortified in 1857, is not accessible without special permission. The best point of view in the environs is the terrace of the *Capuchin Church*, on the opposite side of the valley. — The garden of the palace opposite the Europa commands a fine view of the mountains towards the N.

From Trent to Venice through the *Val Sugana*, see p. 330; through the *Val Sarca* to the *Lago di Garda*, see p. 318.

The train resumes its course in the broad valley of the Adige, which has been very productive since the drainage of the marshes. To the S.W. of Trent, on the r. bank of the Adige, is the village of *Sardagna*, with a considerable waterfall. Stat. *Matarello*. On a height near stat. *Calliano* rises the extensive château of *Beseno*, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris here indicate the scene of an old landslide.

Roveredo (*Cervo*; *Corona*), with 8000 inhab., is noted for its silk-culture, upwards of 120,000 lbs. being annually produced in the district between Trent and Verona. The silk is wound from the cocoons at the *Filande*, 60 in number, and the *Filatoje* are the spinning-establishments. Southern fruits and excellent red wine are also produced in the neighbourhood. The most remarkable building is the old *Castello* in the Piazza del Podestà. — Omnibus to Riva on the Lago di Garda, see p. 318.

The lower valley of the Adige, as far as the Italian frontier, is termed *Val Lagarina*. On the r. bank lies *Isera*, with vineyards,

numerous villas, and a waterfall. On the l. bank, to the E. of the railway, near *Lizzana*, is a castle, in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence as an adherent of the Ghibellines. The line follows the l. bank of the Adige. Stat. *Mori*; the village, situated in a ravine opposite, on the road to Riva (p. 319), is noted for its asparagus.

Near *S. Marco* are traces on the l. bank of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town here in 833, and is described by Dante (*Inferno XII.*, 4—9). At *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

Stat. *Alù* (Posta), a place of some importance (3800 inhab.), possesses velvet-manufactories which were once in high repute. Stat. *Avio* is the last in the Austrian dominions. The village, with a well preserved castle of Count Castelbarco, lies on the r. bank.

Peri is the first Italian station. The *Monte Baldo* (7280 ft., p. 320), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the *Lago di Garda*. Stat. *Ceraino*. The line now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky passage, by which the Adige penetrates the limestone mountains. This important military point was defended against the Milanese in 1155 by the German army under Otho of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa. On a height on the r. bank lies *Rivoli*, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village.

Stations *Domegliarù*, *Pescantina*, *Parona*. The line crosses the Adige, and at *S. Lucia* (p. 322) reaches the Verona and Milan line. A short distance farther is the railway-station (outside the *Porta Nuova*) on the S. side of

Verona (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

61. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona.

Comp. Map, p. 324.

To Riva 26¼ M. (too fatiguing for walking in hot weather, especially between Le Sarche and Riva): *Stellwagen* (at 9 a. m.) 2 fl.; another *Stellwagen* from Trent by Le Sarche (see below) to Tione in Giudicaria, see p. 323. One-horse carr. from Trent to Riva 8, two-horse 14 fl. — *Steamer* from Riva to Peschiera in 3½ hrs., see p. 321. *Railway* from Peschiera to Verona in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.).

This route is far preferable to the preceding on account of the charming scenery of the Lago di Garda which it traverses. It may be shortened by taking the railway as far as stat. *Mori*, instead of the direct road from Trent, and the traveller may then either walk or drive from Mori to (10 M.) Riva. This approach to the lake is also very attractive. The traveller visiting the lake from Trent and intending to return to that town should go by Mori and return by the Val Sarca. The view of Roveredo from the heights of the r. bank of the Adige, the small Lago di Loppio, and the view at Nago of the entire Lago di Garda and the district of Arco are attractions unsurpassed in the district of the Adige. — Omnibus between Mori and Riva (70 kr.), twice daily in connection with the express trains and the steamboats.

The route through the *Val Sarca*, especially the part between Trent and the bridge over the Sarca, presents a succession of charming, and occasionally strikingly imposing landscapes. At Trent the road crosses the Adige to the suburb *Piè di Castello*, and ascends between vineyard-walls. From the height ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a fine retrospect of the valley of the Adige. The road now enters a wild rocky ravine (*Buche di Vela*), which at the farther end forms a grand semi-arch (closed by a fort in 1859), and beyond it suddenly emerges on a smiling and fertile district. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cadine* (Inn), where in the profound valley on the r. the village of *Terlago* is seen with its small lake nestling at the base of the *Monte Gazza* (6696 ft.), and the road winds round the rock to the l., the view is beautiful and imposing. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vigolo-Baselga*. Then (3 M.) **Vezzano** (*Corona*), the most important place between Trent and Arco. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Padernone* (where the road to the l. ascends the *Val Cavedine* to *Calvino* and *Madruzzo*, with its fine ruined castle) the road turns to the r. round the mountain, crossing the *Toblino Lake* by means of an embankment. The picturesque castle of that name, situated on a narrow tongue of land in the lake, was the Roman *Tublinum*. Below ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Sarche* (omnibus station) the *Sarca* emerges from a rocky gorge, and the road to Giudicaria diverges to the r. (p. 281). At the (3 M.) bridge over the Sarca a skirmish between Italian volunteers and Austrian troops took place in 1848.

Pedestrians are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower part of the *Val Sarca* by taking the road from *Le Sarche* to Giudicaria (p. 323) as far as ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Comano*, and there turning to the l. through the charming mountain scenery of Giudicaria viâ *Campo*, *Favrio*, *Ballino*, and *Tenno* (with the picturesque lake of that name) to (12 M.) Riva.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pietra Murata*. Near ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Drò* rise the ruins of the *Castello di Drena* on a rocky eminence on the l. The road, which from the bridge to this point traverses the desolate scene of old land-slips, now enters a more fertile district. The small town of (3 M.) **Arco** (**Corona*, R. 75, A. 25 kr., D. 1 fl.; *Olivo*, in the piazza), with its handsome church, situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens, has of late come into notice as a winter residence for delicate persons owing to its sheltered situation. To the N., on a precipitous height (400 ft.) rises the castle of *Arco*, the property of the counts of that name, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with well kept garden and hothouses.

The road to the l. near the S. gate of Arco leads to Nago (see below), that to the r. to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Riva** (**ALBERGO TRAFFELLINI AL SOLE D'ORO*, prettily situated on the lake, with restaurant, R. from 80, L. and A. 50 kr.; **GIARDINO*, R. 90, B. 40, L. and A. 30 kr. — *Cafè Andreis*, under the arcades, on the quay, starting-place of the omnibuses. — *Baths* in the lake, to the W., beyond the glaciis of the Castello. — *Omnibus* to Mori, see below; the same vehicle also goes to stat. Roveredo; to the former 70, to the latter 90 kr.), the N. harbour of the Lake of Garda, charmingly situated, bounded on the E. and W. by precipitous mountains. The *Church of the Minorites*, at the entrance to

the town from Arco, erected about the middle of the 16th cent. and adorned with gilding and stucco mouldings, is a good example of its style, and displays considerable taste. The *Parish Church* in the town possesses several modern pictures and frescoes. *La Rocca*, a watch-tower on the lake, newly fortified in 1850, and the ancient *Castello*, situated high on the mountain to the W., enhance the picturesque aspect of the place. Riva is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, the heat of summer being tempered by the proximity of the lake. Private apartments are easily procured.

From Riva to Mori (p. 318) omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs. (fare 70 kr., coupé 1 fl.). The road skirts the lake, and leads through Fort *St. Nicolas* to *Torbole* (*Bertolini), a harbour at the influx of the Sarca into the lake. It then rapidly ascends a wild and stony height (where the omnibus requires then aid of oxen), commanding magnificent retrospects of Arco and the lake, and passes *Nago*, where a fort was erected in 1859. The road next skirts the picturesque little lake of *Loppio* (928 ft.), from the middle of which a wooded rock rises, passes *Loppio*, an estate of Count Castelbarco of Milan, and reaches the village of *Mori*, 2 M. from the station.

Excursions. To the **Fall of the Ponale** (2 hrs.). The waterfall itself which the Ponale forms shortly before its issue from the Ledro valley into the lake is insignificant, and it is moreover difficult to find a good point of view (best by boat, 2 fl. and fee); but the walk to it by the new **Road* is very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the Ledro valley, and commands very beautiful views (shade in the afternoon). At the point where it turns to the r. into the valley, a path descending to the l., then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall.

The **Monte Brione** (1224 ft.), a hill with a new fort between *Riva* and *Torbole*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.E., affords a fine survey of the valley and almost the entire lake. Path somewhat rough. — Pleasant excursions into the *Val Varrone*. The road, skirting the slope of the hill (to the l. the *Villa Fiorio*), leads to *Varrone*, with a fine waterfall, *Pranzo*, and (6 M.) *Tenno*, with an old castle and a small lake (thence to *Comano*, see p. 323). The road then traverses richly cultivated uplands, at a considerable height, commanding a succession of views, and leads by *Varignano* to (4 M.) *Arco* (see above).

The **Monte Baldo** a range 45 M. in length, which separates the Lake of Garda from the valley of the Adige, is best ascended from *Nago*, 3 M. E. of *Riva*. The *Altissimo di Nago* (6811 ft.), the summit towards the N. and the most beautiful point, is reached hence in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with guide). Extensive panorama, comprising a great portion of Upper Italy, the lake, the valley of the Adige, and the snow-mountains of the Adamello Presanella and the Ortler. The ascent of the *Monte Maggiore*, or *Telegrafo* (2219 m.), the central and highest point, 6 hrs. from *Torri* or *Garda* (see below), via *Caprino* in 7 hrs., is fatiguing.

The **Valle di Ledro** affords another very attractive excursion. Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see above. The road then turns to the W. into a green valley, and leads to *Biacesa*, *Brè*, *Barcesine*, the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2135 ft.), on the N. side of which *Mezzolago* is situated, and *Pieve di Ledro* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Riva*). At *Bezzecca*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, is the entrance to the *Val Conzei*, in which lie the villages of ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Enguiso* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lenzumo*. (From *Lenzumo* to *Bondo* by the *Gavardina Pass*, see p. 325. From *Lenzumo* to *Riva* the direct route by the *Mte. Tratta* and *Campi* is picturesque, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) From *Bezzecca* the road leads to *Tiarno*, and through the sequestered *Val Ampola* to (9 M.) *Storo* (Cavallo Bianco) in the *Val Bona*, or *Val Chiese* (p. 326). Near the



Fort Ampola, which formerly defended the road, but was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before Storo is reached), the wild *Val Lorina* opens on the l., through this valley a rough path leads to *Magasa* in the *Val Vestino*, surrounded by lofty mountains (more conveniently accessible from *Toscovano* on the Lago di Garda, or from *Bondone* or *Anfo* on the *Lago d'Idro*, p. 326).

The **Lago di Garda** (226 ft.), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, is 35 M. in length, and 7 M. broad at the widest part. A small portion of the lake near Riva belongs to the Tyrol. Farther S. both banks are Italian. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description (*Geor. II.*, 160), '*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*', is sometimes vividly re-called. The water is of an azure blue. Excellent fish are *carpione*, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, *trutte* of 1—1½ lb., *lagone*, and *sardene*.

Steamboat along the *E. Bank* (between *Riva* and *Peschiera*) daily (at 6, on Mondays at 4 a. m. from Riva, and at 3 p. m. from Peschiera) in 4¼ hrs., fares 4½ fr., 2½ fr. (stations: *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Castelletto*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*, and *Lazise*). — Along the *W. Bank* (between *Riva* and *Desenzano*) also daily (at 7.30, on Tuesdays at 4 a. m. from Riva, and at 1.50 p. m. from Desenzano) in 4¾ hrs., fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 (stations: *Limone*, *Tremosine*, *Tignale*, *Gargnano*, *Maderno*, and *Salò*). — Trip round the lake in one day: by steamer along the W. bank to Desenzano, by railway to Peschiera, and by steamer thence along the E. bank to Riva. — On the arrival and departure of the steamboat at Riva passengers' luggage is examined by Austrian and Italian officials.

The upper part of the lake is enclosed by lofty and precipitous mountains. The W. bank is traversed by the new road already mentioned. Towards the S. the banks gradually become flatter, sinking to the level of the great Italian plain. The *Fall of the Ponale* (p. 320) is visible from the steamer, about 10 min. after its departure from Riva. *Torbole* lies to the l. (see above). First station *Malcesine*, a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (recently restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped incarceration as a spy. Beyond it is the rock of *Isoletto*, then the small island of *Tremelone*. The next places of importance on the E. bank are *Castello*, *S. Giovanni*, *Castelletto*, *Montagna* (a little way inland), and *Torri*. The banks gradually become lower. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, sheltered from the N. winds by the *Monte Baldo* (p. 320), extends far into the lake, and is the finest point of view on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of *Garda*, in a bay, at the influx of the *Tesino* which descends from *Monte Baldo*, gives its name to the lake. The château belongs to Count Albertini of Verona.

To the S. in the distance the narrow promontory of *Sermione* ('*Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocellus*'), 3 M. in length, extends far into the lake, which here attains its greatest breadth. A villa on this peninsula was once the residence of the poet Catullus, who composed his poems here. The ruins, consisting of two subterranean vaults, remains of a bath, etc., still exist. A castle was

also erected here by the Scaliger family, who for upwards of a century (1262—1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lazise*. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of **Peschiera**, situated at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. extremity of the Lago di Garda. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station (*Rail. Restaurant*; omnibus 75c.). It was stormed by the Piedmontese during the revolution of 1848. Skirmishes also took place at the villages of *Volta* and *Goito*, farther S.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, is situated the small town (4000 inhab.) of **Desenzano** (*Mayer's Hôtel*; *Posta Vecchia*), another station on the Milan and Verona railway; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c. — To Brescia and Verona, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Near the W. bank, higher up than Desenzano, opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small *Isola di S. Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped island of *Lecchio*, or *Isola dei Frati*. In the recess of a bay to the W. lies **Salò** (*Gambero*), a town with 3400 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district (charming prospect by evening-light from the *Monte S. Bartolommeo*). On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* are situated *Maderno* (opposite to *Torri*), at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo*, and *Toscolano*. Farther on lies **Gargnano** (**Cerro*), an important looking place, surrounded by lemon-gardens and orange-plantations, one of the most beautiful points on the lake. Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter; to facilitate which, pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The principal villa is the property of Count Bettoni of Brescia. Most of the plantations belong to him and other Italian noblemen. The lemons of Gargnano are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. In abundant seasons they realise a price of 4 fr., but occasionally as much as 10 fr. per hundred.

The mountains become loftier. *Tremosine* lies high above the lake, from which it is scarcely visible; the path to it, traversing a precipitous rock, is not easily recognised. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limone*, another lemon and olive producing village, situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of the Fall of the Ponale (p. 320).

The *Railway to Verona* from Peschiera traverses the chain of hills by which the Lago di Garda is bounded on the E. Stations *Castelnuovo*, *Somma Campagna*, *S. Lucia*.

Verona, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

62. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria.

Post-Omnibus from *Le Sarche* to *Tione* daily in 3 hrs.; from *Tione* to *Condino* daily in 3 hrs., to *Pinzolo* in 2½ hrs.

The **Val Sarca**, running parallel with the *Val di Non* (R. 63) which lies farther N., consists of four different regions. The lowest, extending from *Le Sarche* to the mouth of the river near *Torbole*, is broad and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At *Le Sarche* the valley turns to the W.; the *Sarca* emerges from a profound ravine, which at length expands above *Stenico*. This is the second region. The third begins at *Tione*, where the valley turns to the N.; it is fertile and well peopled, and termed *Val Rendena*. At length near *Pinzolo* the valley turns again to the W., being here named *Val di Genova*, and terminates as a strikingly imposing Alpine valley among the rocky wilds of the *Adamello-Presanella Alps*. — The short valley of the *Arno*, the upper *Val Chiese*, and the *Valle di Ledro* with its ramifications belong also to *Giudicaria* (principal villages *Stenico*, *Tione*, and *Condino*).

Le Sarche, see p. 319. The excellent new road to *Giudicaria* ascends the deep ravine of the *Sarca* in numerous windings. The (4½ M.) small bath of *Comano* (**Bagni*), beneficial for cutaneous maladies, lies below the village of that name (to *Riva* by *Bullino* and *Tenno*, see p. 319). A view of the Lower *Giudicaria* is disclosed 2 M. farther; to the r. are the *Brenta Mts.* (*Mte. Pizzo*, *Cima di Naudis*), to the W. the *Adamello* (*Capo di Cune*, *Carè Alto*, etc.). *Stenico* (*Castello*), the chief village of Lower *Giudicaria*, lies on a lofty terrace on the l. bank of the *Sarca*, commanded by a château of the same name (*view). Near it the picturesque fall of a brook descending from the *Mte. Pizzo*.

From the *Val di Non* to *Stenico*. The road ascends to the l. above the *Rocchetta* (p. 327) to (½ hr.) *Spormaggiore*, with the château of *Belforte*, the ancestral mansion of the Counts *Spaur* (*Sporminore* lies on the opposite bank of the *Spormeggio*, which descends from the *Cima Tosa*). Then (1 hr.) *Cavedago*, beyond which the watershed is crossed to (½ hr.) *Andalo*, with a small lake (3333 ft.), and (1 hr.) *Molveno*, at the N. end of the deep *Lago di Molveno* (2825 ft.), 4½ M. long, and without visible outlet. An imposing route leads from hence through the *Val delle Seghe* which ascends towards the W. and over the **Bocca di Brenta*, a deep gap between the perpendicular precipices of the *Cima Tosa* (10,610 ft.) on the N. and the *Cima di Naudis* (or *Brenta Alta*, 10,738 ft.) on the S., to the *Val Brenta*, and thence through the *Val Nambino* to (8 hrs.) *Pinzolo* (p. 324). A less fatiguing route leads to the E. of *Molveno* over the S.W. spurs of the *Mte. Gazza* (6696 ft.) to *Vezzano* on the *Trent* and *Riva* road (p. 319) in 4 hrs. — Beyond *Molveno* the narrow road skirts the lake, winds round the slopes of the *Brenta Mts.*, and leads past *Dorsino*, *Tavodo*, and *Villa* (opposite to which, beyond the profound ravine of the *Sarca*, lies *Comano*, see above), to the *Val Sarca* and (3½ hrs.) *Stenico* (see above).

From *Stenico* to *Pinzolo* a pleasant route leads through the *Val Dalcone*, which opens a short way to the W., and over the *Pass Prà Fiori*, between the *Brenta Alta* and *Brenta dell' Orso*, into the *Val Agnola* and *Val Nambino* (to *Pinzolo* 7—8 hrs.).

The road follows the r. bank of the *Sarca* without touching *Stenico*, and leads (opposite the villages of *Pez*, at the mouth of the *Val Dalcone*, *Ragoli*, and *Preore* on the l. bank) to *Saone*, *Zu Id*, and (9 M. from *Comano*) *Tione* (**Corona*; *Cavallo Bianco*), prettily situated at the confluence of the *Arno* and *Sarca*, the principal

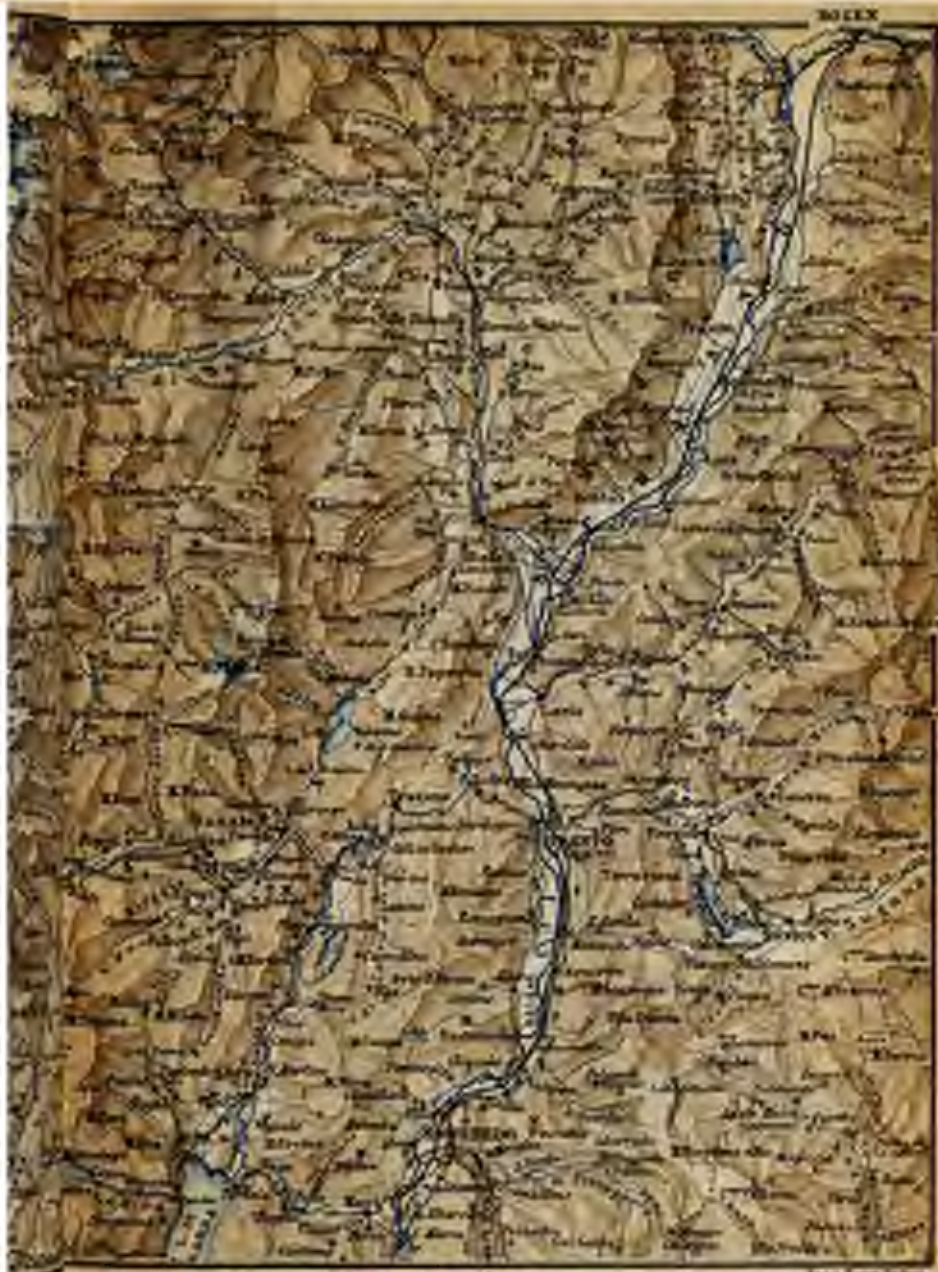
village in Upper Giudicaria. From Tione through the Val d'Arno and Val Chiese to the Lago d'Idro, see p. 325.

The Val Sarca here turns suddenly towards the N., and this part of it is termed the **Val Rendena**. At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Villa* the *Val S. Valentino* opens on the l., through which a fatiguing glacier route leads on the S. side of the *Capo del Cane* (9712 ft.) into the upper *Val Chiese*, or *Val di Fumo* (comp. p. 325). *Javrè*, *Darè*, and *Vigo*, the next villages, are close together; then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pelugo* at the mouth of the *Val Borzago*, which is terminated towards the W. by the glaciers of the *Carè Alto*. The next villages, *Borzago*, *Strembo*, and *Cadersone*, belong to the parish of *Pieve di Val Rendena*. The road crosses the Sarca and terminates at (6 M.) **Pinzolo** (**Aquila Nera*), a good starting-point for excursions among the Adamello-Presanella and Brenta Alps. In the vicinity are the interesting old churches of *S. Vigilio* and *S. Stefano*, both containing frescoes and inscriptions. The valley divides here. The valley of the Sarca (*Val di Genova*) turns to the W., while the *Val Nambino* to the E. ascends to the Monte Spinale and the Bocca di Brenta.

To *Malè* in the Val di Sole a tolerable bridle-path (7—8 hrs.; with guide) leads by ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Caresolo*, whence it ascends in the *Val Nambino* to the r., on the r. bank of the brook, and crosses the mouth of the *Val Nambrone*, which descends from the Presanella on the l., to the (1 hr.) chapel of *S. Antonio*. On the r., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther, is the mouth of the *Val Agnola* (route over the Pass *Prà Fiori* to *Stenico*, see p. 323); then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Val Brenta* (route to the **Bocca di Brenta* and *Molveno*, see p. 323). The *Val Nambino*, of which the upper part is called *Val Narbone*, turns to the N. and ascends at the foot of the W. slopes of the *Mte. Spinale*, affording picturesque retrospects of the Brenta Alta (or *Cima di Naudis*), *Mte. Levade*, *Carè Alto*, etc., to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Madonna di Campitello* (Inn) (whence the *Mte. Spinale* to the S.E., or the *Mte. Ritorto* to the S.W. may be ascended, both without difficulty, and commanding fine views). Then another short ascent to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Ginevrie Alp* (5394 ft.), and then down the wooded l. side of the *Val Selva* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Dimaro* and (1 hr.) *Malè* (p. 327).

The **Val di Genova*, a magnificent wild Alpine valley, 13 M. in length, ascends from Pinzolo to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps. In the lowest part of the valley (*Pian di Genova*), 1 hr. above Pinzolo, the *Pisc di Nardis*, the discharge of the glaciers of the *Cima di Nardis* (see below), forms a fine cascade 300 ft. high. To the l. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, opens a narrow rocky valley, containing, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the mouth, the lonely little *Lago S. Giuliano*, where according to tradition the saint of that name once did penance. Then on the l. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Fall of the *Lares*, the outflow of the *Vedretta di Lares*, descending in three leaps, in all 650 ft. in height. From the precipices of the Presanella on the r. numerous avalanches are hurled in spring. By the *Todesca Alp* the path crosses the Sarca; beyond the next pastures of *Mutta* and *Caret* (4672 ft.) is the *Fall of the Cerven* on the r., descending from the *Cima di Cerven*. The valley now turns to the S.W., round the projecting *Mte. Menicigolo* (8809 ft.). Then ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., i. e. $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Pinzolo) the *Malga* (or Alp) *Bedole* (5079 ft.), commanding a





magnificent survey of the termination of the valley, with the extensive *Mandron Glacier*, and the fissured peaks of the *Presanella* towering to a giddy height on the N. From this point $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more by the *Malga Venezia* to the *Malga Materott*, at the head of the valley, affording a superb view of the huge glaciers of the *Adamello* (*Vedretta del Mandron* and *della Lobbia*), overshadowed by the *Mte. Mandron Alto* (10,778 ft.), the *Lobbia Alta* (10,466 ft.), the *Lobbia Bassa* (9695 ft.), and the *Mte. Adamello* (11,637 ft.).

The *Adamello* consists of a huge mass of granite, covered by imposing glaciers, which have recently been more thoroughly explored (chiefly by Lt. Payer in 1864). They afford a number of highly interesting excursions, for which, however, there is a great lack of able guides. The highest peak is the *Mte. Adamello* (11,637 ft.), the ascent of which is difficult and not free from danger (accomplished by Herr Payer for the first time in 1864). View extremely imposing. The next peaks in rank, all comparatively little elevated above the glacier-masses, and almost all recently ascended, are the *Carè Alto* (11,358 ft.), *Dosson di Genova* (11,270 ft.), *Corno Bianco* (11,234 ft.), *Corno di Carento* (11,158 ft.), *Crozzon di Larès* (10,997 ft.), *Mte. Foltetto* (10,892 ft.), *Mte. Venerocolo* (10,873 ft.), and *Corno di Miller* (10,797 ft.).

Towards the N. the *Catena del Mandron Basso* connects the *Adamello* with the lofty *Presanella* range on the N. side of the *Val di Genova*, the mountains of which are so precipitous on every side that little room is afforded for the formation of glaciers. The highest peak, the *Mte. Presanella* (*Cima di Nardis*, 11,686 ft.) was ascended for the first time in 1863 by Mr. Freshfield, and in 1864 by Herr Payer. View similar to that from the *Adamello*. The next highest peaks are the *Mte. Gabbiol* (11,318 ft.), *La Busazza* (10,902 ft.), *Cima di Cerven* (10,751 ft.), *Mte. Pizganna* (10,348 ft.), *Cima Lagoscuro* (10,299 ft.).

On the N. side the *Tonale Pass*, a continuation of the *Catena del Mandron*, connects the *Presanella* with the S. spurs of the *Ortler Alps* (*Tonale route*, see R. 63). A difficult route leads from *Bedole* over the *Passo del Lago Inghiacciato* (6306 ft.), so named after a small ice-lake on the E. side, to the *Val Narcane* and *Ponte di Legno* (p. 328).

The high road through *Giudicaria* ascends from *Tione* (p. 323) to the S.W. on the l. bank of the *Arno*, and crosses it near (3 M.) *Bondo*, where it issues from the *Val Breguzzo* opening on the r. An easy path leads hence to the E. through the *Val Gavardina*, over the pass of that name into the *Val Conzei*, and to *Lenzumo* and *Pieve di Ledro* (p. 320). Between *Bondo* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roncone* the road crosses the watershed between the *Sarca* and *Chiese*, and descends gradually by *Lardaro* to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Pieve di Buono* on the *Chiese*, which rises in the gorges of the *Adamello* and issues from the *Val di Daone* to the W.

The only village in the last named valley is *Daone*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Pieve*. The highest part of the valley, turning towards the N.E. between the *Carè Alto* on the r. and the chain of heights running to the S. from the *Dosson di Genova* on the l., is termed the *Val di Fumo*. Pass to *Rendena*, see p. 324. A pass to the W. of the *Mte. Castello* leads by the *Lago di Campo* and the *Lago d'Arno* to *Cellero* (p. 329), in the *Val Camonica*. — Farther W. several parallel valleys run down from the *Adamello* to the *Oglio* (*Val Camonica*), the *Val di Adame*, *Val di Brate*, and *Val di Malga*.

The road next leads through the picturesque valley by *Cimego* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Condino* (**Torre*), the chief village in the *Val Bona*, or

upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) *Dazio* the road to *Storo* and the *Valle di Ledro* (p. 320) crosses the river. The valley expands: ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Darzo*; ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lodrone*, with the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on the *Caffaro*, which forms the Italian frontier (on the l. the Austrian, on the r. the Italian custom-house). The *Cima Spessa* on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hrs., affords the best survey of the environs.

The beautiful *Val Caffaro*, the principal village of which is *Bagolino*, turns to the N. farther up and terminates in the *Mte. Frerone* (8770 ft.), one of the most S. spurs of the Adamello. Passes from *Bagolino* into the *Val Trompia*, and to *Brescia* by *Collio*, *Bovegno*, and *Gardone*; another route is from the head of the valley over the *Croce Domini Pass* to *Breno* in the *Val Camonica* (p. 329).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down the road reaches the **Lago d'Idro**, 6 M. in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. At the N. end of the lake, on a lofty height beyond the mouth of the Chiese, lies the hamlet of *Bondone* (to the *Val Vestino*, see p. 321). Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Anfo*, with the mountain castle of *Rocca d'Anfo*. On the opposite bank, to the S.E., lies the village of *Idro*. At (3 M.) *Lavenone*, at the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque *Val Sabbia*, of which the chief village is (3 M.) *Vestone*. At (3 M.) *Barghe* the road divides: that to the W. leads by *Preseglie* and through the *Val Garza* to (15 M.) *Brescia*; that to the E. by *Sabbio*, *Vobarno*, and *Volciano* to (12 M.) *Salò* on the *Lago di Garda* (p. 322).

63. From S. Michele (or *Bozen*) to Tirano in the Val Tellina. The Val di Non and Val di Sole. Monte Tonale.

Comp. Map, p. 324.

From S. Michele, a station on the Bozen and Verona Railway (p. 316), an *Omnibus* runs daily to Cles in $3\frac{1}{2}$, Malè (in summer to Rabbi, p. 327) in $5\frac{1}{2}$, and Fucine in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From Fucine over the Tonale to Edölo an open post-conveyance with room for two passengers runs daily in 6 hrs. (an agreement as to the charge should be made with the driver). From Edölo to Tirano omnibus daily in 3 hrs. The omnibuses start from the Corona and the Rosa at S. Michele alternately, from the Corona and Aquila at Cles, from the Corona at Malè, and from the Leone at Fucine. One-horse carriages may also be hired at these inns.

These two valleys, the *Naumia* of Pliny, are among the most remarkable in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, watered by the *Noce*, about 30 M. in length, several miles in width, well cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The *Val di Sole*, the upper portion, extends from W. to E.; the *Val di Non*, the lower part, stretches towards the S. The slopes of the mountains enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The rapid *Noce* is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road at the *Rocchetta* only, and from the lofty bridge which crosses it at the point where the *Val di Non* terminates and the *Val di Sole* begins. The language and character of the natives is thoroughly Italian.

The traveller quits the railway at *S. Michele*, or *Wälsch-Michael*, and proceeds to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wälsch-Metz* or *Mezzo-Lombardo* (Corona; Rosa), a considerable place with large quarries, on the r. bank of the *Noce*, opposite its German namesake *Deutsch-Metz*, or *Mezzo-Tedesco*

on the l. bank. The valley, enclosed by vast rocks, now contracts. In a large cavity in the cliff above Deutsch-Metz are situated the ruins of *Kron-Metz* (2159 ft.). In the **Rocchetta*, the ravine itself, an ancient watch-tower (*Visiaun*, or *Torre di Visione*) is situated high above the road. In this defile the road twice crosses the river (the road to Stenico, p. 323, diverges to the l. beyond the second bridge), which it quits as soon as the ravine expands into the **Val di Non** (or *Nonsberg*). It then gradually ascends past the villages of *Dercolo*, *Denno* with the castle of *Curona*, *Flavon*, and *Teres*, threads its way through a narrow gorge of the brawling *Trasenga*, passes *Tueno*, and finally reaches *Cles* (*Ecclesia*). Wine and silk culture are here predominant. Another road on the l. bank of the Noce leads from the *Rocchetta* to *Fondo* (p. 311).

Cles (2139 ft.) (**Corona*; *Aquila*), with 3000 inhab., is the principal village of the Val di Non, and seat of the district authorities. Near it, in a deep ravine, is the confluence of the *Novella* and *Noce*. A celebrated temple of Saturn once stood here. The *Col Pez*, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view in the neighbourhood. The *Col Faè*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town, affords a still more extensive prospect. (One-horse carriage to S. Michele in 4 hrs., 6—7 fl.)

From *Bozen* to *Cles*, see p. 311.

From *Cles* to *Meran* a walk of 12 hrs.; to (9 M.) *Castelfondo* there is a good road, thence a footpath to *Senale*, or *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*, a pilgrimage-church with an inn, near the summit of the *Gampen Pass* (4565 ft.), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige and a fine retrospect of the Val di Non. From *Unsere Frau* to *Meran* 7 hrs. by *Gfrill* (on the l. rises the wooded *Gall*), *Tisens*, and *Lana* (p. 314).

The **Val di Sole** (or *Sulzberg*) is wilder and more imposing than the Val di Non. The road ascends to the (1 M.) village of *Dres*; beautiful view from the chapel of *S. Chiatar*; $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., a bridge over the Noce, which dashes impetuously through a sombre and profound rocky gorge, forms the boundary between the two portions of the valley; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Culdes*, with an ancient castle. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

Malè (2414 ft.) (**Corona*; a café opposite), the principal village in the valley, at the entrance to the *Val di Rabbi*.

In the latter, to the N.W., 7 M. from Malè, are situated the **Baths of Rabbi** (4068 ft.), the most important in the Tyrol, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron, and somewhat resembles that of *Selters*. Good accommodation at the bath-hotels. Two routes lead from the Baths to the *Vintschgau*, one to the E. across two mountains of moderate height to the *Ultenthal* and *Meran* (p. 314), the other to the N. over the *Saënt Joch* (9902 ft.), the *Saënt Ferner*, and the *Gramser Ferner*, and through the *Martellthal* to *Schlanders* (p. 288) a very laborious walk (8 hrs. to *Gond*).

From Malè the road proceeds at nearly the same level on the l. bank of the broad valley of the Noce to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Dimaro*, which lies to the l., at the mouth of the *Meledro*, a brook descending from the *Val Selva*. The Noce is crossed. The vine is here superseded by fields of barley and oats. Above *Dimaro* the character of the valley becomes more severe. Towards the S.W. rise lofty granite mountains, the buttresses of the *Presanella* (by *Madonna di Campiglio* to *Val*

Rendena, see p. 324). ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Mezzana* (Moro; Sole) lies on a height to the r.; then (3 M.) *Cusiano*, on a rock high above which is perched *Castello*. Opposite the traveller towards the W., the summit of the Tonale is visible, somewhat to the l. are portions of the Presanella, to the r. a beautiful glimpse of the *Val di Peji*, in the background lofty ridges of ice (Mte. Vios, Mte. Saline, etc.), and halfway up the mountain the village of Pejo (see below). Near **Fucine** (3904 ft.) (**Leone*, on the road), to the l. lies *Ossana*, with the extensive ruins of the castle of that name.

The *Val di Peji*, which opens here to the N., and is traversed by a good road, divides at (3 M.) *Cogolo* (Morescini). To the W. runs the *Val del Monte*, at the mouth of which lies **Pejo** (5161 ft.), a small bath, chiefly frequented by priests from the district of Brescia. The season is over at the beginning of September, after which no accommodation can be procured. Route hence to S. Caterina and Bormio, see p. 294. To the N. is the *Valle della Mare*, through which a difficult glacier-route across the *Hohenfernerjoch*, between the *Ceredale* and the *Venetia-Spitz*, leads to the *Martellthal*, see p. 289. Good guides not to be found here.

Beyond Fucine the new road enters the *Val Vermiglio*, as this part of the valley of the Noce is termed, and ascends towards the S.W. in windings to the (8 M.) summit of the pass. On the S., the whole way from Fucine to Edolo, the view is bounded by the peaks and ice-fields of the wild and imposing *Presanella* and *Adamello Alps* (p. 325), and on the N. by the spurs of the Ortler group. The **Tonale Pass** (6345 ft.) itself consists of a long and expansive grassy valley. The well constructed road suddenly terminates at the Italian frontier, from which point to Legno the new road over the Monte Tonale is practicable for light vehicles only. Close to the frontier there is an Italian excise guard-house. The old road leads to the r. higher up, and passes an inn. Traces of the intrenchments thrown up by the Austrians in 1866 are still observable on both sides of the road. The French general Macdonald crossed this pass in 1800 with a view to surprise the Austrians who were occupying the line of the Mincio. In 1799 and 1809 bloody contests took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese. The road now descends steeply to *Ponte di Legno* (Inn) in the *Val Camonica*, watered by the *Oglio*, through which an interesting route leads to the N. over the *Gavia Pass* on the W. side of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* to S. Caterina (p. 294) in 8 hrs. Beyond Ponte di Legno the road follows the course of the *Oglio*, and passes *Pontagna*, *Staddolina*, and *Vezza*, at the mouth of the *Val Grande*. It then turns to the S. to

Edolo (2287 ft.) (*Due Mori*; *Leone*), a mountain village with iron-works, situated in a basin on the *Oglio*, which here forms a waterfall. Diligence three times a week to (24 M.) Tirano, fare 4 fr.; one-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 10 fr.; to Lovere in 9 hrs., 15 fr.

From Edolo to Brescia a post-omnibus runs daily in 13 hrs. (to Lovere in 7 hrs.). The road leads through the **Val Camonica**, one of the most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps, the upper part narrow, enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes, the lower part fertile and well cultivated.

The valley is watered by the *Oglio* (see above), which the road crosses several times. Villages *Malono*, *Cedegolo*, *Celleiro* (route hence to the *Val Daone* and *Giudicaria*, see p. 325), and *Capo di Ponte*.

16 M. **Breno** (*Pellegrino*; *Italia*, unpretending) is the capital of the valley. Silk and iron wares are the staple commodities of the district. To the l. rises a broad mountain in terraces, planted with vines and mulberry-trees, and crowned with the ruins of a castle. — Route to Giudicaria by the *Croce Domini Pass*, see p. 326.

Near *Cividate* the *Oglio* is crossed. The village itself, over which the ruins of a monastery rise, remains on the l. bank. The valley expands. At *Darfo* the stream is again crossed.

14 M. **Pisogne** (*Albergo Grisoni*) is charmingly situated at the N.E. end of the *Lago d'Iseo*, near the influx of the *Oglio*.

The **Lago d'Iseo* (*Lacus Sebinius*, 620 ft. above the sea-level), 14 M. in length, 1—2 M. in width, and 1000 ft. deep in the middle, vies with the *Lago di Garda* in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with southern vegetation. In the middle of the lake is situated the picturesque rocky island *Mezz'Isola*, with the fishing villages of *Peschiera d'Iseo* and *Siriano*. Steamboat twice daily from *Lovere* (S. Antonio; Leone d'Oro; *Canon d'Oro), a busy harbour at the N.W. end of the lake, to *Sarnico* at the S.W. extremity, in 2½ hrs. — Travellers on their way to Bergamo may proceed thither direct from *Lovere* (by a good road through the *Val Carallina*). In this case they must continue to follow the r. bank of the *Oglio* at *Darfo* (see above).

A good road hewn in the rocks leads on the E. bank of the lake from *Pisogne* by *Marone*, at the foot of Mte. Guglielmo (6114 ft.), *Salè*, and *Sulzano*, to

11½ M. **Iseo** (**Leone*), a thriving village. The road here quits the lake, and beyond *Procraglio* traverses the plain in a S.E. direction to *Camignone* and (11½ M.) *Brescia* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The new *Road to Tirano*, which is carried across numerous bridges, and consists almost entirely of solid masonry, gradually ascends from *Edolo* on the N. slope of the mountain. At *Cortenedolo*, a village with a large church and handsome parsonage, the road unites with the old route, which leads on the r. (S.) bank of the *Corteno*. A picturesque rocky ravine is now entered. On the height to the r. lies the small village of *Gallenò*. At the poor village of *S. Pietro* the road reaches the summit of the **Passo d'Aprica** (4049 ft.). To the l. on the old road is the boundary stone between the *Val Camonica* and the *Val Tellina*, about halfway between *Edolo* and *Tirano*. The large inn *Alla Croce d'Oro* is ¾ M. farther. *Aprica*, 1½ M. to the W. of *S. Pietro*, is another collection of poor hovels.

A view of the *Val Tellina*, with *Sondrio* in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the *Adda* (p. 295) and traces of the devastation caused by the river are also well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the *Bernina* come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above *Tresenda* rises the square watch-tower of *Teglio* (p. 295). On the road is the **Belvedere* (Inn), 1½ M. from *Aprica*. Fine view of the valley of the *Adda*.

The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by *Motta*, penetrates the rock by means of two cuttings, and finally reaches the bottom of the valley. Near *Tresenda* (p. 295) the *Adda* is crossed. In dry weather, when no overflow of the *Adda* is to be apprehended, pedestrians should quit the high road to the

r. a few paces beyond the point where it turns to the W. The path, at first somewhat steep, crosses a brook near the village of *Staziona* and leads through a gap in the wall. *Madonna di Tirano* (p. 295) is reached by this route in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a circuit of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. being thus avoided. From Tresenda by the road to *Tirano* (1509 ft.; see p. 295) 6 M. Travellers bound for *Sondrio* (p. 295) need not go to *Tirano*, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at *Tresenda*.

64. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice, through the Val Sugana.

115 M. *omnibus* from Trent to Borgo 3 times daily (alternately from the *Aquila* and *Castello* outside the town, and the *Rebecchino* in the town, comp. p. 316) in 5 hrs. (returning in $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), fare 1 fl. 40 kr.; from Borgo via *Primolano* to Bassano twice daily in about 7 hrs., fare $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; to *Primolano* in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to *Feltre* and *Belluno* twice daily, morning and evening, see p. 348. From Bassano via *Castelfranco* to *Treviso*, in connection with the omnibuses from Borgo, in 6–7 hrs.; to *Padua* in about the same time; from Bassano to *Vicenza* in 6 hrs. – Railway to Venice from *Treviso*, *Padua*, and *Vicenza*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

This route through the wild *Venetian Mountains* is little frequented by tourists, chiefly owing to the defective means of communication, but is recommended to those who have some knowledge of the Italian language, and do not object to Italian inns. The scenery is uniformly beautiful, and at places imposing. – Route from the Val Sugana to *Bel-luno* and the Val *Ampezzo*, see p. 348.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, and soon enters the narrow valley of the *Fersina*, the N. side of which it skirts, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, and occasionally supported by masonry. Near *Pergine* the ravine expands.

9 M. **Pergine** (1578 ft.) (*Cavallo Bianco*) is a handsome village on the l. bank of the *Fersina*, with considerable silk-spinning factories. On a conspicuous rocky height to the l. rises a chateau which once belonged to the bishops of Trent, commanding a beautiful view. In 1866 General Medici advanced as far as this point.

The road now crosses a hill and descends to the *Lago di Levico*, in which the *Monte Scanupia* (7050 ft.) is reflected, and skirts its N. bank. To the W. of this lake lies that of *Caldonazzo*, drained by the *Brenta* (on the hill to the S.W. lies *Calceranica*, commanding a fine view). Near *Levico* there is a *Stabilimento di Bagni*, where passing travellers also find accommodation. A pleasant footpath leads from *Pergine* to *Levico* over the height which separates the two lakes. *Levico* is an insignificant town at the entrance to the *Val Sugana*. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated, and many of the surrounding heights are crowned with picturesque ruined castles.

The road to Borgo skirts an eminence crowned by the considerable chateau of *Selva*, passes *Masi* on the N. side of the valley, and then, leaving the village of *Roncegno* to the l., leads on the S. side of the valley to

8½ M. **Borgo di Val Sugana** (1194 ft.) (* *Croce*), with 400 inhab., the principal village in the district, and the seat of the local authorities. In 1862 the E. side of the village was almost entirely burned down. On an eminence to the N. rises the ruined château of *Telvana*, once the seat of the powerful counts of Caldonazzo, high above which are the remnants of a second castle, both commanding a fine survey of the valley. The character of the scenery resembles that around Meran.

The road now follows the l. bank of the Brenta. On a wooded precipice to the l. beyond Borgo stands the beautiful château of *Ivano*, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. The road crosses the broad gravelly channel of the *Ceggio*, which descends from the *Val Cambelle* above *Strigno*. Of the numerous villages visible hence the road only touches *Ospidaletto*, *Castelnuovo*, and *Grigno*. To the N. of the latter opens the *Val Tesino*, watered by the *Grigno*, the inhabitants of which frequently emigrate to various parts of the world as dealers in works of art. For many miles beyond Grigno the valley is confined between lofty cliffs, often leaving little room for the passage of the road. The Austrian custom-house is at *Le Tesze*, the Italian about ¾ M. beyond it.

16 M. **Primolano** (*Posta*, poor), an in-significant village, is remarkable for its singularly confined situation. Severe engagements took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road ascending in windings to the N. leads to Feltre, Belluno, and Primiero (p. 334), while that to Bassano enters a wild and most imposing ravine, bounded by precipices 3000—4000 ft. in height, and vying with the finest defiles of this description. In a rocky grotto beyond the village are perched the ruins of the fortress of *Covelo*, a mediæval frontier stronghold, which could only be reached with the aid of a windlass. Opposite the castle lies *Enego*, whence a footpath leads to the *Sette Comuni* (see below). About 1 M. farther is the mouth of the *Cismone*, descending from the richly wooded *Val Primiero* (p. 334). The village of *Cismone* is 1½ M. lower down, a little to the l. of the road.

Valstagna, on the r. bank of the Brenta, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, is beautifully situated. Broad-brimmed hats are the staple commodity of the place. A footpath ascends hence to the W., through a small valley in 2 hrs. to *Asiago* (*Aquila d'Oro*), the chief of the *Sette Comuni*, with 5000 inhab., two churches, and a number of handsome buildings.

At *Solagna* the sombre valley of the Brenta at length expands, and the traveller emerging from it experiences a sensation of relief. After 1½ M. the road suddenly turns, and

18½ M. **Bassano** (*S. Antonio*, near the principal piazza), situated in an extensive plain, and surrounded with olive plantations, becomes visible. The town (15,000 inhab.) is surrounded by picturesque old ivy-clad walls. One of the six gates was erected by Palladio.

In the centre of the town rises the once fortified tower of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, which commands a fine view and contains a library and armoury. Bassano possesses 35 churches, the chief of which is the *Cathedral*, containing some fine pictures, some of them by Giacomo da Ponte, surnamed Bassano, from having been a native of this place. His best work, a Nativity, is in the *Oratorio S. Giuseppe*. The *Villa Rezzonica*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, contains several valuable works of art, e. g. Canova's Death of Socrates, and commands charming views, extending to the Euganean hills and the mountains of the Sette Comuni (application for admission must be made the day previous to the intended visit).

On 8th Sept., 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrians under Wurmser near Bassano, four days after the battle of Roveredo. Skirmishes also took place here between the French and Austrians in 1801, 1805, and 1813. In 1809 Napoleon constituted the district of Bassano a Duchy, with which he invested Maret, his secretary of state.

Possagno, Canova's birthplace, is beautifully situated at the base of the mountains, 12 M. N.E. of Bassano. The road to it is rugged and hilly. The church, in the form of a circular temple, resembling the Pantheon at Rome, was designed by Canova and contains his tomb. The altar-piece also was painted by him. The bridge which here spans the river by a single arch, 107 ft. in length, was erected in accordance with a bequest by Canova. The *Palazzo*, as his house is termed, now contains models and casts of his works.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Cittadella* is the next village on the high road.

The road leading hence to *Treviso* touches *Castelfranco*, an ancient town surrounded with walls and towers, the birthplace of the painter *Giorgione*. The principal church contains a **Madonna* by him; and a fresco by P. Veronese, representing Justice, is preserved in the sacristy.

16 M. **Padua**, on the railway from Verona to Venice. Description of the journey, as well as of the towns of Padua and

Venice, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

65. The Valley of the Avisio (Cembra, Fiemme, and Fassa Valleys).

Comp. Map, p. 341.

The *Valley of the Avisio*, 60 M. in length, watered by the Avisio, is divided into three sections. The lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.) is termed the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*); the highest region, extending to the boundary of Gröden and Buchenstein (15 M.), the *Fassa* (Evas). The *Fassa Valley* is remarkable for its dolomite rocks (comp. p. 344).

Minerals of every variety are sold by the curé Pescosta at *Pozza*; also in *Moëna* by Giov. Batt. Zachia, by a peasant at *Pera*, by the wood-carver Bernhard at *Campidello*, and by Beck at *Seiss* (p. 337). Those who make extensive purchases are recommended to transmit them to some convenient spot in the direction of home, through the medium of the goods-agents *Zattinger and Co.* at *Bozen*.

From *Lavis* (p. 316), where the *Avisio* emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to *Cavalese* 18 M.). The usual route is from stat. *Auer*, or *Neumarkt* (p. 316), direct to the central part of the valley. From Neumarkt to Cavalese 18 M., omnibus daily in 4 hrs.

The road, which is well shaded, ascends rather rapidly from Neumarkt. At (3 M.) *Montan* (*Löwe), at the base of the wooded dolomitic *Cislonberg*, is situated the ancient, but well preserved castle of *Enn*, which commands a splendid view of the valley of the Adige, and of the snow-mountains of the Oetzthal to the N.W. The next place is ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kalditsch*, or *Dolladizza* (*Inn), charmingly situated; then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fontane Fredde* (Bräuhaus). (Thence by *Radein* to the *Joch Grimm*, or *Weisshorn*, 7710 ft., an interesting walk of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) From the culminating point of the road (6 M.), near *S. Lugano* (3310 ft.), a picturesque view is obtained towards the N.E., with the dolomite mountains in the background. To the r. a road leads to *Truden*, or *Trodèna*, a summer resort of the inhabitants of Neumarkt. The road now descends to the l. along the slope of the mountain to (3 M.) *Carano* (*Inn), a sulphur-bath of some reputation, affording an excellent survey of the valley. Then ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cavalese* (3284 ft.) (**Ura*), the principal place in the Fiemme valley (2500 inhab.), a favourite summer residence of the inhabitants of the valley of the Adige. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, the former lords of the soil, adorned with frescoes, is now employed as a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with an ancient marble portal and several good pictures by native artists, stands on an eminence on the E. side of the town. — Post-omnibus to Vigo (see below) daily at 1 p. m. in 4 hrs. (1 fl.: to Predazzo 35, to Moëna 70 kr.); one-horse carr. to Moëna in 3 hrs. (5 fl.).

The *Fiemme* (or *Fleimserthal*) is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the *Avisio*, which is always visible from the road. The mountains enclosing it are clothed with pines, which are interspersed with green pastures, villages, and solitary houses. Many of the cattle belonging to the valley of the Adige spend the summer here. [Omnibus every alternate day from Cavalese to Vigo (p. 334) in 6 hrs.]

From the hill on which the church stands, the villages of ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Tesero* (3451 ft.), ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Panchia*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ziano* appear quite near, but the intervening gorge compels the road to make frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano the road enters another region of the valley, the broad dale of (3 M.) **Predazzo** (3277 ft.) (**Nave*, one-horse carr. to Vigo 3 fl.; *Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science.

From *Predazzo* to *Primiero* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), a most interesting walk through the *Val Travnigolo*, which here opens on the E. The bridle-path ascends on the wooded N. side of the valley to (3 hrs.) *Paneveggio*, formerly a hospice (poor accommodation), whence a path leads over the *Venigia Pass* and through the *Val Biots* in 5 hrs. to *Cencenighe* (p. 348). Our route follows the *Venigia* path for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then leads to the S. along the slopes of the *Mte. Castellazzo* to the *Costonzella Pass* (6757 ft.), where the traveller enjoys a singularly imposing view of the **Cimon della Pala* (10,640 ft.), a huge rocky pinnacle, rivalling the Matterhorn in boldness. The path then descends through the upper end of the *Val Castrozza* to (3 hrs.) *S. Martino di Castrozza*, another very poor inn, originally a

hospice, grandly situated. To the E. tower the dolomite precipices of the *Palte di S. Martino* (10,968 ft.). (The best survey of the environs is obtained from the *Cima di Tognazzo* on the W. side of the valley, which may be ascended by the *Tognola Alp* in 2 hrs.). The road now leads on the l. bank of the *Cismone* by *Siror* to (3½ hrs.) **Primiero** (* *Aquila Nera*), locally termed *La Fiera*, the principal place in the valley of the *Cismone*, or *Val Primiero*, with an early Gothic church, once deriving considerable wealth from its now exhausted silver-mine. A narrow road leads from *Primiero* through the beautiful valley, by *Fontaso* (Angelo), to (27 M.) *Primolano* in the *Val Sugana* (p. 331).

From *Primiero* to *Agordo* in the *Val Cordevole* (p. 348), a bridle-path leads over the *Cereda Pass* (4173 ft.) in 6 hrs. The traveller at first follows the path to the *Val Canale*, which leads through a grand wilderness of dolomite to the l. viâ *Tonadigo* to *Castel della Pietra*, a ruined castle upon a now inaccessible rocky pinnacle. Then to the E. to the low pass, and down to the upper *Adis Valley*, whence *Agordo* is reached, either to the l. viâ *Gosaldo* and *Frassene*, or to the r. by *Sagrone* and through the *Val Imperina*.

The last portion of the *Fiemme* is a narrow and sequestered dale. Halfway to *Moëna*, the first village in the *Fassa*, lies *Forno*. **Moëna** (3868 ft.) (*Corona*, poor) is 6 M. from *Predazzo*, and 15 M. from *Cavalese* (one-horse carr. from *Cavalese* to *Moëna* 5 fl., a drive of 2½ hrs.; road nearly level).

From *Bozen* to *Moëna* direct (8½ hrs.), an interesting and easy route; a carriage-road as far as *Welschenoven*, beyond it a bridle-path. The road traverses the * *Eggen Thal*, which diverges from the *Eisackthal* by the château of *Karneid*, 3 M. above *Bozen*. The precipitous porphyry sides of the narrow ravine are clothed with luxuriant vegetation. The road passes through a tunnel, and crosses the *Karneidbach* several times. At (13½ M.) *Welschenoven* (* *Krone*) the valley expands. To the E. rises the imposing *Rosengarten*, or *Rothe Wand* (9190 ft.). The path then ascends rapidly on the brink of a rocky gorge to the *Caressa Pass* (5531 ft.), lying between the *Latemar* on the r. and the *Rothe Wand* on the l.; view confined; to the S. in the distance rises the *Cima d'Asta*. The path then descends the *Costalunga Valley* to (3½ hrs.) *Moëna*; or the traveller may descend from the pass by a narrow path along the mountain slopes in 4 hrs. to *Vigo* (see below).

From *Moëna* to *Cencenighe* (6 hrs.) a tolerably easy route through the *Val S. Pelegrino*, which opens to the E. of *Moëna*, and over the *Passo di S. Pelegrino* (6503 ft.) (Inn). Descent by *Falcade* to *Cencenighe* (p. 348).

Immediately to the l. of the road rise the dolomite rocks (p. 309) of the *Rosengarten*, of which the W. side presents so imposing an aspect from *Bozen*. To the N. the *Langkofl* (10,390 ft.) and the adjacent *Plattkofl* (9702 ft.) raise their white summits above the valley. To the r. is the *Sasso di Loch*. The road ascends on the r. bank of the *Avisio*, and becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages, if necessary, as far as *Campidello*. (1½ M.) *Noraga*, (2¼ M.) *S. Giovanni*. On the slope to the l. lies **Vigo** (4429 ft.) (* *Ant. Rizzi*), the principal village in the *Val Fassa* (one-horse carr. to *Predazzo* 3, to *Cavalese* 6 fl.). The *Sasso dei Mugoni*, rising to the W., and commanding a good view, may be ascended in 2½—3 hrs. About 1½ M. beyond *Vigo* the road diverging to the r. and crossing the *Avisio* leads to *Pozza* at the mouth of the *Val Monzoni*, a region abounding in minerals. The *Sasso di Damm* (7995 ft.), which may be ascended from *Pozza* (with guide)

in 4 hrs., affords an admirable survey of this imposing dolomite region.

Beyond ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Pera* (Ricci) the road crosses a brook which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild *Vajolet Gorge*, and a second near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mazin*, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Antermoja*. The carriage-road terminates at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Campidello** (4814 ft.) (*Bernhard*; *Valentini*; both poor), at the influx of the *Duronbach* into the Avisio, well situated for excursions in the upper Val Fassa. Ascent of the *Seisser Alp* from this point, see below. Over the *Sella Pass* to Gröden or Enneberg, see p. 339.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is uniformly attractive and imposing; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gries*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Canazei*, where the path mentioned at p. 339 descends from the Sella Pass.

From Canazei to Buchenstein ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The ascent for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is by the Sella path; the route then turns to the r., crosses to the E. side of the valley, and ascends in windings to the *Pordoi Pass* (7342 ft.), a wide opening on the S. side of the *Mte. Pordoi* (10,333 ft.), one of the principal peaks of the Sella group. Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the *Corderole* part of the way, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Araba* (Inn) in the upper *Val Livinalongo* (route hence over the *Campolungo Pass* to Corfara, see p. 338), and (2 hrs.) *Piere* (see p. 347).

At *Canazei* the Val Fassa turns to the S.; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alba*, at the mouth of the *Contrin Valley* (see below); ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Penia* (accommodation at the cure's), the last village in the Fassa, which here again turns to the E.

From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass (7 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge *Marmolata*. The path ascends on the r. bank of the Avisio through a broad green valley, from which the huge precipices of the *Marmolata* rise on the r. in strong contrast. The (3 hrs.) summit of the pass (6801 ft.) is the frontier between the Tyrol and Italy (refreshments at the chalets near the top). The path then descends round the E. side of the *Marmolata*, affording a succession of views of that mountain (to the l. rises the *Mte. Padon*, 8642 ft.), traverses the *Val Pettorina*, and enters the **Ravine of Sottoguda*, one of the wildest and most imposing among the Alps. Beyond it the village of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sottoguda*, then *Rocca*, and finally ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Caprile* (p. 347).

Another route to *Caprile* leads round the S. side of the *Marmolata* through the *Contrin Valley*, and over the pass between the *Marmolata* and the *Sasso di Valfredda*, uniting with the previous route in the *Val Pettorina*, before the *Ravine of Sottoguda* is entered.

The ascent of the *Marmolata* (10,463 ft.) is difficult, and should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers with trustworthy guides (*Bernhard* at *Campidello* and *Pellegrini* at *Rocca* are recommended). Rope necessary. The best starting-point is the *Fedaja Alp* (see above). Striking view from the summit.

The *Eisackthal* is reached by several different passes from *Campidello*. The most direct route is over the *Seisser Alp* to (9 hrs.) *Atzwang*. If the traveller desire to explore the *Gardena Valley* also, he may descend to *St. Ulrich* through the *Saltaria ravine*. The path to the *Seisser Alp* cannot be mistaken, but on the *Alp* itself, and in descending to the valley it is less easily traced; a guide should

therefore be taken from Vigo or Campidello. Bernhard of Campidello (not the innkeeper) is recommended (to St. Ulrich 3 fl.).

The route from Campidello to the *Seisser Alp* ascends W. through the *Duron Valley*. In 1 hr. the *Duron Alp*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in length, is reached (numerous rhododendrons to the l. on the opposite bank of the brook); on the r. rises the *Langkofl*; facing the traveller are the serrated dolomite cliffs of the *Falban*. At the last inhabited chalets the path ascends to the r., still running nearly parallel with the gorge, towards the rocky pinnacles of the *Rosszähne* above, till the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit of the pass (7178 ft.) is attained. Superb view of the snow-mountains of the Zillerthal.

The **Seisser Alp** is now reached (at the *Mahlknecht* 7064 ft., in the middle 4655 ft.), an undulating, sequestered pasture, which, especially towards the end of June, is an admirable field for the botanist, extending for a distance of 12 M. between the *Schlern* on the S. and the *Pufflatsch* on the N. and averaging 1 M. in width. It is the most extensive pasture in the Tyrol or Switzerland, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 360 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of *Castelruth* (p. 337), most of the inhabitants of which are graziers and cattle-dealers. Mountain-farming, compared with that of Switzerland, is here in its infancy. Butter is made in large quantities, cheese rarely.

Beyond the pass the path always inclines to the l., and after 10 min. crosses a deep ravine; then again to the l. towards the extreme angle of the *Rosszähne*; in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Mahlknecht* (or *Molignon*) is reached, a chalet where poor Alpine fare and a bed of hay may be procured at exorbitant charges. Another chalet, 300 paces to the E., also affords humble fare on more reasonable terms. The foot-paths are no longer distinguishable among the grass. A guide is therefore necessary for the route across the Alp to *Castelruth* (4 hrs.), or through the wild *Saltaria Gorge* to St. Ulrich (3 hrs., over the *Pufflatsch* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and should be brought from Vigo or Campidello, as one is seldom to be met with at the *Mahlknecht*. The *Seisser Alp* commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, comprising the *Schlern*, *Rosszähne*, *Langkofl*, three chains of snow-mountains, the *Ortler*, *Oetzthal*, and *Zillerthal Alps*, and the valleys of the *Adige* and *Eisack*. The N. W. spur of the *Seisser Alp* is termed the *Pufflatsch* (7126 ft.). The highest point is indicated by a heap of stones surmounted by a pole, exactly N. E. of the *Schlern*, and conspicuous from the *Gardena*.

Adjoining the *Seisser Alp* on the S. W. rises the dolomite group of the ***Schlern** (8405 ft.), which may best be ascended from the *Tschipit Alp* in 3 hrs. (guide necessary). The expedition is laborious at places, but unattended with danger. The summit, indicated by a trigonometrical pole, commands an extensive mountain-panorama: to the S. W. the *Brenta Alps* and *Adamello*; W. the *Mendel* and *Ortler*; N. W. the *Oetzthal Mts.*; farther N. the *Stubay*

and Zillerthal glaciers; N. E. in clear weather the Venediger and Gross-Glockner; from E. to S. the entire dolomite range. The ascent of the Schlern from *Atzwang* (or *Bozen*) is by (1 hr.) *Völk* to the *Lower* and (3 hrs.) *Upper Schlernalp*, where the night may be spent. To the summit 1 hr. more.

In a wild, wooded ravine, at the N. base of the Schlern, lies the bath of *Ratzes* (4172 ft.), with water strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron. Accommodation unpretending, charges very moderate. The patients consist chiefly of the clergy and peasantry of the neighbouring districts.

From *Ratzes* to the *Eisackthal* the path descends to (1 hr.) *Seiss*, then to the (1¼ hr.) church of *St. Constantin* with its red dome, about 100 paces beyond which it descends to the r.; (¼ hr.) two houses, (¼ hr.) a single house, where the turn to the r. must be taken; beyond this, in case of doubt, the direction to the r. is to be selected; finally a steep descent to (¾ hr.) *Atzwang* (p. 308) in the *Eisackthal*. During the whole walk the *Ritten* with its picturesque villages and numerous country seats forms the background towards the W.

From *Ratzes* to the *Gardena* by (1½ hr.) *Castelruth* (3579 ft.) (*Lamm), 'castellum ruptum', the seat of the district-court. Then across a fertile and lofty plain, gradually ascending; 1 hr. through wood; 20 min. the *Scheideck*, whence the beautiful *Gardena* suddenly becomes visible. Then a descent to *St. Ulrich* of 1¼ hr. (p. 339).

66. The Valleys of Enneberg and Gardena.

Comp. Map, p. 344.

The Enneberg Valley is traversed by a road practicable for driving, if necessary, as far as *Corfara*. Another road leads through the *Gardena Valley* from stat. *Waidbruck* (p. 308) to *St. Maria* (diligence once daily as far as *St. Ulrich*). The other routes in these valleys are only foot or bridle-paths. The Enneberg is monotonous, wild, and bleak; the inhabitants chiefly wood-cutters. The *Gardena* is a smiling and populous district. The dolomite formations (p. 344) at the upper (S.) extremities of both valleys are very remarkable.

The *Romanic* dialect spoken in both these valleys is alike unintelligible to Germans and Italians. It resembles the 'Ladin' of the *Lower Engadine*, and most of the words may be traced to Latin roots. The dialects of Enneberg and *Gardena* themselves often differ considerably; thus, *Ufre*, *Ufra*, the brother; *la so*, *la sor*, the sister; *la prossa umma*, *la bravia oma*, the pious mother; *la bona vischina*, *la bona uschina*, the good neighbour. The patois of the natives is being gradually superseded by Italian in the *Gardena*, and by German in the Enneberg.

The **Enneberg Valley**, or *Gaderthal*, opens at *St. Lorenzen* in the *Pusterthal*, near the confluence of the *Gaderbach* and the *Rienz*, 1½ M. to the W. of *Bruneck* (p. 340). The road from *St. Lorenzen* (way-post by the church), passing the (1 M.) *Michaelsburg* on the l., soon reaches the wooded slopes of the *Gader* (on the l. bank are the villages of *Pflaurenz*, on the site of the Roman *Litammum*, *Monthal*, and *Ohnach*), and leads along the E. bank at a height of 500 ft. above the bottom of the valley. Beyond the (5 M.) custom-house and inn of *Palfrad* the summit of the hill is soon attained. High on the opposite slope to the r. is situated the church of *Mariashellen*. A beautiful view is soon disclosed to the S., of the entire *Rudo Valley* (see below), with the dolomite mountains in the background. The road now descends (a few min. farther a path descends to *St. Vigil* direct in 1 hr., see below) in numerous

windings, which had better be followed, as they command the finest views, to the junction of the Rudo Valley and the Gaderthal, at the bottom of which lie the (8 M.) houses of *Lunghiega*, Germ. *Zwischenwasser* (Inn).

The *Rudo Valley* (also termed *Vallon di Rudo*, *Rauthal*, *Enneberg Valley*, *Vigil Valley*, and locally *Mareò* or *Marebbe*) here opens towards the S.E. The chief village in it is *St. Vigil*, or *Plang da Rudo* (Inn next to the church, tolerable), the seat of the district authorities, 3 hrs. from *St. Lorenzen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Lunghiega*, and 7 hrs. from *Poddestagno* in the *Val Ampezzo* (p. 345). The last mentioned route leads from *St. Vigil* through a green valley, bounded by lofty dolomite mountains, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Fodara-Vedda-Alp*, at the foot of the pass, which is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. The path then descends through the *Val di Campo di Croce* to (2 hrs.) *Poddestagno* (p. 345). Guide necessary (*Jac. Karneider*, or *Ant. Trebbò* at *St. Vigil*).

The *Enneberg* road immediately re-ascends about halfway up the mountain slope, and leads by (3 M.) *Picolein* (Inn) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pre-romang* (*Pratum Romanum*). A path leads through the *Val Cam-pil*, which opens here on the W., and crosses the rugged *Forcella Pass* to *St. Christina* in the *Gardena* (p. 339). At *Pederowa*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, opens the *Wengenthal* on the E., with the hamlets of *Wengen* and *Spessa* and the small baths of *Rumaschlung*. (Route to *Poddestagno* over the *Fanes Pass* laborious.) The next place in the *Gaderthal* is ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.)

St. Leonhard (4514 ft.) (two poor inns), or *Abtey*. Rom. *Badia*, the largest village in the *Abtey* or *Badia Valley*. A fatiguing path (guide necessary), commanding admirable views of the dolomite mountains of the *Enneberg*, *Gardena*, and upper *Val Fassa*, leads from *St. Leonhard* to the W. over the *Crespena Pass*, on the S. side of the *Guerdenazza*, to *S. Maria* in the *Gardena* (p. 339).

At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Muda* the valley divides. In its principal branch, running towards the S.E., lies ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Cassian* (accommodation at the curé's), in the neighbourhood of which fossil fish and shells are frequently found.

From *St. Cassian* to *Cortina* by the *Valparola Alp* (6—7 hrs.), an unattractive route. Beyond the *Passo Tre Sassi* (7053 ft.) it unites with the path mentioned at p. 348. — To *Buchenstein* by the *Prelungei Alp* (4 hrs., with guide), an interesting route. The pass (7090 ft.) commands an excellent survey of the *Marmolata*, etc. Below *Araba* this route unites with the path through the *Val Livinalongo* to *Piere* (p. 347), mentioned at p. 348.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Stern* the road crosses the *Murz* (*Gader* is the name of the brook only from the end of the *Rudo valley* downwards) and leads through the valley, which here diverges S.W. and is closed by the dolomite-rocks of the *Sella Mts.*, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Colfosco*, or *Colfuschik*, the most picturesque point in this region (inn very poor, that of *Corfara*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., far preferable). The road crosses to *Corfara*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. before *Colfosco* is reached.

From *Corfara* to *Campidello* by the *Campolungo Pass* (6198 ft.) and *Araba* 4 hrs., ascent inconsiderable. — A much more attractive route is by the *Gardena* and *Sella* passes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From *Corfara* an ascent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Gardena Pass*, or *Grödener Joch* (see below), with the huge masses of the *Sella* rising on the l. The ill-defined path descending

through the upper region of the valley (Ferrara pastures) leads to the l., close to the precipices of the Sella (descent to S. Maria to be avoided), and ascends to a slight pass, where Alpine roses abound. It then leads down to a ravine, descending from the Sella, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria (1 hr.) is reached. The path now ascends ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the lofty **Sella Pass** (7260 ft.), lying between the Sella and the Langkofl. *View hence of the Marmolata (p. 335), an imposing group of mountains with fields of snow and ice; on the l. the bald rocky precipices of the Sella group, r. the Langkofl. Immediately below the pass the path divides; that to the l. descends (cart-road to the l., farther on, to be avoided) to (1 hr.) *Canazei* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Campidello* (p. 335).

From Corfara the path ascends towards the S.W., between the slopes of the *Guerdenazza* on the r. and the *Sella Mts.* on the l., to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Gardena Pass**, or *Grödener Joch* (6962 ft.), which commands a superb view of the huge Langkofl (p. 334), the Plattkofl, Schlern, etc., and of the Kreuzkofl in the opposite direction. In descending, the path bears to the r. The Gardena side of the pass is much steeper than the Enneberg side. *St. Maria*, or *Wolkenstein* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), is the highest village in the Gardena. In the *Langthäl* which opens on the N.E., is situated the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) picturesque ruin of *Wolkenstein* (route to St. Leonhard over the *Crespena Pass*, see p. 338). Beautiful view from the height between St. Maria and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Christina* (*Dossis). Hence to St. Ulrich 3 M.

The **Gardena Valley** (Romanic *Goerdeina*, Germ. *Grödener Thal*), 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, is very attractive. At the bottom are bright green meadows, on the heights dark pine-forest, in the background cliffs and pinnacles of dolomite. The N. slopes are sprinkled with numerous white and neatly painted dwellings, especially near **St. Ulrich** (4029 ft.) (**Adler*; **Rössl*), Roman *Ortiseit*, the principal village in the valley, and *St. Christina*. The church of St. Ulrich contains a good Madonna by a pupil of Canova. Near the church is *Purger's* dépôt of carved wood.

A good new road leads from St. Ulrich through this beautiful valley (passing the village of *St. Peter* on the r., and the slopes of the Seisser Alp on the l.) to (9 M.) *Waidbruck*, a station on the Brenner railway (p. 308).

67. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 268, 344, 252.

Railway in $9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 10 fl. 8, 7 fl. 56, 5 fl. 4 kr.

The *Pusterthal*, one of the longest in the Tyrol, is attractive at the beginning and the end, but monotonous in the central part, from Welsberg to Silian. The W. part is German, while to the E. of Lienz the inhabitants and the names of the places betray indications of Slavonic origin. The picturesque side valleys of Antholz, Prax, Ampezzo, etc. afford many attractive excursions. The railway, which was opened in 1871, is the chief medium of communication between the Tyrol and Carinthia.

Stat. Franzensfeste, see p. 307. The line passes through part of the fortifications and crosses the *Eisack* by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 263 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. On the r., about 100 ft.

lower is the *Ladritsch Brücke*. Beyond *Aicha*, where a large station for military purposes is being erected, a tunnel 275 yds. in length is passed through. To the S. beyond it a view of the *Schlern* is obtained. On the r. is *Rodeneck*, the ancestral castle of the counts of *Wolkenstein-Rodeneck*. At *Schabs* the line passes through the watershed between the *Eisack* and *Rienz* by means of a cutting, turns to the l. into the *Pusterthal*, and is carried along the slope of the valley by a lofty embankment. The *Fallerbach* is crossed. To the l. on the hill lies the village of *Spinges*. Stat. *Mühlbach* (*Sonne*), a considerable village at the mouth of the *Valser Thal*, which ascends to the *Zillertal* snow-mountains, 15 M. distant.

The valley now contracts to a narrow ravine termed the *Mühlbacher Klause*, once defended by fortifications which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Then stat. *Unter-Vintl* (Post), a village with a large church. On the l. rises the *Eidechsberg* (8734 ft.). Route to *St. Jacob* in the *Pfischthal* through the *Pfunderthal*, which opens here on the N., see p. 271.

The line crosses the *Rienz*. To the l. *St. Sigmund*. In a valley on the r. lies the small sulphur-bath of *Illstern*. Stat. *Ehrenburg*, with a château of Count *Künigl*. Several deep cuttings. Before reaching stat. *Lorenzen* (Mond) the line crosses the *Gader*, which descends from the *Enneberg* (R. 66). To the l. is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg*; on a rock to the r. the *Michaelsburg*.

Bruneck (* *Post*; * *Stern*, moderate; *Sonne*), the capital of the valley, is situated at the mouth of the *Ahrental*, or *Taufersthal* (see below). The episcopal château, now a barrack, affords the best survey of the environs. The *Church*, destroyed by lightning a few years ago, has been rebuilt in the Romanesque style. In 1552 the Emp. Charles V., when suffering from gout, and compelled to flee from the Protestant forces under the Elector of Saxony, who had taken possession of *Innsbruck*, made *Bruneck* his first resting-place.

The *Ahrental*, or *Taufersthal*, 31 M. in length, stretches at first in a N., then in a N.E. direction towards the *Tauern* chain. A good road leads through it to *St. Georg*, *Gais* (to the r. the château of *Neuhaus* and the *Kehlbürg*), *Uttenheim*, and (12 M.) *Taufers* (* *Melchior*; * *Post*), the chief village in the valley, picturesquely situated, and commanded by a ruined castle (*Stellwagen* to *Bruneck* daily). *Rain*, or *St. Wolfgang*, in the *Rainthal* which ascends hence towards the E. to the *Riesenferner* mountains (see below), is 12 M. distant. The inn of *St. Wolfgang* commands a good survey of the gigantic snow-clad *Stuttenock*, *Grauenock*, *Hochgall*, and *Schneeige Nock* or *Ruthnerhorn* (10,873 ft.). The last of these commands an admirable prospect, but the ascent (6—7 hrs.) is laborious. Through the *Knuttenthal*, which branches off to the N.E. above *St. Wolfgang*, a bridle-path crosses the *Klanml-Joch* (7606 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) *Jagdhaus-Alp* at the head of the *Defereggan Thal*, and leads in 4 hrs. more to *St. Jacob* (p. 350).

The next village in the *Ahrental* is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Moritz*. As (3 M.) *Luttach*, at the mouth of the *Weissenbach* (on the W.), is approached, the *Schwarzenstein* and the *Löffelspitze* (p. 271) appear towards the N. The valley now turns towards the N.E., and the road leads to (3 M.) *St. Johann*, (3 M.) *Steinhaus* (* *Inn*, where a carr. may be hired by those de-

seending the valley), and finally ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jacob*, where the route from the Zillerthal mentioned at p. 272 descends from the Hörndl-Joch. The road terminates here. A bridle-path now leads to (1 hr.) *St. Peter auf dem Kofel*, (1 hr.) *St. Valentin* (where a light carriage may be hired) in the *Prettau*, as the upper part of the valley beyond *St. Peter* is termed, and (1 hr.) *Kasern* (p. 275). Route hence over the *Krimmler Tauern* to the *Pinzgau*, see R. 51; to *Virgen* and *Windisch Matrei*, see R. 69.

The line describes a wide curve round the town, crosses the Rienz, passes through a tunnel of 350 yds., and recrosses the stream, the l. bank of which it traverses by means of cuttings in the solid rock and viaducts. Stat. *Olang*. At *Neunhäuser (Inn)*, opposite, the picturesque *Antholzer Thal* opens.

The *Antholzer Thal* is traversed by a good road to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Antholz* ('*Salomonsbrunnen*') and (3 M.) *Mitterthal* or *Gassen* (**Brugger*). Beyond this a bridle-path, passing numerous masses of rock. In 2 hrs. the *Antholzer See* is reached. On the N. rise the *Schneeige Nock*, *Hochgall*, and other peaks of the *Riesenerferner Mts.* (see above). The path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the *Staller Alpe* (6598 ft.), and then descends into the *Stalleralpenthal*, the S. W. ramification of the *Defereggenthal* (5 min. beyond the pass is the small *Oberruthsee*) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Erlsbach* (**Stumpfer*) and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Jacob* (**Kröll*). (Over the *Klamml-Joch* to *Taufers*, see above).

Then through a short tunnel to stat. *Welsberg* (Rose), with a château of the 12th cent., at the mouth of the *Gsiesenthal* (to *St. Jacob* in the *Deferegg* by *St. Magdalena* and the *Gsieser Joch*, see p. 350). To the S. in the distance are the dolomite mountains of the *Val Ampezzo* (R. 68).

About 2 M. to the S., half-way to *Niederndorf*, is the entrance to the *Fragser-Thal*, where the unpretending baths of *Alt-Prags* and *Neu-Prags* are situated. From (5 M.) *Neu-Prags*, in the W. branch of the valley, an excursion may be made to the picturesque dark-green **Pragser Wildsee*, in the waters of which the vast *Seekofel* (9213 ft.) is reflected. A good path leads hence through sequestered valleys in 7 hrs. to *St. Maria*, or *St. Vigil*, in the *Enneberg* (p. 338). — *Alt-Prags (Inn)* is charmingly situated in the W. arm of the valley, commanded on the S. by the huge *Creppa Rossa* (p. 345). A beautiful and easy route leads thence to the S., between the *Dürrenstein* on the l. and the *Creppa Rossa* on the r., to *Schludersbach* on the *Ampezzo* route (p. 344).

Stat. *Niederndorf* (**Post*; **Adler*); route hence to *Ampezzo*, see p. 344. At the foot of the *Dürrenstein*, 3 M. to the S., lie the baths of *Maistadt*. The line once more crosses the Rienz, which descends from the *Val Ampezzo*, and at stat. *Toblach* reaches its highest point, the *Toblacher Feld* (3950 ft.), the watershed between the Rienz and the *Drau*, and the boundary of the upper and lower *Pusterthal*. The road to *Belluno* and *Venice* through the *Val Ampezzo* diverges here to the S. (R. 68).

The line now descends to stat. *Innichen* (Höllenstein), at the mouth of the *Sextenthal*, in which the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Innicher Wildbad* is situated. The handsome church of the village dating from the 13th cent., contains a good altar-piece, a Descent from the Cross. To the S. a fine view of the dolomite mountains of the *Sextenthal*, especially the imposing *Dreischusterspitze* (10,085 ft.). (Through the *Sextenthal* and over the *Kreuzberg* to *Comelico* and *Pieve di Cadore*, see p. 347.) The line now follows the l. bank of the *Drau*. Near stat.

Sillian (Adler; Post), at the mouth of the *Villgratenthal* to the l. is the ruin of *Heimfels* (to *Hopfgarten* over the *Villgratenjoch*, see p. 350).

To *Kötschach* (p. 390) an interesting, but at places rugged walk (13–14 hrs.). The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the l. side of the narrow *Kartitsch-Thal*, which opens to the S. near *Sillian*, past *St. Leonhard*, to the lofty plain of the *Kartitscher Joch* (5249 ft.), the watershed between the *Drau* and the *Gail*, and descends through the *Lessachthal*, as the *Gailthal* is termed above *Kötschach*, to (4 hrs.) *Ober-Tilliach* (Inn) and (3 hrs.) *Maria-Luckau* (two tolerable inns), the most frequented pilgrimage resort in *Carinthia*. The road from this point to *Kötschach* is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles (about 20 M.). It leads over rough, hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable ruts formed by brooks descending from the precipitous *Kreuzkofel* chain on the N. — *Lorenzen* and *Liesing* are miserable villages. *Kötschach*, see p. 390.

Stat. *Abfalterbach* (charming view towards *Lienz*); then *Thal*, the station for *Mittevald* (Post). The line now enters the *Lienzer Klause*, a defile 9 M. in length, which has frequently been successfully defended by the *Tyrolese*. The construction of the line here is noteworthy; gradient from 1:56 to 1:40.

Stat. *Lienz* (2193 ft.) (*Post; a café next door; *WEISSES LAMM; SONNE, starting-point of the *Stellwagen*; ADLER; GOLDNES RÖSSL, adjoining the apothecary; ROSE; FISCHWIRTH, on the l. bank of the *Drau*. One-horse carr. to *Dölsach* 2, two-horse 3 fl.; to *Winklern* 6 or 9 fl.; *St. Johann im Wald* 3 or 4½ fl.; *Windisch Matrei* 7 or 10 fl.), the last town in the *Tyrol* towards the E., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the *Isel* and the *Drau*. The *Lieburg*, a large edifice with two towers in the spacious *Platz* opposite the *Post*, dating from the 16th cent., is now the seat of the district authorities. At the influx of the *Isel* rises *Schloss Bruck*, once a seat of the counts of *Lurn* and *Pusterthal*, now a brewery; the tower affords the best survey of the town and its environs. Travellers from the N. or E. here perceive for the first time the remarkable dolomite formations of this district in the chain which separates the valleys of the *Drau* and *Gail*. To the S. of *Lienz*, on the opposite side of the *Drau*, rise the wild and jagged *Rauchkofl* (6256 ft.) and the *Spitzkofl* (8901 ft.) which materially contribute to the picturesqueness of *Lienz* when seen from the *Iselsberg* (p. 359).

From *Lienz* to *Gastein* by *Döllach* (p. 260) 15 hrs.; by *Ober-Vellach* (p. 260) 24 hrs. From *Lienz* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 359; to *Windisch-Matrei* and the *Pinzgau*, see p. 349.

The line crosses the *Isel* and traverses the broad valley of the *Drau* to stat. *Dölsach* (route over the *Iselsberg* to the *Müllthal* and to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 359). To the r. a picturesque glimpse of the dolomite mountains of the *Gailthal*. Beyond stat. *Nicolsdorf*, the last *Tyrolese* village, the frontier of *Carinthia* is crossed. Stat. *Oberdrauburg* (Post) is an unimportant place with an old château of Prince *Porzia*.

To *Tolmezzo* by *Kötschach* and *Auf der Plecken* (12 hrs.), an interesting route (guide unnecessary). As far as *Kötschach* a tolerable road; thence to *Paluzza* a bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient

Roman route from Leontium (Lienz) to Aquileja, leads from Oberdrauburg to the S. across the Drauthal, and mounts a wooded slope to the low *Kötschach Pass* (3327 ft.). On the l. rises the *Jauken* (7546 ft.). It then descends to (7½ M.) *Kötschach* (p. 390), crosses the Gail, and leads to the solitary village of *Mauthen* at the mouth of the *Valentino Valley*. The latter is ascended, the last portion of the way steep, to (3 hrs.) *Auf der Plecken* (4124 ft.) (* Inn, with whey-cure estab.), prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. On the E. rises the *Pollnuck* (7825 ft.), on the W. the *Kollinkofel* with the *Kellerwand* (9852 ft.). Then an ascent of 20 min. more to the *Monte Croce Pass* (4498 ft.), from which the path winds down to (1¾ hr.) *Timau* and (1½ hr.) *Paluzza*, the principal village in the *Val di San Pietro* (no tolerable inn), through which the *But* flows. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to (7½ M.) *Tolmezzo* (Leone Bianco) in the broad *Val Tagliamento*, whence a post-omnibus runs daily in 7 hrs. viâ *Gemona* and *Trigesimo* to *Udine*, a station on the Venice and Trieste railway.

The train crosses the Drau twice. To the r. the old fortress of *Stein*, then the *Jauken*, and farther on, the *Reisskofel* (7963 ft.). Stations *Dellach*, *Greiffenburg* (Post), below which the Drau is navigable.

To *Villach* a direct and in several respects interesting route leads through the *Weissensee Thal* (9 hrs. to Paternion). Tolerable road by *Weissach* to (5 M.) *Gatschach*, at the W. end of the narrow *Weissensee* (9 M. long). At *Weissenbach*, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The traveller should traverse the picturesque lake by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indifferent. Carriage-road again from *Weissenbach* to (3¾ M.) *Stockenboi*, with iron-mines, and through the attractive *Weissensee-Thal*, which opens into the Drauthal at *Nickelsdorf*, ¾ M. below Paternion (see below).

To the *Gailthal* a pleasant road viâ *Weissbriach*, and through the picturesque wooded *Gitschthal* to *Hermagor* (p. 390), 16½ M.

To the N. rises the *Kreuzeck*, a mountain from which numerous brooks descend to the Drau. Stat. *Kleblach-Lind*; then *Sachsenburg* (Post), a village partially enclosed by the Drau, with a ruined castle. It lies at the mouth of the *Möllthal*, through which the road mentioned at p. 362 leads to Ober-Vellach and Heiligenblut. The line describes a wide curve round the village and crosses the Möll. Numerous iron forges. Several traces of a Roman settlement have been discovered at *St. Peter im Holz*. On the slope to the r. the ruin of *Ortenburg*.

Stat. *Spital* (* Post), a considerable village, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia. Post-road from *Spital* to the N. over the *Radstadter Tauern* to *St. Johann* and *Salzburg*, comp. R. 80. Pleasant walk through the *Lieser Thal* to the *Millstädter See* (there and back 2 hrs.).

The line crosses the *Lieser*. On the *Schüttbach*, on the opposite side of the Drau, rises *Schloss Obergailach*. Stat. *Rothenthurm*, with a château of that name; then *Paternion-Feistritz*, two villages on the r. bank of the Drau, at some distance from the railway. From Paternion through the *Stockenboi* and *Weissensee* valleys to *Greiffenburg*, see above. Stat. *Gummern*, then *Villach* (p. 389).

68. From Bruneck in the Pusterthal to Conegliano (and Venice).

Val Ampezzo.

102½ M. *Railway* to *Toblach* in 1¾ hr. (fares 1 fl. 44, 1 fl. 18, 81 kr.). From *Toblach* to *Höhlenstein* *Omnibus* twice daily in connection with the trains. From *Niederndorf* to *Cortina* *Diligence* once daily in 4½ hrs. (returning in 4 hrs.); also an omnibus from the *Adler* at *Niederndorf* to *Cortina* daily. A good *Footpath* leads to the *Ampezzo* road from *Niederndorf* direct, diverging from the *Pusterthal* to the r. by the second bridge. It passes a brewery, skirts the *Toblacher See*, and regains the road in 1 hr. From *Cortina* to *Venas* a light post-conveyance runs daily in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl. 30 kr. From *Venas* to *Belluno* *Italian Messagerie* in 6 hrs., fare 4½ fr. From *Belluno* to *Conegliano* twice daily in 6 hrs. The *Italian* custom-house is at *S. Vito*. Between the frontier and *Belluno* some difficulty with regard to money generally prevails. *Austrian* banknotes are not received, while *Austrian* silver is commonly current, and change is given to the traveller in *Italian* notes, which, if he returns to *Austria*, are of little value. The traveller is therefore recommended to be provided with *French* or *Italian* gold and a supply of change. Accounts are sometimes kept in *centesimi*, and sometimes in *soldi* (1 soldo = 5 centesimi = ½ d. Engl.).

The *Dolomite Mts.* (named after *Dolomieu*, the geologist, who first examined these formations on the *Brenner* route in 1789) consist of lofty, white, sharp-edged rocks of grotesque and fantastic form, sometimes rising in minarets, sometimes in smooth precipices several hundred feet in height, often resembling formations of slag, and generally protruding far into the region of perpetual snow. A general view of these remarkable rocks is most conveniently obtained from the *Ampezzo* Valley, but the traveller who desires to scrutinise them more closely should explore the *Enneberg* and *Gardena* (R. 66), and above all the *Fassa* (R. 65) on foot. *Dolomite* occurs in the entire S. range of the *Alps* as far as the *Lago di Garda*. The most conspicuous and remarkable mountains of this formation are the *Marmolata* at the head of the *Fassa*; the *Rosengarten*, *Langkofl*, and *Schlern* to the W. of the *Marmolata*; *Monte Pelmo* to the E. of it; and the *Antelao*, *Malcora*, and *Tofana* on the *Ampezzo* route.

The *Ampezzo Road* quits the *Pusterthal* at the *Toblacher Feld* (3940 ft.) (see p. 341), leads due S. into the *Höhlensteiner Thal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the small dark *Toblacher See*. (Footpath from *Niederndorf* see above.) The valley gradually contracts and is shut in by rocks. Farther on, where it again expands, the lofty glittering peaks of the *Drei Zinnen* (9892 ft.) come into view. This part of the road is exposed to frequent devastation from mud-torrents.

9¼ M. *Landro*, or *Höhlenstein*, a solitary *post-inn. A few paces beyond it is the light green *Dürrensee*, surrounded by dark pines. In the background rises the huge *Monte Cristallo* (10,640 ft.) with its wilderness of snow and ice, presenting a most striking picture. The lake is generally dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The *Rienz* here flows for 1½ M. through a subterranean channel, under fragments of limestone rock, and re-appears at the bridge beyond the *Toblacher See*. About 1½ M. from *Landro* the traveller reaches

Schluderbach, a beautifully situated forester's house (and *inn) at the mouth of the *Val Popena*. The landlord *Ploner* is a sportsman





and well acquainted with the mountains. To the r. rises the vast porphyry pyramid of the *Creppa Rossa* (or *Hohe Gaisl*, 10,279 ft.), which forms the boundary between the German and Italian languages.

The * *Monte Pian* (7467 ft.), the S. slopes of which rise abruptly here, may be ascended without much difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide hardly necessary); view very fine. Cross the meadows at the back of the house, ascend the *Val Popena*, through wood at places, and at length mount by a good bridle-path. After $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a few paces before the summit of the *Col del Angelo* (p. 346) is reached, turn to the l., cross the enclosure in the direction of a small hollow, and then follow the broad cattle-path to the l.; the path, occasionally swampy and at first ill defined, ascends rapidly for 1 hr., and finally leads in 20 min. more along the broad back of the mountain to the N.W. summit, indicated by a stone. Towards the S. a magnificent view of the *Cristallo* group; a little to the r. is the *Marmolata* in the distance; at the spectator's feet far below lies *Schludersbach* with the high road; N.W. the *Dürrenstein*, N. the *Tauern* chain, E. the *Drei Zinnen*. Even those who do not intend to proceed to Cortina over the *Col delle Tre Croci* (see p. 346) should in returning visit the small *Lago Misurina* (p. 346).

The ascent of the *Cristallino* from *Schludersbach* requires 3—4 hrs. (guide necessary). *Cristallo*, see p. 346.

The road now ascends at the base of the *Col Freddo* (8495 ft.) and the *Creppa Rossa* (see above). At the entrance to the narrow *Val Grande* lies *Ospitale*, once a hospice for poor pilgrims, the first house on the Italian side. At the highest point of the route formerly stood *Poddestagno* (*Peutelstein*), a fortress intended to protect the valley against the Venetians. The road now turns to the S., and follows the swift *Boita* in its course through the pleasant *Val Ampezzo*. On the r. towers the colossal *Monte Tofana* (10,715 ft.) with its triple peak. To the S. facing the traveller, above the beautifully formed *Mezzodi* (8789 ft.), rises the *Pelmo* (10,374 ft.), and to the W. of it the *Antelao* and the *Sorapiss* (see below).

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cortina di Ampezzo* (3983 ft.) (**STELLA D'ORO*; **AQUILA NERA*, the dining-room decorated with paintings by the sons of the landlord *Ghedina*; **CROCE*. Beer at the brewery adjoining the *Stella d'Oro*. *Angelo Dimaj*, who speaks a little German, *Santo Siorpaes*, and *Alessandro Lacedelli* are recommended as guides for long expeditions), superbly situated, and surrounded by lofty dolomite rocks, is the principal village in the valley, and carries on a considerable traffic in timber, especially with Italy. The parish of Cortina is said to be the wealthiest in the Tyrol, and the structure of the houses and appearance of the inhabitants seem to bear out this reputation. Language and character Italian. The handsome detached *Campanile* adjoining the church is above 200 ft. in height.

Cortina is admirably adapted for a prolonged stay. To the E. of the road, on the l., rises the imposing *Cristallo* with its highest peak; adjacent to it, on the r., the fissured precipices of the *Croda Malcora*, with its highest summit the *Sorapiss* (10,798 ft.), and the *Monte Antelao*; more to the r. the *Monte Pelmo*, in the background towards the S.; in front of the latter the *Rocchetta* with the *Sasso di Mezzodi*; farther towards the r. (W.) the *Cima da Fermin*, *Monte*

Gusella, Monte Nuvalau, and Monte Tofana; towards the N. the Creppa Rossa. The only short walks in the neighbourhood are along the high road, or on the mountain-pastures near the village. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. there is a small bath-house, the property of the landlord of the Stella, with water resembling that of Prags (p. 341).

The ascent of the higher mountains requires experience. That of the *Monte Tofana* (10,719 ft.; 5–6 hrs., guide necessary) will best repay the fatigue. The highest peak of *Monte Cristallo* (10,640 ft.) was ascended for the first time in 1865 by Dr. Gröhmman of Vienna. The Antelao and Pelmo are ascended from S. Vito.

From Cortina to Schludersbach by the Passo delle Tre Croci (5 hrs.) an attractive route, especially for those who have reached Cortina by the high road. A cart track ascends through the ravine towards the E., which separates the Cristallo from the Croda Malcora, to the (2 hrs.) summit of the '*Pass of the Three Crosses*' (5814 ft.), so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A good view of the beautiful green Ampezzo Valley is obtained hence; to the W. rises the fissured Tofana, to the N. the Cristallo and Piz Popena, and farther E. the Cadinspizzen. Beyond the pass the path is nearly level for about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then leads to the l. (not to the r., descending to the *Auronzo Valley*). A guide from this point to the *Lago Misurina* is desirable (the herdsmen speak Italian only). The Misurina Alp is one of the most beautiful points in this district. To the S. rises the *Sorapiss* (10,798 ft.), with its numerous peaks and sharp crests; then the *Medure* with several glaciers, overtopped by the Monte Antelao; to the W. the buttresses of the Cristallo, and opposite them to the E. the Cadinspizzen. A few min. beyond the chalets the pale green *Lago Misurina*, in which trout abound, is reached (the traveller from Schludersbach must here be careful to keep to the r., even above the chalets, as the path in a straight direction leads to the Val Auronzo). The path then crosses the *Passo dell' Angelo*, and descends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Schludersbach (p. 341). — Ascent of *Monte Pian*, see p. 345.

From Cortina to Caprile, Agordo, and Belluno, see p. 347.

Acquabona is the last Tyrolese village. The road crosses the Italian frontier $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. Between S. Vito (Italian custom-house) and *Borca* (good white wine at Perini's shop) the road skirts the slopes of the *Mte. Antelao* (10,679 ft.), high above the river. Many years ago a landslide from this mountain overwhelmed the villages of *Marceana* and *Taulen* on the other side of the valley. Similar slips took place near *Pecol* (near Cortina) in 1841, and immediately behind *Borca* in 1868. To the r. (W.), towering above the wooded hills, rises the *Monte Pelmo* (visible before S. Vito is reached), a colossal isolated rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

14 M. **Venas** (*Posta*). Below the village the *Vallesina*, which descends from a profound ravine on the N., unites with the Boita. Then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Valle*, beautifully situated on an eminence, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tai Cadore* (Inn).

The *Val Cadore* is entered by a road diverging to the l. at *Tai. Pieve di Cadore* (1 M.), situated on a height above the Pieve, with the ruins of a castle of that name, was the birthplace of Titian (1477), by whom an altar-piece in the church was painted. The road then leads through the picturesque valley, bounded by dolomite rocks (to the E. *Mte. Cridola*, to the N. the *Marmarole*), to *Domegge* and (2 hrs.) *Lozzo*, from which a path crosses the *Mauria Pass* (4190 ft.) to the *Val Tagliamento* and *Tolmezzo* (p. 343). At *Pelos* the road crosses the Pieve, and again at *Tre Ponti*, near the mouth of the *Auronzo*. (In the *Auronzo*

Valley, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Tre Ponte, is situated *Villa Piccola*; then *Villa Grande*, or *Auronzo*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther). The valley now turns to the W., and terminates in the midst of magnificent dolomite scenery (to the N. *Mte. Agnello*, and the *Drei Zinnen*, here termed *Cime di Lavaredo*; E. the *Popena*, S. the *Marmarole*).

Above Tre Ponti the Piave forces its passage through a series of picturesque ravines (to the r. the *Mte. Cornon*). A new road leads hence to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *S. Stefano* in the *Val Comelico*, and to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sappada* in the upper valley of the Piave. From S. Stefano a cart-road leads N.W. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Comelico* (Inn), and over the *Kreuzberg* (p. 341) commanding fine views of the Tauern chain, with the vast *Drei-Schuster-Spitze* (p. 341) on the l., to Sexten and (6 hrs.) *Innichen* (p. 341).

The road now quits the valley of the Boita, and describing a long circuit round the Monte Zucco, descends to the valley of the Piave in windings hewn in the rock and supported by masonry.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Perarollo** (*Alla Foresta*), at the confluence of the Boita and the Piave, lies in a wild and gloomy situation. The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. To the r. near *Ospedale* a small waterfall. *Sasso* and *Castello di Sasso* stand on a rock resembling a fortress.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Longarone** (**Posta*; *Leone d'Oro*), charmingly situated on an eminence nearly surrounded by the stream, resembles an oasis in this wilderness of river and rock. Beyond it the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character, and several mountain streams are crossed.

At *Capo di Ponte* the road divides. That to the r. leads to **Belluno** (1328 ft.) (**Due Torri*; **Cappello*), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the Piave, which here unite. The exterior of the town is thoroughly Venetian in its character. The finest of its fourteen churches is the *Cathedral*, erected by *Palladio*, containing several good altar-pieces and an ancient sarcophagus. The massive campanile, 230 ft. in height, commands a beautiful prospect. An ancient sarcophagus locally regarded as a valuable work of art, adorns the small piazza in front of the church of S. Stefano. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was probably, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon I.

The **Cordevole** and **Agordo Valleys**. From *Cortina di Ampezzo* to *Belluno* by *Caprile* and *Agordo* (15–16 hrs.). A good carriage road leads as far as (15 M.) *Buchenstein*. It crosses the Boita, ascends to the S. base of *Mte. Tofana* across Alpine pastures to the *Passo dei Tre Sassi* (6968 ft.), between the *Mte. Lagazuoi* on the r. and the *Mte. Nuvalau* on the l., and descends past the ruin of *Buchenstein*, or *Andraz*, to the village of *Andraz*. At a mill the road again ascends to the r. to *Pieve di Andraz* (Finazzer), also termed *Pieve di Livinalongo*, or *Buchenstein*, situated at the lower extremity of the *Livinalongo Valley* (p. 338), and the principal village of the *Buchenstein*, a name which comprises the different E. ramifications of the upper *Val Cordevole*.

Travellers bound for *Caprile* keep to the l. bank of the *Cordevole*, which here emerges from the *Livinalongo* valley. **Caprile** (**Corona d'Oro*) lies picturesquely in an extensive basin, surrounded by beautifully formed mountains, at the mouth of the *Val Fiorentina*, through which a tolerable bridle-path ascends to the **Forcella Porada* on the N. side of the *Mte.*

Pelmo, and leads to *Borca* on the *Ampezzo* road (p. 346) in 7 hrs. — *Pellegrini* is recommended as a guide. — The *Marmolata*, and passes to the *Fassa*, see p. 335.

[*From Cortina to Caprile* over the *Monte Giau*, a very interesting and tolerably easy route (6—7 hrs.); guide desirable on account of the numerous diverging paths. The pass (7789 ft.) lying between the *Mte. Gusella* and *Cima da Fermin*, commands a fine survey of the *Marmolata*. Descent to the *Val Fiorentina* (see above) and *S. Lucia* (magnificent view of the *Mte. Pelmo* to the l., and the *Monte Civita* to the r.) and *Caprile*.]

Below *Caprile* the rugged road soon crosses to the l. bank of the *Cordevole*, and reaches (2 M.) the picturesque * *Lake of Alleghe*, formed in 1772 by a landslide from the *Monte Pizzo* on the W., which destroyed three entire villages. The huge precipices of the *Monte Civita* (10,436 ft.) are reflected in the blue water of the lake. The road leads on the E. bank to the village of *Alleghe*, at the mouth of a ravine descending from *Mte. Civita*, beyond which a new road is in course of construction (passage of the lake by boat far preferable). The * *Col Dai* to the E. of *Alleghe*, which may be ascended thence in 3 hrs., commands a beautiful view of *Mte. Civita*, the *Sasso di Pelmo*, etc. This pass lies at the W. end of the picturesque *Val Zoldo*, through which a pleasant route descends by *Dont* and *Forno* to (8 hrs.) *Longarone* in the valley of the *Piave* (p. 347).

(9 M.) *Cencinigte* (Inn) is a small village at the confluence of the *Biois* and the *Cordevole*. Through the *Val Canale*, the valley of the former, by *Falcade* and the *S. Pellegrino Pass* to *Moëna*, or by the *Venigia Pass* to *Paneveggio* and *Predazzo* in the *Fassa*, see p. 333. On the E. side of the valley of the *Cordevole* rises the *Cima di Papa* (8238 ft.), a fine point of view ascended in 5—6 hrs. from *Cencinigte* or *Listolade* (see below).

From *Cencinigte* a good road leads by *Listolade*, and past the mouth of the *Val S. Lucano*, to (6 M.) *Agordo* (*Mariana*), the principal village of the valley, charmingly situated (3000 inhab.). In the extensive *Piazza* is the palace of Count *Manzoni*. Omnibus daily to *Belluno* in 3½ hrs. Copper and quicksilver mines in the neighbourhood. — To *Primiero* over the *Cereda Pass*, see p. 334.

Below *Agordo* the valley contracts, and huge masses of rock rise on each side of the road. This defile (*Canal di Agordo*) is at length quitted at (10½ M.) *Peron* (Inn). At *Mas*, 1½ M. farther, the road quits the *Cordevole* and turns to the E. at the foot of the mountains, traversing a fertile undulating tract. (4½ M.) *Belluno*, see p. 347.

From Belluno to Primolano in the Val Sugana (p. 331). Between *Belluno* and *Feltre* a small post-vehicle once daily in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr., from *Feltre* to *Primolano* omnibus in 3½ hrs., fare 70 soldi (3½ fr.). Between [Primolano, Trent, and Bassano, see p. 331. Between *Feltre* and the railway station *Treviso* omnibus once daily.

The road to *Feltre* leads to the S.W. through the triumphal arch mentioned at p. 347, and traverses the broad *Val di Mel*, watered by the *Piave*, which is seldom visible. Mulberries, maize, vines, etc. testify to the southern character of the climate, while numerous villages are situated on the hills, as well as on the road. At *Bribano* the *Cordevole* quits the *Agordo* valley, and its broad, stony channel is crossed by a wooden bridge. To the r. rises the *Monte Pizzocco* (7121 ft.). Near *Feltre* the valley contracts; the road leads for a short distance on the bank of the *Piave*, and then quits it entirely.

Feltre (* *Albergo del Vapore*) is a thriving town (5450 inhab.), consisting of an upper and lower quarter, and is the seat of a bishop. In the upper part is the *Cathedral*, with ancient stained glass; in the lower is the post-office, near it the *Albergo*, and opposite the latter a café where omnibus-tickets for *Primolano* are issued. The vehicle itself, however, starts from a point lower down (round the first corner). *Feltre* is said to possess the oldest pawn-establishment in the world (dating from the 15th cent.).

Near *Fonzaso*, which lies 1½ M. from the road, the valley of the *Cismone* (p. 331) is entered, but again quitted at *Arsie*, beyond which the road soon descends into the *Val Sugana*, watered by the *Brenta*. The

women here wear their hair in a quaint fashion cutting, it short over the forehead. **Primolano** (poor inn) is situated in a deep basin, surrounded by perpendicular precipices, see p. 331. Omnibus to Borgo once daily, 1 fl.; to Bassano twice, see p. 330.

The road from Belluno to Conegliano returns to *Capo di Ponte* (see above) where it crosses the Piave by a wooden bridge of a single arch, 90 ft. above the river. The winged lion of St. Mark and the date 1606 indicate that the original bridge was constructed by the Venetians.

11½ M. *Santa Croce* is situated on a picturesque lake. The road passes three small lakes, and leads through a rocky gorge to *Serravalle*, at the foot of a range of hills which descend from the Alps in a S.W. direction.

9 M. *Ceneda* (Posta), an episcopal see.

9 M. *Conegliano* (*Posta), and railway thence to **Venice**, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

69. From Lienz to Windisch Matrei and Pregratten. The Iselthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 252, 352.

The S. valleys of the Hohe Tauern (Virgenthal, Kalserthal, upper Möllthal) are most conveniently reached from the Pusterthal Railway.

Diligence from Lienz to *Windisch-Matrei* (18½ M.) daily in 4 hrs., fare 2 fl.; an omnibus also runs in connection with the trains in summer (in 4 hrs.; 2 fl.). One-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4 or 6 fl.; to St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl. — The roads from St. Johann to Kals and from Windisch-Matrei to Pregratten are bad.

The lower Iselthal is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes *Schloss Bruck* (p. 332), and at *Ober-Lienz* crosses to the pleasant village of *Aineth* (Inn) on the l. bank of the Isel. It then leads through scanty wood, passing the château of *Weyerburg*, to (10½ M.) *St. Johann im Wald*, or *Mahrenwald* (2357 ft.) (Inn. tolerable), where it recrosses to the r. bank.

The **Weisse Wand** (7959 ft), an admirable point of view, is ascended from St. Johann in 5 hrs. (with guide); route through the *Michelbacher Thal* and over the Mahrenbacher Alp, fatiguing. — The **Hochschöber** (10,627 ft.) is best ascended from the *Leibnig-Thal*, which opens to the E. of St. Johann; or from Aineth (see above) by *Gwab* to the (2 hrs.) *Leibnig Alp*; then from the head of the valley a steep ascent over loose stones and rock to a crumbling ridge, and finally across a snow-field to the top (7–8 hrs., difficult). Superb view. The ascent has also recently been made from Kals, through the *Lessachthal* and across the *Menningalp* and *Raffl Glacier*. — Guide Anton Trojer at Aineth.

The valley contracts. To the l. the ruined *Kienburg*. The valley now divides. On the l. opens the *Defereggenthal*; on the r., high

above the level of the valley, the *Kalsenthal*. In the principal valley are the ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) houses of '*In der Huben*' (*Scheitz). Through the Kalsenthal to Kals, see p. 357.

The *Defereggenthal* is on the whole monotonous, but the head of the valley, terminated by the Riesenferner Mts. and the S.W. spurs of the Venediger, is imposing. The natives are in the habit of emigrating as carpet-dealers, and after having amassed a competency they generally return home. This accounts for the superior dress and language of many of the inhabitants. The road ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hopfgarten* (3609 ft.) (Inn), on the l. bank of the *Schwarzbach*. [From this point with guide through the *Michellthal* and over the *Villgratenjoch* (8464 ft.) to *Villgraten* in the *Winkelthal* and *Sillian* (p. 342) 6—7 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the Glockner, Venediger, and the dolomite mountains of the lower Val Ampezzo.] The valley contracts; to the r. *St. Veit*, high above the bottom of the valley; in the background the peaks of the Riesenferner. Then (9 M.) *St. Leonhard* (no inn), situated on a mound of debris at the broadest part of the valley, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jacob* (4468 ft.) (*Kröll). [Passes: From *St. Veit* through the *Steinkasthal* to *Virgen* (p. 352) in 8 hrs., with guide, fatiguing. — From *St. Jacob* over the *Multithörl* (8911 ft.) to *Wetzelach* (p. 352) in 8 hrs., with guide; a route easily combined with the very interesting ascent of the *Lasöring* (p. 352), which rises on the l. — From *St. Jacob* through the *Trojerthal* and over the *Bachlenke* (or *Trojer Joch*) to the *Böwell Alp* in the *Umbalthal* (p. 355), 7—8 hrs., attractive and not difficult. — To the S.W. through the *Lapesthal* and over the *Gieser Joch* (7352 ft.), commanding a fine view, to *St. Magdalena* in the *Gieser-Thal* in 4 hrs., and to *Welsberg* (p. 341) in 4 hrs. more.]

The village of (3 M.) *Erlsbach* (Stumpfer) is the last in the valley (to *Antholz* through the *Stallerapenthal*, see p. 341). The *Defereggenthal* now turns towards the N., and the scenery improves as the head of the valley is approached. To the l. are the precipices of the Riesenferner Mts., the two *Ohrenspitzen*, the *Hochgall*, *Langstein*, and *Fleischbachspitz* (the glacier of which has beautiful crevasses); to the r. the *Todtenkohl*, *Panargenspitz*, and *Glockhaus*. After a gradual ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the valley divides: r. the *Schwarzbachthal*, l. the *Affenthal*. From the former the difficult and little frequented passes of the *Schwarzbachthörl* and *Kematenjoch* lead to the *Sulzbachthal* and *Umbalthal* (p. 355), and to *Kasern* in the *Prettau* (p. 341) respectively.

In the W. *Affenthal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, lies the *Jagdhausalpe* (6601 ft.), with numerous chalets and a chapel. To *St. Wolfgang* in the *Rainthal* over the *Klamml-Joch* see p. 340.

Above Huben the valley contracts. The road passes *Mattersberg*. The valley then expands, and ($5\frac{1}{4}$ M.)

Windisch Matrei (3166 ft.) (**Zum Rautter*, the landlord *Hamerl* is well acquainted with the mountains) situated in a picturesque basin, is reached. This village (2600 inhab.) is the capital of the *Iselthal*, the upper part of which beyond this is termed the *Virgen-thal*, while the head of the valley is known as the *Umbalthal*. In the vicinity the *Tauerthal* ascends towards the N. The village is protected by huge stone dams against the ravages of the *Bürgerbach* which descends from the *Bretterwand* on the E., generally an insignificant stream in summer. To the N.W. the restored castle of *Weissenstein*. — Diligence to *Lienz*, see above; one-horse carr. to *Huben 2*, to *Linz 6 fl.*

Guides. *Christ. Rangediner* (watchmaker), *Ulrich Klatnzner* (with the sobriquet '*Egger*'), and *Franz Klatnzner*.

Excerpt from the tariff of 1871.

To Pregratten (4 hrs.) . . .	2	50	Ascent of the Gross-Venediger	
To Kals by the Kals-Matreier			by Gschlöss, and back to	
Thörl (4 hrs.) . . .	2	50	Matrei (19 hrs.) . . .	8
To the Matreier Tauernhaus			Same by the Johannshütte	
(4 hrs.) . . .	2	50	and down to Pregratten	
To the Velber Tauernhaus			(18 hrs.) . . .	10
over the Velber Tauern			Same, and down to the Kahr-	
(10 hrs.) . . .	6	50	alpe in the Krimmlerthal	
To Mittersill by the same pass			(20 hrs., 2 days) . . .	12
(12 hrs.) . . .	7	50	Ascent of the Zunig . . .	2 50
To Gschlöss (5½ hrs.) . . .	3	50	Ascent of the Lasörling through	
To Gschlöss, and over the			the Mulitzthal (6 hrs.) . . .	5 50
Velber Tauern to Mittersill			Ascent of the Kals Matreier	
(13 hrs.) . . .	9		Thörl (3 hrs.) . . .	1 50

Excursions. To the * *Kals Matreier Thörl* (p. 356), commanding a magnificent view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group, an ascent of 2½—3 hrs.; guide not absolutely necessary (to Kals 1½ hr. farther).

The *Zunigspitze* (9075 ft.), the E. peak of the mountains separating the valleys of Deferegggen and Virgen, a fine point of view, is ascended in 4 hrs., with guide.

* *Inner-Gschlöss* (5½ hrs., guide unnecessary), one of the finest excursions in the Tauern, vying with the Mooserboden at Kaprun. As far as the Matreier Tauernhaus on the way to the Pinzgau (see below) a broad bridle-path ascends through the *Tauernthal* towards the N.; at (½ hr.) *Proseck* a rocky barrier is crossed through which the Tauernbach has forced a deep passage (on the r. the picturesque *Steinerbach Fall* and the houses of *Stein*). At (1 hr.) *Grub* the narrow *Frossnitzthal* opens on the l.; then by the village of *Berg* to the (1½ hr.) *Landecksäge*, at the mouth of the (E.) *Landeckthal*. Steep ascent hence to the (1½ hr.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (4855 ft.), a poor inn. The good path to the Gschlösthal diverges to the l. ¼ hr. higher and crosses a bridge (fine waterfall of the Gschlössbach, with the Venediger in the background). The chalets of *Ausser Gschlöss* and (1½ hr.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (5423 ft.) are now reached. (Accommodation at the chalet of the curé of Matrei.) The magnificent * *Schlaten-Gletscher*, the largest in the Tauern after the Pasterze, here descends abruptly into the green basin of the valley in beautiful masses of ice, overshadowed by the Klein and Gross Venediger and the Schwarze Wand (or Kristallwand). To the r., separated from it by the Kesselkopf, is the *Vittragen Glacier*.

Excursions from Gschlöss (guide *Franz Ranneburger*: to the Rothe Sael 2 fl., Venediger 5, Venediger and down to Windisch Matrei 8, to Pregratten 10, to the Kahralpe in the Krimmler Thal 10 fl.; to the Velber Tauernhaus 3½ fl.).

The *Rothe Sael* (or *Rottenkogel*, 8419 ft.; 3 hrs., with guide, not difficult; ascent across pastures, and afterwards loose stones) commands a good view of the Venediger.

The *Lasörling* (10,151 ft.), better from Virgen, comp. p. 352.

The ascent of the * *Gross-Venediger* (12,051 ft.) (one guide suffices for 1—2 pers., two for 3—4 pers.) has been greatly facilitated by the erection of the Prager Hütte on the Kesselkopf (in 1872), and is now reduced to a moderate walk of a few hours over easily passable slopes of snow. From Gschlöss the route is to the r. in the valley to the foot of the Kesselkopf, the steep S. grassy slopes of which it ascends. The rocks are then mounted in order to avoid the crevasses of the glacier, and the *Prager Hütte* is reached in 2½ hrs. (room for 8—10 persons, 50 kr. each for spending the night). Beyond the hut the upper part of the Schlaten-Gletscher, ascending gradually and generally free from crevasses, is crossed towards a crest of rock which separates it from the Vittragen-Gletscher. The rocks to the l. are skirted. The *Rainerhorn* (p. 353) soon becomes visible on the r.; then, facing the traveller, the rounded summit

of the Venediger, which is attained from the Prager Hütte in 3–4 hrs. (view see p. 353). Descent to Pregratten (comp. p. 353): the traveller returns by the snowy crest to the *Hohe Aderl*; then either to the l. round the *Rainerhorn* on the snow of the *Schlatten* and *Multwitz* glaciers to the *Multwitz Aderl* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Johannshütte* in the *Dorferthal*, and in 3 hrs. more to *Pregratten*; or, if the snow is favourable, by a much shorter route between the *Hohe Aderl* and the *Rainerhorn* direct to the *Rainer Glacier*, then over grassy slopes and a steep descent along the l. lateral moraine to the *Dorfer Gletscher*, and across the lower extremity of the latter to the *Johannshütte* (2 hrs.). — The steep descent to *Pregratten* direct through the *Wallhorn-Thal*, or that through the *Frossnitz-Thal* to *Grub* and *Windisch-Matrei* are hardly recommended. — To the *Ober* and *Unter Sulzbachthal*, or over the *Krimmler Thörl* to *Krimml*, see p. 354.

Other passes from *Gschlöss*: Over the *Hollersbacher Scharte* into the valley of that name (p. 276), with which the ascent of the *Rothe Sael* (see above) may conveniently be combined. — Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thal* (comp. p. 275). — From the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl*, and to *Neukirchen* (p. 275) in the *Ober-Sulzbachthal*. — To *Krimml*, nearly the same route as the ascent of the Venediger, from the Prager Hütte 9–10 hrs., 5 hrs. on the ice (including the Venediger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs. more).

From Windisch-Matrei to Mittersill in the *Pinzgau* 12–13 hrs. (better in 2 days, in combination with the excursion to *Inner-Gschlöss*). As far as the *Matreier Tauernhaus*, see above (guide necessary from this point to the farther side of the pass only). Then through a bleak valley (to the l. a picturesque glimpse of the *Gschlössthal* and the Venediger), and past two houses of refuge to the (3 hrs.) *Velber Tauern* (8012 ft.). View confined. The path now crosses a small field of snow and descends steeply to the *Nassfeld*, lying between the *Mittersee* on the r. and the *Plattsee* on the l.; to the l. rise the *Tauernkogel* (9515 ft.) and the sombre *Freiwand*. The (3 hrs.) *Tauernhaus Schösswend*, or *Pinzgauer Tauernhaus* (Inn, guides), is next reached; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below it the *Ammerthal* (or *Ammerthaler Oed*) opens on the r. Then several times across the *Velber Bach* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mittersill* (p. 276).

From Windisch-Matrei to the Virgenthal. To *Virgen* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a tolerable road, thence to *Pregratten* (6 M.) a rough cart-track. Little of the icy regions of the Venediger group is seen from the bottom of the valley, and they are not disclosed to view till the *Johannshütte* or the *Clarahütte* is reached (see below). The road crosses the *Tauernbach* and gradually ascends through wood by *Mitteldorf* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Virgen** (3940 ft.) (*Bräu*, rustic). On the hill to the r. is the ruin of *Rabenstein*; to the l. the *Lasörting*.

The *Lasörling* (10,151 ft.) is a very fine point of view; ascent 5–6 hrs., somewhat fatiguing (guide *Anton Ausserhofer*, 4 fl.). From *Virgen* (or *Pregratten*) to *Wetzelach* (see below); then to the S. in the *Multitzthal* to the Alp of that name ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), to a slope of detritus, and round the lower S. peak (*Musspitze*, 9995 ft.) to the base of the N. summit, which is attained after a laborious ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more over rubble and rock. View imposing: N. the Venediger group, W. the *Riesenferner*, E. the *Glockner* and *Schober*, S. the distant dolomites of the *Val Ampezzo*.

Through the *Steinkasthal* to *St. Veit* in the *Defereggenthal*, or over the *Multitzthörl* to *St. Jacob*, see p. 350.

The cart-track to (6 M) *Pregratten* leads on the r. bank of the *Isel* by *Wetzelach*. The footpath high up on the N. slope, passing ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Obermauer*, crossing a lofty bridge, and descending by *Bo-wojach* to the road at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Pregratten*, is preferable.



Pregratten (4275 ft.) (*Steiner's Inn*, below the church, tolerable) is a good starting-point for excursions among the Venediger group.

Guides: *Balthasar* and *Thomas Ploner*, *Isaias Steiner* (the innkeeper), *Thomas Mariacher*, *Joseph Steiner*, *Andrä Berger*, *Michael* and *Alois Weisskopf*, and *Simon Mayer*. Application for guides should be made to *Balthasar Ploner*, the chief of the guides' association.

Excerpt from the Tariff of 1872.

Ascent of the <i>Bergerkogel</i> (3 hrs.)	3 —	Obersulzbach-Thörl and back (7 hrs.)	4 —
<i>Lasörling</i> (6 hrs.)	4 —	To the <i>Kahralpe</i> over the Obersulzbach-Thörl and the <i>Krimmler Thörl</i> (11 hrs.) .	7 —
To <i>Windisch Matrei</i> (4 hrs.) .	2 25	Ascent of the Venediger and back (11 hrs.)	6 —
To <i>St. Jacob</i> by the <i>Mulitzthörl</i> , or by the <i>Bachlenke</i> (9 hrs.)	5 —	Same, and descent to the <i>Kahr- alpe</i> (18 hrs.)	10 —
To the <i>Clarahütte</i> in the <i>Umbalthal</i> and back (4 hrs.) .	2 50	Same, and to <i>Gschlöss</i> (13 hrs.)	9 —
To <i>Kasern</i> by the <i>Vordere</i> or <i>Hintere Umbalthörl</i> (10 hrs.)	7 —	Ascent of the <i>Grosse Habb</i> (9 hrs.)	5 —
<i>Dreiherrnspitze</i> (12 hrs.) . . .	7 50	Ascent of the <i>Toinig</i> (5 hrs.)	3 —
<i>Johannshütte</i> and back (4 hrs.)	2 50		

The guides must provide themselves with food. The return journey must be paid for if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. Overweight 2 kr. per lb. (provisions 1 kr. per lb.) per hour.

Excursions:

Bergerkogel (8625 ft.), 3 hrs. with guide: S. through the *Zopetnitzthal* to the *Berger See* (2 hrs.), and in 1 hr. more without difficulty to the top. View similar to that from the *Lasörling*.

The *Lasörling* (see above) may also be ascended from Pregratten through the *Zopetnitzthal*, or the *Lasnitzthal*, but both these routes are difficult, and that by *Wetzelsch* and through the *Mulitzthal* is preferable.

To the *Johannshütte* (6854 ft.) 3 hrs., easy (route indicated by way-posts). Follow the footpath to (¾ hr.) *Hinterbühl*, and turn to the r. into the *Klein-Iselthal*, or *Dorfer Thal*. On the l. the precipices of the *Schlüsselspitze* and the *Niklaskopf*. The brook remains on the l.; farther on, the valley contracts to a wild gorge, through which the brook rushes in a half subterranean channel. Near the *Gumpach-Kreuz* (6424 ft.) a view is suddenly disclosed of the Venediger, *Hohe Adler*, *Rainerhorn*, and the *Dorfer*, *Rainer* (*Kapunitzer*), and *Mulwitzer* glaciers. Then past a cowshed to the *Johannshütte*, erected at the expense of Archduke John, purchased by the Austrian Alpine club in 1870, and since enlarged, a good starting-point for expeditions among the Venediger group. Charge for spending the night 50 kr.; keys at Pregratten, *Gschlöss*, and *Matrei*.

The ***Gross-Venediger** (12,051 ft.) is ascended from the *Johannshütte* in 5–6 hrs., rope necessary (one guide suffices for 1–2 persons). None of the loftier summits of the German Alps is so easily attained as the *Gross-Venediger*, the panorama from which is one of the most magnificent of Alpine scenes. Spend the night at the *Johannshütte*; start very early next morning, traverse the slopes of the *Zopet-Spitze* to the *Mulwitz Glacier*, cross the latter to the *Kapunitzer Köpfe*, ascend their slopes over detritus and across the edge of the glacier to the *Mulwitz-Adler* (10,490 ft.); then avoid the *Rainerhorn* (11,591 ft.) by traversing the snow of the *Schlatten Glacier* which descends to *Gschlöss* (on the r. is the *Klein-Venediger*), and ascend the gradually rising snowy crest of the *Gross-Venediger*. It is not advisable to proceed as far as the extreme and highest point of the long crest, as the thick overhanging masses of snow render it difficult and sometimes impossible of access. The view, hardly inferior to that from the *Gross-Glockner*, comprises to the E. the *Glockner* (the *Gross-Glockner* appearing like a slender pinnacle) and *Schober* groups; to the

S. the wild and serrated dolomite Alps; W. the Dreiherrnspitze, Rödtspitze, Daberspitze, Riesenferner Mts., in the distance the Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, the Oetzthal, Stubay, and Zillerthal Alps; N. the Kitzbühl Mts. and the limestone Alps as far as the Dachstein; immediately at the spectator's feet lie the huge cataracts of ice by which the mountain is encircled. — Descent by the *Schlatten-Glacier* and the *Kesselkopf to Gschlöss*, see p. 352; by the *Rainer Glacier* to the Johannshütte, see p. 352. — To the *Ober-Sulzbachthal* the descent is difficult; first between the Gross and Klein-Venediger to the snow of the *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier* (to follow which down to the *Unter-Sulzbachthal* is somewhat hazardous); then to the W. over the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Ober-Sulzbach-Glacier*, the upper snowy part of which is crossed above the ice fall (the so-called '*Türkische Zeltstadt*'); next along the W. slopes, generally on the brink of the glacier, and finally across the tongue of the latter to the *Aschamhütte* on the r. bank, the highest chalet in the Ober-Sulzbachthal (from Pregratten 16 hrs., guide 10 fl.). — The descent to the *Kahralpe* in the Krimmler-Thal may also be combined with the ascent of the Venediger (see below).

Passes from Pregratten.

To the *Obersulzbachthal* by the *Obersulzbach-Thörl* (9488 ft.): to Ascham 11, to Neukirchen 15 hrs.; guide 7 or 10½ fl. (rope necessary, but the route is unattended with danger). To the Johannshütte as above, and spend the night there; then across the gradually sloping *Dorfer-Gletscher* in 3 hrs. to the *Obersulzbach-Thörl* (admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the l. the *Sonntagskopf* and *Schlieferspitz*, to the r. the *Stierlahnerwand*, above it the *Keesschroffen*). Descent, steep at places, over the snow of the *Obersulzbach-Glacier*, the ice fall (*Türkische Zeltstadt*) being avoided and the *Aschamhütte* reached as above; then to *Neukirchen* (p. 275) in 4 hrs. more.

To the *Krimmler Thal* by the *Obersulzbach-Thörl* and *Krimmler Thörl* a very interesting excursion (with guide and rope), free from danger: from the Johannshütte to the *Kahralpe* 6—7 hrs., thence to Krimml 4—5 hrs. By this pass the long circuit by the *Umbal-Thörl* and the *Krimmler Tauern* is avoided. From the Johannshütte to the *Obersulzbachthörl*, see above. Then, instead of descending to the *Obersulzbachthal*, cross the snow of the *Obersulzbach Glacier* descending from the *Grosse Geiger* and the *Maurerkeesköpfe*, turn towards the slopes of the *Sonntagskopf*, and thus reach the flat ice-clad depression of the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Krimmler Thörl* (7874 ft.) Descend across the S.E. feeder of the *Krimmler Gletscher* to the level tongue of the latter, cross the moraine to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kahralpe*, and reach Krimml (p. 274) in 4—5 hrs. more. — Through the *Maurerthal* to the *Krimmler Thörl* (shorter and not difficult), see below.

Maurerthal. Maurer-Thörl. Reggen-Thörl. The **Maurerthal*, to the W. of, and parallel with the *Dorferthal* (see above), hitherto little frequented, is well deserving of a visit. Follow the *Iselthal* as far as *Streden*, a group of houses $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Pregratten; cross the *Maurerbach* here, and enter the valley to the r.; 5 min. the *Maurer-Alp*; cross the brook to the (10 min.) *Göriach Alp*; then ascend gradually on the l. bank. As soon as the forest zone is quitted, a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W. the *Malham-Spitze* and *Gubach-Spitze*, between them the *Reggenthörl*; N.W. the *Simony-Spitze*; N. the *Maurerkeesköpfe* and *Grosse Geiger*; E. the *Grosse* and *Kleine Habb*. Next pass a cowshed and ascend the pastures in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the tongue of the *Simony* and *Maurer Glaciers*. The route to the *Maurer-Thörl* (with guide and rope, safe) leads across the gradually ascending back of the latter, and finally up a rocky slope 100 ft. in height, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (from *Streden* 4 hrs.) to the *Maurer-Thörl* (9500 ft.), lying between the *Eastern* and the *Hintere Maurerkeeskopf*. View similar to that from the *Obersulzbach-Thörl*. Then a gradual and safe ascent of 1 hr. over the snow to the *Krimmler Thörl* (see above). — Ascent of the *Grosse Geiger* (10,997 ft.) difficult, both from the *Maurer* and the *Dorfer glacier*.

The *Reggen-Thörl* is reached from the end of the *Simony Glacier*. Skirt the *Dellacher Keesstecken* (a ridge of rock between the *Maurer* and *Simony* glaciers), ascend the latter; then follow the l. margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow slopes, steep at places, to the flat snow-saddle of the *Reggen Thörl* (9977 ft.), a pass between the *Malham-Spitze* and S. *Gubach-Spitze* (5½ hrs. from *Streden*). Fine survey of the *Umbal Glacier*. Descent of 3 hrs. (gentle, and tolerably free from crevasses) to the *Clara-Hütte* in the *Umbalthal* (see below). Those bound for the *Prettau* may proceed direct to the *Hintere* or *Vordere Umbal-Thörl* (in 2 hrs. from the *Reggenthörl*, see below).

The **Umbalthal*, or highest region of the *Iselthal*, resembling the *Dornauberg* in the *Zillerthal*, and closed by the magnificent **Umbal Glacier*, abounds in attractions in its lower part (as far as the last waterfall of the *Isel*). A visit to it has been greatly facilitated by the erection of the *Clarahütte* (see below). A broad bridle-path leads from *Pregratten* on the l. bank of the *Isel* (to the l. the *Bergerkogel* and the *Toinig*) to (1¼ hr.) *Streden* at the mouth of the *Maurerthal* (see above); at the *Böwell Alp*, ½ hr. farther, it crosses the brook, which forms a picturesque waterfall lower down. The falls of the *Grossbach* and *Kleinbach* are precipitated from the precipitous S. sides of the valley. Through the valley of the former an attractive route leads by the *Bachlenke* and through the *Trojerthal* to *St. Jacob* in the *Defereggenthal* (p. 350) in 7—8 hrs. (with guide, 5 fl.).

The valley contracts and runs between huge precipices. The path ascends on the r. bank to the highest region of the valley, crosses the brook, and (becoming narrower) traverses the steep grassy slopes on the l. side of the valley to the (¾ hr.) *Schlaitner Alp*, where there is a poor chalet. To the S. is the entrance to the *Sulzbachthal*, or *Dabertal*, through the wild ravine of which (the *Daberkamm*) a difficult path leads by the *Schwarzbach-Thörl* to the upper *Defereggenthal* (or *Schwarzbachthal*), or through the S.E. arm into the *Trojerthal* and to *St. Jacob* (comp. p. 350, experienced guide necessary). The narrow path then leads to the (¾ hr.) *Clarahütte*, erected by a merchant of Prague for the convenience of tourists, with room for 8—10 persons (50 kr. payable to the guides' association for spending the night), ¼ hr. from the S. end of the beautiful *Umbal Glacier*, overshadowed by the *Dreiherrnspitze* (see below). Opposite to it, on the W. side of the valley, is the *Welitz Glacier*, with the *Welitzspitze*, or *Rödtspitze* (see below).

Over the *Vordere Umbal-Thörl* to the *Ahrenthal*, a much frequented pass, 5—6 hrs. (with guide, fatiguing, but safe). The route leads from the *Clarahütte* to the *Umbal Glacier*, which it crosses; then over steep grassy and rocky slopes, and across the *Welitz Glacier* to the *Vordere Umbal Thörl* (9570 ft.), which affords a survey of the S. side of the *Zillerthal* snow-mountains. Descent steep, across snow and rocks (to the r. is the route coming from the *Hintere Thörl*), and through the *Windbachthal* to *Kasern* (p. 275). — The passage of the *Hintere Thörl* (9272 ft.) is also a safe route, but more laborious and less frequented. The *Umbal Glacier* is crossed, and a steep snowy slope ascended between the *Schlaitner Keesstecken* and the *Eierkopf* to the *Thörl*. Descent at first steep, after which the route unites with that from the *Vordere Thörl* (see above).

The **Welitzspitze**, or **Rödtspitze** (11,460 ft.), an admirable point of view, may be ascended in 4–5 hrs. (guide with rope necessary, but no danger). The brook is crossed to the W. of the Clarahütte, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the Welitz Glacier being avoided by keeping to the l. The snowy part of the glacier is then traversed, the ascent of which is somewhat steep to the crest between the Daberspitze on the l. and the Rödtspitze on the r. The latter is then ascended (to the N. of an opening, the passage of which is difficult and dangerous), and its broad summit reached across snow and rock. *View little inferior to that from the Venediger. — Descent either to Kasern direct (over the Röd Glacier to the Pferrathal, or to the Windbachthal); or a steep descent from the saddle between the Rödtspitze and the Löffelspitze to the Schwarzbachthal (as far as the Jagdhausalp 4 hrs., comp. p. 350).

The **Dreiherrnspitze** (11,480 ft.) may be ascended in 5–6 hrs. (with guide), laborious, but free from danger. First across the lower, nearly level part of the Umbal Glacier (1½ hr.), then up the grassy and rocky slopes of the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* (see above) to the upper region of the glacier, and across the latter towards the N., below the *Allarschneid*; finally a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E. and along the latter (caution necessary owing to the friable nature of the stone) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, which is then reached by traversing a snowy ridge. View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E. by the Venediger.

The ascent of the *Simonyspitze* (11,417 ft.), the passage of the *Reggen-Thörl* to the *Maurerthal* (see above), and the ascent of the *Malhamspitze* (10,561 ft.) may also be undertaken from the Umbal Glacier (the previous night in each case being spent at the Clarahütte).

70. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

The most attractive route from Windisch-Matrei to Kals is by the *Matrei-Kalser Thörl* (see below; 3½–4 hrs., guide not indispensable). — From Lienz to Kals 8 hrs.; road as far as *Huben* (p. 349); then a rough cart-track through the *Kalserthal* (see below). From Uttendorf in the Pinzgau to Kals over the Kalser Tauern 12–14 hrs., fatiguing (see below). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the *Peischlagthörl* or (better) by the *Bergerthörl* 8 hrs., guide advisable (see below).

Windisch-Matrei, see p. 350. The path to the Kalser Thörl ascends E. to the Capellenberg; after ¼ hr. it passes through a gate to the l. by three barns, beyond which it cannot be mistaken. (About 1½ hr. from Matrei a path diverges to the r. and another to the l.; those coming in the reverse direction should observe that they must here first keep to the l., then descend to the r., avoiding the better kept forest-path to the l.; then near Matrei, after passing through the gate, they should avoid a path descending rapidly to the r.). In 2½–3 hrs. the summit of the ***Kalser Thörl** (7274 ft.), indicated by a cross, is attained. Beautiful view of the Venediger to the N.W., the Glockner to the N.E., and the Schober to the E. The descent to (1½ hr.) Kals inclines to the l., and then leads through wood. Halfway down stands a small shrine. On reaching the bottom of the valley, cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals. The broad path to the l. leads first to the *Grossdorf*, a circuit of ½ hr. (Travellers in the opposite direction also strike across the fields, cross the brook, and ascend the forest-path to the l.)

From *Lienz to Kals* (8 hrs.). Good road in the Iselthal as far as *Huben* (p. 349). The cart-road through the **Kalser Thal** to Kals (4 hrs.) crosses the Isel immediately above Huben and ascends in numerous windings (cut off by a footpath entering the wood to the l. at the bottom of the hill) to (1 hr.) *Ober-Peischlag* (the village of *Peischlag* remains to the l.) and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Staniska*, occasionally skirting the profound ravine of the foaming **Kalser Bach**. Facing the traveller is the **Gross-Glockner** with the **Glocknerwand** and the **Ködnitz** and **Teischnitz** glaciers. The valley expands, and several cottages and saw-mills (rustic inn) are passed. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Haslach*; to the r. the picturesque waterfall of *Haslach*. The valley becomes wilder, and numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which entirely destroy the road in rainy weather, are visible. To the r. at the entrance to the *Lessachthal* lies the hamlet of *Lessach*. Farther on, where the valley is broader, the road crosses the deposits of a torrent by which the course of the **Kalser Bach** is gradually being driven to the opposite side of the valley. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Kals* (**Unterwirth*), see below. In the background rise the greenish precipices of the *Bretterspitz* (9357 ft.).

From *Uttendorf* (p. 376) to Kals through the **Stubachthal** and over the **Kalser Tauern**, a beautiful, but fatiguing route of 12–14 hrs. (guide necessary at least as far as the summit of the Tauern pass, 5 fl.; thence to Kals 3 fl.). Rough road as far as (2 hrs.) *Vellern* (no inn, accommodation if necessary at the farm). The *Brennhütte* at the base of the *Teufelsmühle* (8192 ft.) is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more; to the r. opens the *Dorfer Oed*, a lonely valley enclosed by huge mountains. At the *Hopfsbach Alp*, 1 hr. farther up the **Stubachthal**, the path divides. The Tauern route crosses the *Ache*, and, at the end of the *Enzinger Boden* (4793 ft.) as this region of the valley is termed, the stream which drains the *Grünsee* (6394 ft.); it then skirts the E. bank of the latter and ascends the slopes of the *Schafbühel* (8015 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Weiss-See* (7513 ft.), where it unites with the above mentioned path diverging at the *Hopfsbach Alp* [the latter ascends to the l. by the *Wurf-Alp* and *Hohenkamp Alp*, passes the *Tauernmoos-See* (6844 ft.) on the W. side, and skirts the E. slopes of the *Schafbühel*, in all 1 hr. longer]. The *Schafbühel* commands a superb view of the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and its imposing environs, the *Hohe Kasten*, *Eiskögele*, *Johannsberg*, etc. — By the *Kapruner Thörl* to the *Kapruner Thal*, see p. 277; by the upper *Oedenwinkel-Scharte* (difficult) to the *Pasterze*, see p. 365.

Beyond the *Weiss-See* the path ascends over rock and a small glacier to the (1 hr.) **Kalser Tauern** (8501 ft.); view limited. Then a steep and stony descent to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dorfer See* and across the brook, the r. side of which is now followed. The streams draining the *Laperwitz* and *Frusnitz* glaciers are crossed; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Dorfer Alpen*, a picturesque Alpine valley containing upwards of 50 chalets. Lower down (1 hr.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends on the *Stiegenwand* by stone steps. From the top a fine retrospect of the valley; in the opposite direction a view of the **Kalser Thal** and the **Schober** group. Descent to *Kals* 1 hr. more.

Kals (4334 ft.) (**Unterwirth* or *Glocknerwirth*, with a small collection of maps, panoramas, &c.), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is an admirable starting-point for expeditions among the **Glockner** group of mountains which rise towards the N.E. The **Kalser Thal**, which descends to the Iselthal at *Peischlag*, is termed *Dorfer Thal* above Kals.

Guides: *Thomas, Rupert, Michael, and Peter Groder, Joseph Schnell, Joseph and Andrä Kerer, Peter and Gregor Hutter, Joh. Gräßer, Joseph Hutter, and Kasp. Gorgasser.* Thomas Groder is the chief of the well organised society of guides.

Excerpt from the Tarif.

Grossglockner	7 50	To Windisch Matrei over the	
Adlersruhe	5 20	Matreier Kalser Thörl . . .	2 50
Stüdlhütte	3 50	To Pregatten	4 50
Grossglockner and down to		Romariswandkopf	5 50
the Leiterkees (Salmshöhe)	8 20	Hochschober	5 —
Same, and down to Heiligen-		To Uttendorf by the Kalser	
blut	10 50	Tauern	8 —
To Heiligenblut by the Berger		To Kaprun by the Kalser	
Thörl	4 —	Tauern and Kapruner Thörl	9 50
To Heiligenblut by the Pas-		Same as far as the Wasserfall-	
terze and Franz Josephs		Alp	8 —
Höhe	5 20		

The guide is bound to provide himself with food and to carry 15 lbs. of luggage. Fee for a tour of 5 days or upwards according to agreement.

The *Ascent of the Gross-Glockner* (p. 365) from Kals is convenient in this respect that the previous night may be spent at the Stüdlhütte (a hut with two apartments, erected by M. Stüdl of Prague, a zealous explorer of the Alps), while from Heiligenblut the Leiterhütte must be quitted at midnight. The traveller ascends to this hut in the afternoon by (1 hr.) *Groden*, the highest village in the district, the (1 hr.) *Jörgen-hütte* (6447 ft.), and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lucknerhütte* (7626 ft.), and reaches it on the *Vanitscharte* (8944 ft.) in 2 hrs. more. The summit may be gained by two different routes from this point. The '*Alte Kalser Glocknerweg*' crosses the upper part of the E. arm of the *Teischnitz Glacier* (1 hr.), a low ridge of rock, and the *Ködnitz Glacier*, and ascends steeply to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Adlersruhe* (p. 365), where it unites with the Heiligenblut routes. The '*Neue Kalser Glocknerweg*' crosses the *Teischnitz Glacier* and leads along its l. margin direct to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hrs.) base of the *Glockner*, the summit of which is attained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hrs. more by climbing steep rocks (facilitated by wire ropes attached to them at the expense of M. Stüdl), and thus avoiding the *Klein-Glockner* and the *Scharte*. Those who purpose returning to the Stüdlhütte by this route should leave their *Alpenstocks* behind at the beginning of the steepest rocks. The '*Alte Glocknerweg*' is only now used after fresh snow. Descent to Heiligenblut by the *Adlersruhe* and *Hohenwarthscharte*, see p. 365. The '*Aeusserer Glocknerweg*' to the *Pasterze* (during a favourable state of the snow only), see p. 365.

The *Romariswandkopf* (11,637 ft.) commands a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the *Gross-Glockner*. The route is from the Stüdlhütte to the upper *Teischnitz Glacier*, which is crossed in a wide curve in the direction of the *Glocknerwand*. Then, to the N. of the *Kramul* (10,669 ft.), across a saddle to the upper snow of the *Frusnitz Glacier*, whence the summit is gained without great difficulty.

The path from Kals to Heiligenblut divides about 1 hr. from Kals. The branch to the r. crossing the *Peischlag Thörl* (8061 ft.), and that to the l. (preferable) over the *Berger Thörl* (7969 ft.) unite again at the *Leiterhütte* (p. 365), from which Heiligenblut (p. 362) is reached by the *Katzensteig* (in 8 hrs. from Kals, guide advisable as far as the top of the pass).

Travellers intending to visit the *Franz-Josephs Höhe* (p. 363) will save a day by proceeding from the *Leiterthal* direct to the *Wallnerhütte* over the *Marzwiesen* and round the *Vordere Leiterkopf* (comp. p. 365). — From Kals to *Ferleiten* in the *Fusch* (p. 278), by the *Wallnerhütte* and *Pfandlscharte*, 13—14 hrs. (guide 8 fl.).



71. Heiligenblut. The Grossglockner.

See Map, p. 252.

Routes to Heiligenblut. The Pusterthal Railway now renders the S. valleys of the Hohe Tauern most conveniently accessible from the S. (comp. R. 67). The shortest route from *Lienz* (p. 342) to Heiligenblut is by the Iselsberg and Winklern. The rough cart-road viâ *Dölsach* (railway-station, see p. 342) is not recommended. The considerably shorter, but somewhat steep footpath crosses the Isel near Lienz, passes the 'Fischwirth', leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Dewant*, where the ascent commences, and crosses the *Iselsberg*, a low ridge separating the Tyrol from Carinthia, and affording charming retrospects of Lienz, the Drauthal, and the serrated precipices of the *Triestach-Spitze*. From the 'Gasthaus zur Wacht' the path leads straight to the village of *Iselsberg*, and descends thence through the Möllthal to (2 hrs.) *Winklern* (*Aichenegg's Inn, one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 4, Döllach $2\frac{1}{2}$, Obervellach 5 fl.). The village is prettily situated, and the whole of the route to Heiligenblut is beautiful.

Döllach (*Ortner's Inn), 3 hrs. N. of Winklern, has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines. The *Zirknitzfall*, 10 min. from the inn, is worthy of a visit. Route to the Rauris and Gastein, see p. 259. Beyond Döllach the Möll is crossed. The *Hauernköpfe*, two finely shaped peaks, next come into view. The valley contracts. The Möll is crossed again, and the *Jungfernsprung* waterfall becomes visible on the l.

The hamlet of *Pockhorn* with its pointed spire is next reached. The valley here appears to be terminated by a hill, which the path ascends in zigzags. From the top the Grossglockner is visible; immediately to the l. the Möll forms a waterfall. Our route ascends to the r., through the gate (not to the l. across the bridge), and soon reaches *Heiligenblut*, recognised by its church (2 hrs. from Döllach).

From the North. The most interesting route from the *Pinzgau* on the N. is through the *Fuschthal* (p. 278); from Bruck to Ferleiten, where the night is spent, guide unnecessary. Thence to Heiligenblut by the *Pfandlscharte* in about 10 hrs., guide ($6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) and provisions necessary. *Anton Hutter* at Fusch, *Georg Scharnsteiner* at Ferleiten, and *J. Untersalmberger* at Bad Fusch are recommended; or one of the herdsmen on the Trauner Alp may be employed, but not unless the traveller arrive there very early (to the Wallnerhütte, fee $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.). Good accommodation at Ferleiten (p. 278) in the *Tauernhaus*, or at *Lucas Hanslwirth's*. Fine view of the upper end of the valley: from l. to r. the Fuschertauern, Brennkogel (9889 ft.), Kloben (9787 ft.), Spielmann (9941 ft.), Sonnenwelleck (10,732 ft.), between the two latter the Pfandlscharte, and finally the Fuscherkahrkopf (10,889 ft.). Bed of hay on the Trauner Alp if necessary, but not recommended.

From Bruck to Ferleiten see p. 278. Farther on, the track is at

first broad; after 40 min. a way-post is reached, indicating the path to the Kalsenthal (also leading to the Pfandlscharte) in a straight direction, and that to Heiligenblut to the l. across the brook, where three chalets are situated (this is the route to the Fuscherthörl and the Hochthor, see below). We select the former path, cross pastures, then a brook (the Fuscher Ache), and gradually ascend (with the Grosse Wiesbachhorn, 11,732 ft., rising on the r.) in 1 hr. to the *Trauner Alp* (4990 ft.) (bed of hay, bread, milk, and cheese).

The narrow *Käferthal*, with its numerous waterfalls, here opens on the l. From this valley a very rough route leads across the *Fuscherkahr Glacier*, below the N. slopes of the *Fuscherkahrkopf*, and over the **Fuscherkahr-Scharte** (9436 ft.) to the highest snow of the Pasterze and to the *Hofmannshütte* (or *Johannshütte*) in 7—8 hrs. (thence to Heiligenblut, see p. 363).

Another difficult route leads from Ferleiten over the *Vögalalp* and *Judenalp* (on the l. side of the valley, opposite the *Trauner Alp*) to the end of the *Hochgruber Gletscher*; then between the N. spurs of the *Hohe Docke* (10,709 ft.) and the *Remsköpfl* across the '*Hohe Gang*', a narrow strip of detritus, to the *Bockkahr-Glacier* and the **Bockkahr-Scharte** (9790 ft.). Descent to the head of the Pasterze and the *Hofmannshütte* (or by the *Riffthor* to Kaprun, comp. p. 365). — These two routes are imposing glacier expeditions, suitable for experienced mountaineers only, accompanied by able guides.

From the *Trauner Alp* a fatiguing and steep ascent of 2 hrs. (the traveller turning his back on the view) to the glacier, the first part steep, but sprinkled with stones, which facilitate its passage. In $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 hr. the summit of the **Pfandlscharte** (8760 ft.) is attained.

A view of the Pasterze and the summit of the Grossglockner is gradually disclosed on the way down. After a precipitous and disagreeable descent of 1 hr., the upper extremity of the small *Pfandl-Thal*, also termed '*Nassfeld*' (comp. p. 258), is reached; the *Wallner Hütte* is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther. Instead of immediately descending the valley, however, the traveller should proceed to the r. from the *Nassfeld*, at first on level ground, then ascending, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Franz-Josephs-Höhe*, the most admirable point of view in the entire Glockner district (see p. 363). Thence to the *Wallner Hütte* and (3 hrs.) *Heiligenblut*, see p. 363. This is the most interesting, although not the most direct route from the Fuschthal to Heiligenblut. The day, moreover, which would otherwise be spent in visiting the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* from Heiligenblut, is thus saved.

A second and shorter route from the Fuschthal to Heiligenblut (about 9 hrs.) leads from Ferleiten (p. 278) over the *Fuscher Thörl* and the *Hochthor* of the *Heiligenbluter-Rauriser-Tauern*. Guide ($5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) and provisions necessary.

The route as far as the (40 min.) way-post in the valley is described above. The path then crosses the brook, and ascends rapidly past the three chalets to the *Petersbrunnen*, a clear spring (3 hrs. from Ferleiten). Magnificent view of the *Fuscher Eiskahr*, an amphitheatre of glaciers and snow-mountains, and the huge *Wiesbachhorn* (p. 364), which appears quite near. A view is next obtained of the *Hohe Docke* (10,709 ft.), a barren brown gneiss-rock, protruding

from masses of ice; then of the *Gross-Glockner*, a huge obelisk of ice, the black rock appearing at the corners only. The *Fuscher Thörl* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ferleiten) is now reached, and, after a fatiguing walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more over loose stones and snow-fields, the *Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter-Rauriser-Tauern* (8465 ft.) is attained, a little beyond the point where the path from the Rauris (see below) unites with this route. The summit of the pass (an ascent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Heiligenblut) is indicated by a wooden cross. The descent ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to Heiligenblut is somewhat steep and rugged. Beautiful view of the Glockner. At the (1 hr.) *Kasereck* (6168 ft.), where the path unites with that from Pockhorn (p. 359), a view of the Möllthal and Heiligenblut is disclosed. — The ascent of the *Brennkogl* (9888 ft.) may be combined with the passage of the Hochthor without much trouble. The route ascends to the S.W. from the *Mitterthörl*, halfway between the Fuscherthörl and Hochthor, first over loose stones, then across the W. ridge. Descent to Heiligenblut through the *Gutthal*. View very fine.

From the *Kapruner Thal* (p. 277) a glacier-pass crosses the *Hohe Riffel* (difficult, comp. p. 365).

From the *Rauris*. To the S. of Taxenbach opens the *Rauris* (p. 279), which at (3 hrs.) *Wörth* (see below) divides into the *Hüttwinkelthal* running S., and the desolate *Seitenwinkelthal* diverging to the W. A path through the latter, crossing the *Maschelalp*, and passing the *Spritzbachfall*, leads in 3 hrs. to the *Rauriser Tauernhaus* (a few beds, bread, wine, and milk), a solitary chalet at the head of the valley. Thence (guide necessary) a steep ascent, across the *Tischelalp*, and at places over loose slates and snow, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern* (see above), which is reached a little beyond a deserted miners' house, where the path unites with that from the Fusch. Descent to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Heiligenblut see above.

From *Gastein*. The direct route is by the *Gold-Mine* and the *Fleiss* (a glacier path, suitable only for practised mountaineers with Heiligenblut guides), comp. p. 259.

The most frequented route is by the Stanz to Bucheben, where the night is spent; then through the *Seitenwinkelthal*, over the Hochthor, and down to Heiligenblut. Halfway between Wildbad Gastein and Hof-Gastein the *Angerthal* opens to the W., through which a well trodden bridle-path leads over the *Stanz* (6729 ft.) to (6 hrs.) *Bucheben* (*Inn); guide (3 fl.) unnecessary. From Bucheben the path descends to (1 hr.) *Wörth* at the mouth of the *Seitenwinkelthal* and ascends this valley to the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hochthor* (see above; guide indispensable; if necessary a man may be engaged at the *Tauernhaus*, see above).

From Gastein by the *Verwaltersteig*, the *Gold-Mine*, and the *Kleine Zirknitz*, or by the *Tramerscharte*, to *Döllach* and *Heiligenblut*, see p. 259.

From *Windisch Matrei* by *Kals*, the *Kalser Thörl*, and the *Berger Thörl*, see p. 356. — Diligence from *Lienz* to *Windisch Matrei* daily in 4 hrs. (2 fl.).

From the East. The road from stat. *Sachsenburg* (p. 343) (light post-conveyance by *Ober-Vellach* to *Winklern*, 3 times weekly in 6—7 hrs.) ascends the *Möllthal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in *Carinthia*, well cultivated and sprinkled with picturesque villages, to *Möllbrücken*, near the confluence of the *Möll* and the *Drau*, *Stallhofen*, at the foot of the castle of *Falkenstein*, and *Ober-Vellach* (Pacher; *Post), 12 M. from *Möllbrücken* (to *Gastein* see p. 260). At *Fragant* a remarkably destructive torrent falls into the *Möll*. Then by *Stall* and *Rangersdorf* to *Winklern* (see above). The foot-path from *Stall* (*Räsinger's Inn*), passing *Nürtschach*, effects no great saving.

Heiligenblut.

Inn. The **GLOCKNERHAUS**, re-erected since a fire in 1864, is sometimes crowded in fine weather. The visitors' book of 1856 commences with the names of the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

Guides. *Joseph (Sepp) Tribuser*, trustworthy and unassuming, *Georg Bäuerle*, *Anton Granegger*, *Christ. Pöcher*, *Ant. Wallner*, and *Mat. Asslaber* are the principal members of the *Heiligenblut* society of guides, whose chief is to be found at the inn every evening. Applications for guides should always be made to the society ('Fuhrerverein').

Excerpt from the *Tariff* of 1870.

To the Brettboden	1 80	To the Rauriser Tauernhaus	3 —
Franz-Josephs-Höhe	2 —	To Bucheben and Gastein	10 —
Johannshutte	2 80	To Kals by the Berger Thörl	4 —
Same, and over the Pasterze		To the Leiterhutte only	2 —
to Kals	5 80	Grossglockner	8 —
To Ferleiten by the Pfand-		Same, and descent to Kals	10 —
scharte, incl. the Franz-		Johann-berg	6 50
Josephs-Höhe	5 80	Hohenaur	5 20
To Ferleiten by the Hochthor			
and Fuscherthörl	5 —		

Complete tariff at the inn.

The guides are bound to provide themselves with food and to carry 15 lbs. weight without extra charge.

Horse from *Heiligenblut* to the *Walner Hutte* 3 fl. 30. *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* 4 fl. 30 kr.; to *Bucheben* 8 fl.; to the *Hochthor* only, 3 fl. — *One-horse car.* to *Döllach 2*, *Winklern 4* (from *Winklern* to *Lienz* the road is so bad that walking is far preferable), *Ober-Vellach 10 fl.*

Heiligenblut (4249 ft.), the loftiest village in *Carinthia*, derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from *Constantinople* by *St. Briccius*, and now preserved in the church here, an edifice of the 15th cent. The *Calvarienberg* affords a good view of the *Grossglockner*, which forms the boundary between the *Tyrol* and *Carinthia*; to the l. the three *Leiterberge*, to the r. the *Romariswandkopf* (p. 358), in the background the *Johannsberg*.

The inn *Zur Oberrn Fleiss*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. of *Heiligenblut*, at the entrance to the *Fleissthal*, is a finer and more open point of view. The path to a small shrine at the back of the *Glocknerhaus* is ascended; then through a gate by the first house, and straight up the hill; next to the

r. behind a group of houses, and through a second gate. After 2 min. the path descends to the r. by four young larches, and unites with the broader track farther on. In 5 min. more the chalets *Zur Untern Fleiss* are reached; after 10 min. the path descends to the r. (that in a straight direction leads to the *Grosse Fleiss* and the *Hobenaar*, p. 366), crosses the brook, and ascends to the inn *Zur Obern Fleiss*. The *Martinscapelle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, commands a still more extensive view.

The *Gössnitz-Fall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Heiligenblut, is passed on the way to the *Grossglockner*, see p. 365.

By far the greatest attraction in the neighbourhood of Heiligenblut is the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, which commands a view vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A bridle-path, which cannot be mistaken, ascending most of the way, leads to the *Wallnerhütte* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe 1 hr. (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Provisions requisite for the expedition. Guide to the *Wallnerhütte* 1 fl. 80 kr., Franz-Josephs-Höhe 2 fl.; horse 3 fl. 30. and 4 fl. 30 kr.

Immediately beyond Heiligenblut the path descends to the l., and after 5 min. crosses to the r. bank of the Möll. At a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) small chapel a path to the l. ascends to the *Leiterthal* (p. 365), while our path turns to the r., and recrosses the stream. Then a steep ascent of 1 hr., at first over rough pavement, which is very trying to those descending the hill. To the l., on the opposite slope, on the way to the *Leiterthal*, is the *Kesselfall*, partially concealed by pines; farther on, the discharge of the *Pasterze* is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height, where the path turns to the r., a fine retrospect is obtained of the valley, through which the Möll (here termed *Pasterze*) meanders like a silver thread. To the S.E. is the *Fleiss Glacier*, beyond which the gold-mine (p. 366) is situated. A few paces farther the first glimpse is obtained of the glacier of the *Pasterze*. For some distance the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Heiligenblut) dilapidated *Bricciuscapelle* (5292 ft.), opposite to the (l.) *Leiterbachfall*. Then another rapid ascent; after 40 min. the first view of the *Glockner* is disclosed; a little farther the path leads N. by means of steps hewn in the rock, termed the *Ochsenplatten*, or *Böse Platte*. At the top (the *Brettboden*) the path divides (the footpath straight over a rock is shorter than the bridle-path to the r., but soon unites with it again), and then gradually descends across meadows to the *Pfandlbach*, which it crosses by a narrow bridge. The first low chalet on the path is the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Wallnerhütte* (6762 ft.), where bread, butter, and milk may be procured.

The summit of the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, recognisable by an upright slab of rock, is attained in another hour. The path, which at the upper chalets crosses the brook and ascends to the l., is indifferent. An unimpeded view is not enjoyed until ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Heiligenblut) the traveller reaches the ** **Franz - Josephs - Höhe** (8100 ft.), which commands a complete survey of the huge *Pasterze Glacier* (lower, central, and upper, nearly 7 M. in length; at the

Johannshütte $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width). The view is most beautiful in the direction of the white pyramid of the *Johannsberg*, which is not visible from the *Wallnerhütte* and the *Brettboden*. Immediately before the spectator rises the lofty *Glocknerwand*, with the (l.) *Klein*, and the (r.) *Gross-Glockner*; to the r. of these are the *Schneewinkelkopf*, the *Oedenwinkelscharte*, the *Johannsberg* (see below), the *Hohe Riffel*, *Vordere* and *Mittlere Bärenkopf*, and *Fuscherkahrkopf*; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin are the *Hohe*, *Grosse*, and *Kleine Burgstall*. A slab of marble on a rock at the summit of the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* is to the memory of *Carl Hofmann* of *Munich*, a distinguished Alpine traveller, who fell at *Sedan* in 1870.

The traveller desirous of visiting the *Pasterzen Glacier* itself (guide necessary) descends from the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* to the r., crosses the lateral moraine, traverses the glacier for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and reaches the (1 hr.) *Johannshütte* (7999 ft.), erected by *Archduke John* on the very verge of the glacier. The hut, which had long been in a dilapidated and uninhabitable condition, was repaired in 1870 by *Messrs. Hofmann* of *Munich* and *Stüdl* of *Prague*, and now forms an admirable starting-point for glacier expeditions among the *Glockner Mts.* It is now usually called the *Hofmannshütte* in memory of *Carl Hofmann* (see above). Keys at *Heiligenblut*, *Kals*, *Fusch* (*Anton Hutter*), *Ferleiten*, *Kaprun* (*A. Hetz*), and the *Wallnerhütte*. Room for 8—10 persons; 50 kr. each for spending the night.

Excursions from the *Hofmannshütte*.

The *Fuscherkahrkopf* (10,896 ft.), affording an excellent survey of the *Glockner* group, is ascended in 4 hrs. The route leads by the *Gamsgrube* and the S. spur of the mountain (steep at first). — The ascent from the *Wallnerhütte* by the *Freicand Glacier* and the saddle between the *Freiwand* and the *Fuscherkahrkopf* is less advisable.

By the *Fuscherkahr-Scharte* or the *Bockkahr-Scharte* to *Ferleiten*, see p. 360. Ascent of the *Mittlere* and *Kleine Bärenkopf* (11,089 ft.). The route, at first the same as that to the *Bockkahr-Scharte*, crosses the feeder of the upper *Pasterze* which descends from the *Breitkopf*; then, leaving the *Bockkahr-Scharte* to the r., it leads by the *Eiswandbühel* (10,391 ft.) to the *Mittlere* and *Kleine Bärenkopf* (5 hrs. from the hut, no great difficulty). Practised mountaineers may extend the excursion to the *Grosse Bärenkopf* (10,476 ft.) and the *Glockerin* (11,355 ft.), and descend to *Ferleiten*. — The *Grosse* or *Hohe Burgstall* (9718 ft.), reached in 4 hrs. across the upper plateau of the *Pasterze*, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the *Burgstall* to the *Eiswandbühel* and the *Mittlere Bärenkopf*.

The *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* (11,732 ft.). Route to the *Bockkahr-Scharte*, see above; then across the *Bockkahr Glacier* to the pass between the *Kleine Bärenkopf* and *Hohe Docke*; over the ice-clad mountain separating the *Fusch* from *Kaprun* to the *Wiedinger Scharte*, and thence to the summit (7—8 hrs.). View imposing. Ascent from the *Fuscher Thal* difficult; from *Kaprun*, see p. 277.

The *Johannsberg* (11,578 ft.) is ascended in about 7 hrs.; two guides (6½ fl. each) desirable. The route lies across the upper *Pasterze Glacier*; then to the l. of the *Kleine Burgstall* over extensive fields of snow, and past the *Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte* (10,472 ft.), the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. somewhat steep. The summit of the *Johannsberg*, rising in the midst of this grand

glacier region, affords a most striking survey of its environs. The Editor was unfortunately prevented by fog from enjoying a distant view.

The same unfavourable weather frustrated two attempts to cross the **Oberer Oedenwinkel Scharte** (10,469 ft.) into the Stubachthal, as well as the **Riffthor** (9979 ft.) into the Kaprunthal. The latter pass, between the *Hohe Riff* (11,001 ft.) and the *Vordere Bärenkopf* (10,505 ft.) is reached without danger. Descent across the *Karlinger Glacier*, keeping to the r. above the ice-fall (caution necessary owing to the wide, though not numerous crevasses, which often intersect the entire breadth of the glacier), to the *Moserboden* and the *Wasserfall Alp* (p. 277) in 6—7 hrs.

Schneewinkelkopf (11,591 ft.). The central plateau of the Pasterze is traversed, between the *Kleine Burgstall* and the *Glocknerwand*, to the highest plateau (route to the *Johannsberg*, see above); then to the l. to the summit, to the S. of the *Oedenwinkel-Scharte*. Descent by the same route; or to *Kals* by the *Laperwitz Glacier*, very steep at places.

Ascent of the *Grossglockner* (see below) from the *Hofmannshütte* by the so-called '*Äussere Glocknerweg*', or *Hofmannsweg*. This route, which crosses the *Äussere Glocknerkahr Glacier* to the *Adlersruhe* (see below) is only practicable when the snow is thick (generally till the middle of August), and is oftener taken in descending.

Most of these excursions require able guides, a rope, and veil or coloured spectacles.

From the *Pasterze* to *Kals* there are two passes: one from the central plateau of the Pasterze (starting from the *Hofmannshütte*) by the *Stocker Scharte* between the *Vordere* and *Mittlere Leiterkopf* and over the *Berger Thörl* (p. 358); the other from the *Wallnerhütte* over the lowest part of the Pasterze and the *Marzwiesen* (steep at places), and round the *Vordere Leiterkopf* to the *Leiterthal* and the *Berger Thörl* (to *Kals* by either route 6—7 hrs.).

Those who wish to return to *Heiligenblut* by a different route may cross the glacier at the *Hofmannshütte*, walk down its S. side, traverse the moraine, and finally ascending high on the r. bank of the Pasterze reach the *Leiterthal* and descend by it to *Heiligenblut* (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

The *Ascent of the Grossglockner*, difficult, but now frequently made both from *Heiligenblut* and from *Kals* (p. 358), requires two days, and is suitable for practised mountaineers only. Two guides (8 fl. each from *Heiligenblut*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ fl. from *Kals*) are necessary for one, three for two travellers.

The *Grossglockner* (12,454 ft.) was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Prince Salm, Bishop of Gurk, attended by 29 guides, after investigations had been made during the previous five years. The first ascent from *Kals* (p. 358) was in 1855.

The traveller first ascends by the *Möll*, termed *Pasterze* above *Heiligenblut*, to the small chapel mentioned at p. 363; then to the l., past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gössnitz Fall*, into the *Leiterthal* (to the l. by the bridge), and along its precipitous slopes (*Katzensteig*), high above the *Leiterbach*, to the *Leiterhütte* (6594 ft.), a poor chalet $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Heiligenblut* (bed of hay, bread, butter, and milk). The party starts from the chalet at midnight, provided with a lantern. The path to the (2 hrs.) *Salmshöhe* (8783 ft.; the opening to the l. of which, on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Peischlag-Thörl*, leading to *Kals*) is tolerable; then a laborious ascent across the *Leiterkees* to the (2 hrs.) *Hohenwarth-Scharte* (10,814 ft.), and thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Adlersruhe* (11,362 ft.), where there are remnants of a stone hut (striking view towards the N.). Ascent from the *Adlersruhe* at first gradual, then more rapid, over a smooth slope of snow, by means of steps at places, and over rocks (the route varying according to the condition of the snow), to the (2 hrs.) *Kleinglockner* (12,349 ft.). This peak is separated from the *Grossglockner* by a ledge 4—5 fathoms long, and 1—2 ft. wide (descending on the r. to the Pasterze, on the l. to the *Ködnitz-Glacier*, several thousand feet below), the passage of which is

now facilitated by a wire rope attached to the rocks. Its form, however, alters from year to year; thus in 1868 the Editor found the view of the Pasterze obstructed by a parapet of ice 3—4 ft. in height. From this pass to the summit of the Grossglockner a scramble of 1 hr. more over rocks and ice (iron stanchions at the most difficult places).

The view from such a height is of course unrivalled in extent, but too often obscured by fog. Towards the N. the eye ranges over the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon; to the W. are the Rhætian Alps; S.W. the Bernina, the Adamello-Presanella group, and the Dolomite Alps from the Marmolata to the Terglou; E. the Carpathians, and N.E. the Moravian and Bohemian Mts. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals (p. 358) in about 6 hrs.

*To the Rauris Gold-Mine (and Gastein) by the Fleiss. *Ascent of the Hohenaar.* This interesting glacier-tour requires a thoroughly trustworthy guide owing to the precipitous nature of the descent on the farther side. The *Kleine Fleissthal* (p. 362) opening on the W. is ascended, and a deserted miners' hut at the head of the valley reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then a steep ascent to the l. to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Goldbergsee*, a small lake at the S. base of the *Goldbergscharte*, which the traveller ascends, part of the way by an old bridle-path, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Goldbergscharte Pass*, lying between the Hohenaar on the N., and the *Sonnenblick* on the S. From the pass to the summit of the *Hohenaar* (10,065 ft.), or *Hochnarr*, an easy ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; view magnificent. The descent from the pass to the gold-mine requires great caution, and even beyond the mine the descent is very difficult. After about 1 hr. the *Kolben* with its inn becomes visible in the *Hüttwinkel-Thal* below (p. 279); opposite the traveller lies the deserted *Neubau*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond which is the *Gerwerk*. The better and pleasanter route (for the sake of the accommodation at the inn) is to descend hence to the *Kolben Inn*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the summit of the pass. From the *Kolben*, where there is a fine waterfall, to the *Neubau* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; but the traveller may accomplish the distance by means of the slide ('Aufzug') in a few min. (10 kr.).

From the *Kolben* to *Taxenbach* in the *Pinzgau*, see p. 279. From the gold-mine to the *Schareck*, and over the *Kleine Zirknitz*, or the *Tramerscharte* to *Döllach*, see p. 259; by the *Verwaltersteig* to *Gastein*, see p. 259.

STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, ISTRIA.

72. From Vienna to Gratz.

Railway. Express trains in 5½, ordinary in 8—9 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 50, 10 fl. 13, 6 fl. 75 kr.). Views generally to the l.

A glimpse at this remarkable railway may be obtained by proceeding as far as *Mürzzuschlag*, and returning the same day (return-tickets issued in summer), but an excursion of three days will be found far more interesting: 1st. Railway to stat. *Semmering*, ascend the *Sonnenwendstein*, proceed to *Mürzzuschlag* in the evening; 2nd. By *Neuberg* to *Mürzsteg*, walk to the *Todten Weibl*, return to *Neuberg* in the evening; 3rd. Carr. to the *Nassbauer*, and by *Nassberg* and *Nasswald* to the *Singerin*; walk in the afternoon through the *Höllenthal* to *Reichenau* and *Payerbach*; return to Vienna by express train in the evening.

To *Baden*, see R. 35.

On the heights to the r. are the *Calvarienberg*, the ruins of *Rauhenstein*, *Rauhenneck*, and *Scharfeneck*, and the *Helenenthal*. The view to the l. over the broad plain, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near *Vöslau* (**Hôtel Back*; *Schweizerhof*) the finest Austrian wine (especially the red) is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of *Gainsfarn*, which yield the 'Oberkirchner', or 'Merkensteiner' as it is sometimes erroneously termed. The long, low building, seen before the station is reached, is a *dépôt* of wines. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring, contains water at a constant temperature of 75° Fahr. The swimming and other baths here are much frequented.

Excursion to **Merkenstein*, with a ruined castle, a *château*, and a *belvedere* in the park. Good 'Vöslauer' and other refreshments at the forester's. Thence to the *Eiserne Thor* 6 M., see p. 211.

Stat. *Kottingbrunn*. To the r. of *Leobersdorf* rises the barren *Schneeberg* (p. 369). In the vicinity is *Schönau*, with a beautiful park. Stat. *Felisdorf*.

Omnibuses run hence in the valley of the *Piesting*, past the ruin of *Starhemberg*, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streithare', to the small town of *Gutenstein* (*Bär*). Beautiful views from the ruined castle, from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the *Mariahilfberg*. The most interesting ascent of the *Schneeberg* is from this point: to the *Höhbauer* (Inn) 3½ hrs.; thence by the furrowed *Kuhschneeberg* to the summit in 4 hrs.

Near *Theresienfeld* (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of Indian corn.

Neustadt, or *Wiener-Neustadt* (*Hirsch*; *Ungar. Krone*, both in the town; *Stadler*, near the station), the birthplace of the emperors

Frederick III., and Maximilian I., was entirely destroyed by fire in 1834 with the exception of 14 houses. The town is surrounded by a lofty, pinnacled wall. Popul. 18,070.

The *Parish Church*, with two lofty spires, restored after an earthquake in 1768, contains several tombstones with good reliefs on the N. pillars. To the r. in the choir the monument, with bust in high relief of Cardinal Khlesel (d. 1631), son of a baker at Vienna, subsequently chancellor of the University of Vienna, and minister of the Emperor Matthew. The Hungarian Counts Zriny and Frangepani, who were executed as rebels in 1671, are interred in the churchyard. Their tombstone, immured on the E. side of the church, near the principal portal, bears a Latin inscription, cautioning the reader against rebellious practices.

On the E. side of the town stands the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family. Over the entrance is a statue of the founder Frederick III., whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich voll', i. e. Austria is full of all honours; or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls, with the date 1445. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752; the entrance-court contains a *Statue of the Empress*, holding in her right hand the charter of the foundation, by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and several of the pupils of the establishment who have attained to celebrity. Beneath the high altar of the church Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 264). Neustadt also contains extensive academies for the education of officers of artillery and engineers.

The *Neuklosterkirche* (of the Cistercian order), also on the E. side of the town, contains (behind the high altar) the monument of Eleonora of Portugal (d. 1467), consort of Frederick III.; adjoining it is a carved altar with wings, executed in 1447.

The *Rathhaus* contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. of Austria and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary; other mementoes of the same period are also shown. — The *Mariensäule* in the principal square, erected in 1678, was surrounded in 1713 by six statues as a thank-offering in honour of the Virgin after the cessation of the plague.

— *From Neustadt to Oedenburg* railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 62, 1 fl. 22, 86 kr.). From stat. *Mattersdorf* (Hungar. *Nagy Marton*) an interesting excursion may be made to the (5 M.) château of **Forchtenstein*, the property of Prince Esterhazy, conspicuously situated on a limestone rock (1243 ft.), and containing a collection of family portraits, captured weapons, etc. (castellan 50 kr.). — On the top of the hill, ¾ hr. farther, rises the **Rosaliencapelle*, a pilgrimage church erected in 1695, commanding an extensive prospect. — *Inn* adjoining the château.

Oedenburg and railway to *Mohacs* see p. 454.

To the r. beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base: to the S. the Leitha Mts. Large fields

of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the r. in the distance stands the well preserved château of **Sebenstein*, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, which contains a collection of weapons and commands a fine view. Stations *St. Egiden*, *Neunkirchen* (a manufacturing place; scenery picturesque and varied), *Ternitz* (the Schneeberg again comes in view on the r.), *Pötschach* (with manufactories), then *Gloggnitz* (1378 ft.) (**Rail. Restaurant*), at the base of the Semmering. To the l. on the height is the castle of *Wartenstein*. *Schloss Gloggnitz* on an eminence, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine Abbey suppressed in 1803, is now the seat of the different authorities of the district.

The **Semmering Railway*, the first of the continental mountain railways, and the most imposing work of this description in Europe, begins at Gloggnitz (1378 ft.). This part of the line, 25 M. in length, cost upwards of 15 mill. florins. It is carried along the face of precipices by means of 15 tunnels and 15 bridges, affording a great variety of grand and picturesque views (to the l.). The train now ascends. *Schloss Gloggnitz* presents an imposing aspect; in the valley flows the green *Schwarzau*, near which is the extensive imperial paper-manufactory of *Schleglmühl*. On the l. rises the Semmering with its three peaks; to the W. in the background the *Raxalp*. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to stat. *Payerbach* (Mader).

To *Reichenau* and the *Höllenthal*, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (omnibus from the station to Reichenau). *Reichenau* (**Fischer*; **Waisniz*, prettily situated in the *Thalhof*, above Reichenau, dear), which lies in a very sheltered situation, 1½ M. from the railway, attracts numerous visitors, and the environs afford delightful walks. A good road leads through the wild valley of the *Schwarzau*, bounded by the precipitous slopes of the *Schneeberg* and the *Raxalp*, to *Hirschwang* and (6 M.) *Kaiserbrunn*, a hamlet with an inn, near which is a reservoir of the new waterworks of Vienna, fed by the copious and excellent *Kaiserbrunnen* and the *Sixensteinquelle*. A finger-post 2 M. farther indicates the route to the l. to the '*Grosse Höllenthal*' (½ M.), a circular basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, somewhat resembling a huge amphitheatre. The road terminates at the *Singerin* (rustic inn), 2 M. farther, but nothing is gained by prolonging the walk beyond the point where a view of the valley is first obtained.

The *Schneealp* (6207 ft.) is sometimes ascended from the *Singerin* (with guide, in 8 hrs.; ascent from *Neuberg* more direct, p. 372). The route leads through the *Nasswaldthal* to the (1 hr.) *Oberhof* (**Reithof*; *Engleitner*), and by the *Nasskamp* and *Ameisenbühl* to the summit (*Windberg*), ¾ hr. from which there is a chalet affording poor accommodation. Magnificent view. Descent to *Neuberg* (p. 372) 3 hrs., steep and stony at places.

The *Schneeberg* (6808 ft.) is usually ascended from *Gutenstein* (p. 367), from *Buchberg* or from *Reichenau*. From *Reichenau* (6 hrs. to the top; guide there and back 3, if a night be spent out, 4 d.), or the *Thalhof*, the route leads through the *Eng*, a wild ravine, to the (2 hrs.) *Lackenboden*, the (2 hrs.) *Baumgartner-Alp* (**Inn*), and thence to the summit (*Kaiserstein*) in 2 hrs. more. A stone hut on the *Ochenboden*, ½ hr. from the top, affords shelter in bad weather. View very extensive, embracing the *Dachstein* towards the W. The descent from the *Baumgartner Alp* to the *Kaiserbrunnen* in the *Höllenthal* is rugged. It is preferable to descend to *Buchberg* and through the picturesque *Schönsteiner Thal* to (2½ hrs.) stat. *Ternitz* or *Neunkirchen* (see above). Carriage from *Buchberg* to the

railway 5 fl.; guide from Buchberg to the Schneeberg, the Singerin, and through the Höllenthal to Payerbach (16 hrs.) 4—5 fl.

The **Raxalp** (6575 ft.) is best ascended (with guide, in 4 hrs.) from the *Prein*, a lateral valley, which diverges from the main valley near *Hirschwang*, 6 M. from Reichenau. This excursion is recommended to the notice of botanists. Club hut at the top.

Beyond stat. Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by an imposing viaduct of 9 arches, 300 yds. in length (gradient 1:40), and then ascends the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory again becomes visible far below in the valley; the Raxalp still forms the background to the W. Two short tunnels; to the l. an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the *Gitschukogel* (two tunnels). At stat. *Klamm* an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein rises on a rocky pinnacle, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. The deep green and smiling valley is the *Untere Adlitzgraben*. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and supported by arches and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*. Beyond the next tunnel it crosses to the S. slope of the *Obere Adlitzgraben* by means of two bridges. Retrospect of the bridge with its double row of arches, in the background the Schneeberg.

After three more tunnels the train stops at stat. **Semmering**, the culminating point of the line (2894 ft.), reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Gloggnitz. On the high road, 1 M. from the stat., is the **Erzherzog Johann Inn*, situated at the highest point of the road (3255 ft.). Near it is a monument to Emperor Charles VI., the founder of this '*aditus ad maris Adriatici littora*'.

The **Sonnenwendstein** (5069 ft.) the nearest S.E. neighbour of the Semmering, ascended (with guide, 70 kr.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the inn, commands an extensive and beautiful panorama, resembling the view from the Rosalienkapelle (p. 368), but more comprehensive, especially in the direction of Styria. Far below in the foreground are the Klamm, Schottwien, and the entire course of the railway. Rhododendrons flourish on the summit.

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 362 ft. by means of a straight tunnel, about 1 M. in length, which penetrates the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. Beyond it the train enters the peaceful dale of the *Fröschnitz*. Stat. *Spital*, then **Mürzzuschlag** (**Bräuhaus*; **Elephant*; *Adler* or *Post*; *Hirsch*; **Rail. Restaurant*), picturesquely situated on the Mürz, 2178 ft. above the sea-level. Pleasant excursion hence to *Mariazell*, see R. 73.

The line follows the *Mürz*, which flows through a picturesque, pine-clad valley containing a number of iron-forges. To the r. in the valley, beyond *Krieglach*, lies the modern château with four towers, and on the height the ancient castle of *Mitterdorf*. *Kind-*

berg is commanded by a château of Count Inzaghi, and *Kapfenberg* by the picturesque ruins of a castle of Count Stubenberg. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the latter is the sheltered *Bud Steinerhof* (Kurhaus; Villa Pessiak) frequented by persons with pulmonary complaints. Near stat. *Bruck* rises the ancient castle of *Landskron*.

Bruck (*Eisenbahn-Gasthof*; *Adler*; *Mitterbräu*) lies at the confluence of the *Mürz* and the *Mur*. The old castle with Romanesque arcades once belonged to the princes of this district. An eminence beyond the station affords the best survey of the picturesque town. To Linz by Rottenmann and Steyer, see R. 75; to Mariazell, R. 73; to Klagenfurt and Villach, R. 79.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At *Pernegg* a conspicuous château with grounds. Near *Mirnitz* several large stalactite caverns; the finest is the *Drachenhöhle*, or *Kugellucken*, near *Röthelstein*, to the N., on the l. bank of the *Mur*, reached by a laborious ascent of 1500 ft. (1 hr.). The forges of *Frohnleiten*, a village on the r. bank, and the castle of *Pfannberg* on an eminence on the l. bank belong to Prince Lobkowitz. The castle of *Rabenstein* on a rock on the r. bank is the property of Prince Liechtenstein. The line passes the *Badelwand* by means of a rocky gallery of 35 arches, above which the high road runs. *Peggau* possesses silver and lead mines.

About 2 hrs. to the E. rises the *Schöckel* (4586 ft.), with crater-like hollows termed the 'Wetterlöcher', which is occasionally visited from Gratz (see p. 382).

The train crosses the *Mur*, and beyond stat. *Klein-Stübing* enters a fertile basin where the isolated *Schlossberg*, or castle-hill of Gratz rises, at the base of which the capital of Styria is situated. Stat. *Gratwein*. On an eminence to the W. lies *Strassengel*, a picturesque Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with open tower. The castle of *Gösting* on the r., the property of Count Attems, and a favourite resort of the Gratzers, once successfully resisted a siege by the Turks. The castle of *Eggenberg* to the r., 3 M. from Gratz, belonging to Count Herberstein, is connected with the town by an avenue. The chapel of the château contains a monument to the countess, by Canova.

Gratz, see p. 379.

73. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Vienna to Mürzzuschlag, express in 4 hrs. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell (35½ M.) two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 20 fl.; from Mürzzuschlag to Mürzsteg in 2 hrs., 6 fl.; one-horse carr. ½rd less. The driver should be desired to stop for ½ hr. at Neuberg (see below), to allow time for visiting the church. — Between Bruck and Mariazell (37 M.) a light post-vehicle runs daily in 9½ hrs., fare 4 fl.

Since the completion of the Semmering Railway travellers generally approach Mariazell from Mürzzuschlag or Bruck. The route from Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and thence to Bruck is very attractive, affording a

glimpse at the mountain-scenery of Styria without much fatigue or loss of time.

Railway-journey to *Mürzzuschlag*, see R. 72. A good road leads hence, ascending the wooded valley of the *Mürz*, which is enclosed by the buttresses of the *Veitschalp* (6473 ft.), the E. prolongation of the *Hochschwab* (p. 375), and those of the *Schneecalp* (6207 ft.). Several iron-works are passed; then ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Capellen*. (3 M.) **Neuberg** (**Post*) possesses a handsome Gothic *Cistercian* Church, consecrated in 1471, with lofty nave and aisles supported by 14 slender columns, and a large rose-window. The beautiful crypt is entered from the well preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots. The extensive buildings of the Abbey, suppressed in 1783 by the Emperor Joseph, are adjacent to the church. Near Neuberg are extensive government iron-works. Fine retrospect from the height. To the r. rise the slopes of the *Schneecalp*, which is occasionally ascended from Neuberg (5 hrs., part of the route over loose stones; comp. p. 369). Beyond Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque; by the side of the road flows the clear and rapid *Mürz*. Near *Krampen* are extensive government smelting-works and stores of wood.

At **Mürzsteg** (**Post*, or *Adler*), 6 M. from Neuberg, the road quits the *Mürz* and leads W. across the *Niederaltpl* (3950 ft., fine view of the *Hochschwab*) to *Wegscheid*, a village 12 M. from *Mürzsteg*, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of *Mariazell* (comp. p. 374).

In preference to the carriage-road the pedestrian should proceed by a good path (guide unnecessary) from *Mürzsteg* to the N., following the course of the *Mürz*, across the *Scheiterboden* (3 M.). Thus far the route is by a road, leading through wood. Then a footpath on the l. bank of the brook, through wild and narrow ravines between the cliffs of the *Schneecalp* and those of the *Seekopf* and *Königsalp*. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the gorge becomes so narrow as to afford space for the stream alone, and the path is supported by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock. In the midst of this rocky wilderness, near an iron bridge across the stream, a waterfall descends from a cavity above, termed the *Todten Weib* (2687 ft.) from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A number of dilapidated wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascend to the orifice whence the cascade issues.

The *Mürz* is again crossed. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, where the hamlet of **Frey**n (20 min. from the *Todten Weib*) is situated. The church, parsonage, and school are comprised within a single handsome building. Poor inn, crowded by pilgrims to *Mariazell* in August.

Two routes lead from Freyn to *Mariazell*, a *Carriage-road* leading round the mountain, past the iron-works (18 M.), and a *Foot-path* over the **Freynsattel** (4252 ft.) (4 hrs. walk). The latter is the more attractive, but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (1 fl.) unnecessary; the path, once found, cannot be mistaken.

It quits the carriage-road by a direction-post, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Freyn, and ascends to the r. into the wood past a board with a figure of St. George; in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., beyond another image of a saint, the summit of the *Freynsattel* is attained. The precipice on the l. is the *Student*; to the S.W. in the background the bald summit of the *Oetscher* (6313 ft.). Then a steep descent. Below the (20 min.) third image of a saint, attached to a pine-tree, the path divides; that to the l. is now followed, descending by a charcoal-burner's hut to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Salza*, where the road is reached (6 M. more to Mariazell). The latter descends by the stream, and finally rapidly ascends a hill, from the summit of which the *Dirrenstangel* (or *Dürrenstein*) is seen facing the traveller; on the l. the *Hochschwab* (p. 375). The handsome towers of the church of Mariazell now soon appear.

Mariazell (2733 ft.) (*HIRSCH, the old Post; ADLER, the new Post *LÖWE, moderate; +WEINTAUBE; GOLDNE KRONE; BRÄU; FLEISCHHACKER. *One-horse carr.* to Weichselboden 4 fl.; to Kastenriegel, as far as the point where the footpath diverges to the r. over the mountain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. — *Stellwagen* to St. Pölten in 13 hrs., 3 fl.; also to Bruck in correspondence with the day-trains) consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, but is so crowded at the time of the great processions (that of Vienna on 1st July, that of Gratz on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August, that comfortable quarters can rarely be obtained on these occasions.

Mariazell, very picturesquely situated in a wide mountain-basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited by 70 great and a number of smaller processions annually, consisting of upwards of 250,000 pilgrims on an average. These pilgrimages form the chief source of subsistence of the 900 inhab. of the village. The numerous well-built houses were erected after a fire in 1827. In the centre of the village rises the imposing church with its four towers, erected at the close of the 17th cent. The handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th cent. The miraculous image of the Virgin and Child, 18 inches in height, carved in lime-wood, was presented by a priest of the Benedictine Abbey of *St. Lambrecht* (mother-church of Mariazell) in 1167. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was superseded in 1363 by a larger edifice, founded by Lewis I. of Hungary after a victory over the Turks. The reliefs over the portal refer to the foundation of the church.

Interior. The *Chapel* containing the small miraculous image is sumptuously decorated, with 12 columns of silver, &c. A number of devotees are generally clustered round the shrine, sometimes repeating their prayers in a loud key, and sometimes performing the circuit of the chapel or moving about in the church on their knees, provided with tapers burning in honour of the Virgin. Large votive pictures in oil are painted on the pillars. The *Pulpit* consists of a large block of red porphyry. Over the *High-Altar* is a large Cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6 ft. in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. To the r. and l. of the high altar

are two large votive pictures of the magistrates of Brünn, 1. the siege of Brünn by the Swedes in 1615, r. the siege by the Prussians in 1742. In the corner near the latter is a long table on which the devout place their rosaries and other objects for consecration.

Round the upper *Galleries* are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches, representing various miraculous events connected with Mariazell, are always surrounded by numerous spectators. A staircase in the *S.W. Tower* leads to a chamber containing the '*Kripplein*' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity, r. the Adoration of the Magi, l. a group of Styrian peasants with various offerings.

The *Treasury* contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels in gold and silver, shrines, jewels, trinkets, miniature altars composed of precious stones, ancient mass-books, &c.; also the gold pen of the eminent *Zacharias Werner*, presented to him by the Primate Dalberg, and bequeathed by him to this church.

At the numerous booths which surround the church every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious. — On 8th May, 1805, the church was employed by the French as a receptacle for their Austrian prisoners: on 12th March 1809, the market-place was again occupied by French troops.

Pleasant excursion through the *Grünau* (Marien Waterfall, refreshments at the *Franzbauer's) to the **Erlafsee*, 1 hr. N.W. of Mariazell, surrounded by picturesque mountains (Seewirth, a tolerable inn on the opposite bank). Finest view from the other side. A boat may be hired of the fisherman.

The **Fall of the Lassing* (3½ hrs. N. viâ *Mitterbach*), which descends in three leaps to a depth of 400 ft., merits a visit; grand rock-scenery and fine view (*Wienerbruckel Inn). The volume of water may be increased by opening a sluice-gate (fee 2 fl.). — From Mitterbach a road leads N.E. to *St. Pölten* (p. 213), a station on the Vienna and Linz Railway. — From Mariazell to *Weichselboden* (*Hochschwab*), *Wildalpen*, and *Eisenerz*, a very attractive route, see R. 74. — Diligence to *Bruck* and carriage to *Mürzschlag*, see p. 371.

The road from Mariazell to Bruck is hilly and rugged. Below Mariazell the *Salza* is crossed. On a wooded rock rising from the valley stands the *Siegmundscapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. The *Imperial Foundry* (3¾ M. S. of Mariazell), the most important gun-foundry in Austria, is next reached, where about 100 pieces of heavy calibre are manufactured annually, and 800 workmen are employed. Permission to visit the *Brandhof* (see below) must be applied for here. *Inn here pleasanter than those of Mariazell.

From the *Foundry* to *Weichselboden* (p. 376) by the *Kastenriegel*, a pleasant excursion. Follow the high road to (3¾ M.) *Wegscheid*, and diverge here to the r. At a (¼ M.) finger-post proceed to the r. by a carriage-road, constructed by the late Archduke John to his chase on the *Hochschwab*, first ascending through wood, and then descending through a wild mountain district, to the *Kastenriegel* (2 hrs.), a small grassy dale at the foot of the *Dippelwand*, a rock belonging to the *Hochschwab*. After another ascent of a few min. the *Höllthal*, or *Hölle*, is entered, a ravine enclosed by lofty precipices; the *Ring* (p. 376), the most striking point, is reached in ¾ hr. Then a descent to (½ hr.) *Weichselboden*, see p. 376. The inn is beyond the bridge.

About 3¾ M. from the Foundry lies the small village of *Wegscheid* (p. 372); farther on, at the foot of the *Seeberg*, are the *Goll-*

rad Iron-works, beyond which the ***Brandhof** (3527 ft.), a country-seat of the late Archduke John (d. 1859), 6 M. from Wegscheid, is reached.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. The ciborium is carved in cedar-wood from Lebanon. Beneath the altar is the vault destined by the Archduke for his last resting-place (he was, however, interred at Graz). One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of the Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresa. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer, beneath the latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsman's gear, &c.

The following walk from Wegscheid is recommended to pedestrians: Pass the (6 M.) **Brandhof** and cross the *Seeberg*; then, where a view is disclosed of a strikingly picturesque valley surrounded by rocky mountains, quit the road by a path to the l. descending to (1 hr.) *Seewiesen*. In favourable weather the ascent of the ***Hochschwab** (7352 ft.) should be undertaken hence (with guide and provisions). A guide may be applied for at the village-inn (to the Hochschwab and down to Weichselboden 3 fl.). The previous night should if possible be spent at a chalet, 2 hrs. from *Seewiesen*; thence to the summit 4 hrs., descent to Weichselboden 4 hrs. (see p. 376). A very striking insight into the wild and imposing scenery of the Styrian Mts. is presented by the rocky gorges of the Hochschwab.

18½ M. *Secwiesen* (Post) is beautifully situated in a most attractive Alpine valley. Beyond the village of *Aflenz* the narrow and picturesque *Thörlthal* begins, where several iron-works and the ruined castle of *Schachenstein* are situated. The road then crosses the *Mürz* and leads to railway-stat. *Kapfenberg* (p. 371.)

18½ M. *Bruck on the Mur*, see p. 371.

74. From Mariazell to Eisenerz by Wildalpen.

One-horse carr. to Weichselboden 6 fl. (in 4 hrs.), thence to Wildalpen (in 2¼ hrs.) 4 fl., from Wildalpen to Hiefau (in 6 hrs.) 8 fl. Distance from Mariazell to Weichselboden 18¾ M.; thence to Wildalpen, where there is a good inn, 11½ M.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, and traversing a very picturesque district, quits the above-described road to *Bruck* at the (3¾ M.) Imperial Foundry (p. 374) and turns S.W. into the valley of the *Salza*. It leads through beautiful rocky scenery to (7 M.) *Greith* (Kreuz, very poor), quits the river, and ascends the '*Hals*' (2788 ft.), at the summit of which the Hochschwab comes in view. The hilly road, occasionally traversing dense pine-forest and descending to the ravines of the *Salza*, which is here confined by a dam to facilitate the floating of timber, next reaches (8 M.) *Weichselboden*.

The *Footpath* to Weichselboden, preferable to the road, and effecting a saving of 2½ M., diverges in the valley to the l. from the road and traverses the high ground. The new *Carriage-road* from *Greith* over

the *Hochleiten* is also shorter. The most beautiful route is the road over the *Kastenriegel* (p. 374) and through the *Hölle*, formerly the *chasse* of the Archduke John, skirting the extensive and profound basin of the valley at a considerable height above it. Far above, on the huge rocky pinnacles on the opposite side of the abyss, chamois are occasionally seen grazing.

18³/₄ M. **Weichselboden** (1978 ft.) (**Inn*) consists of a small group of houses only.

The neighbouring mountains abound in game. On the occasion of grand battues as many as 200 chamois are frequently driven into the '*Ring*', a mountain-basin, S.E. of Weichselboden, completely surrounded by precipices. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian sportsmen decorate their hats, is also met with here. This locality, formerly the property of Archduke John, lies ³/₄ hr. from Weichselboden, at the end of the wooded valley termed the *Hölle*. — The *Hochschwab* (p. 375) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden (guide 3—4 fl., and provisions necessary). To the *Edelboden* (bed of hay at the forester's) 3 hrs., thence to the summit 4 hrs. (descent on the other side to Seewiesen in 3¹/₂—4 hrs.).

The carriage road to Wildalpen continues to follow the rocky ravine of the *Salza*, the beautiful scenery of which will even reward the pedestrian. At the *Klaus* (1 M.) a small tunnel is passed through; near the (³/₄ M.) bridge a small waterfall.

11¹/₂ M. **Wildalpen** (1781 ft.) (**Ziegler*, by the church, a good country-inn), a thriving village, situated in a basin of the *Salza*, possesses several iron-forges on the banks of the *Seissenbach*, which here falls into the *Salza*.

Beyond Wildalpen the valley of the *Salza* becomes tamer, and is enclosed by rocks, worn by the action of the water into grotesque forms. Above

13¹/₂ M. *Allerheiligen*, a hamlet of the parish of *Palfau*, the road divides: that on the r. bank leads to Reifling, that on the l. to Hieflau, which the traveller now follows. After 8 M. the *Salza* is quitted; from the height a pleasing survey of the valley of Lainbach is enjoyed. The *Grüne Esche* Inn is 2 M. farther: then, after 2 M. more,

12 M. *Gams-Hieflau*, situated on the high road (and railway) to 9 M. *Eisenerz*, see p. 378.

From Wildalpen to Eisenerz direct. Pedestrians may avoid the long and not very attractive circuit by Hieflau by taking the direct footpath from *Wildalpen* across the mountains to *Eisenerz*, a walk of 6¹/₂ hrs. Guide (not absolutely necessary) as far as the highest point (3 hrs.) 1 fl.; thence to *Eisenerz* superfluous. The direction is as follows: At *Wildalpen* the course of the *Seissenbach* is ascended towards the S.; ¹/₄ hr., where the road divides, that to the r., following the *Seissenbach* with its numerous waterfalls, is gradually ascended, leading through several ravines to the plateau of (1 hr.) *Hinter Wildalpen*. Here a footpath to the l. is taken, crossing a small bridge, skirting an enclosure, gradually ascending, and leading through a (25 min.) farm-yard.

The path now ascends rapidly through the *Schreyer*, a green, flower-carpeted ravine. After ¹/₄ hr. a bridge is crossed, leading to the W. slope of the valley; ¹/₄ farther the level path in a straight direction must be avoided, and the steep and stony slope ascended; after 10 min. more the path divides, that to the l. is somewhat shorter, but both branches soon re-unite. The path continues to lead towards the S. (on the l. rises the *Pfaffenstein*), and soon reaches the (10 min.) summit of the *Eisenerzhöhe*

(4760 ft.), indicated by a broken cross; on the l. rises the Hochschwab (p. 375) and part of the Swabian chain.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets (milk and stale bread only) of *Erzenboden*. A little beyond the *Erzenboden* pastures a carriage-road is attained, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the r. rises the perpendicular cliff of the *Zargenkopf*, 1000 ft. above the road; on the l. lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000 ft. below, whilst in a straight direction a view is obtained of a sharp and indented rocky ridge. This is the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level (at a small house the turn to the l. is to be avoided), the road descends in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where a forester's house is situated on the beautiful meadows of the Seeau, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Erzenboden* pasture. The *Seebach*, which falls into the *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 378), is now crossed; the road slightly ascends through dense pine-forest, and finally descends to the (3 M.) high road, which (to the l.) leads to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Eisenerz* (p. 378).

75. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and Rottenmann.

Railway in 15—16 hrs.; fares 12 fl. 17, 9 fl. 2, 6 fl. 8 kr.

From Linz to *St. Valentin*, see p. 214. The railway to Steyer here diverges from the Kaiserin-Elisabeth line to the S.W., and at *stat. Ernthofen* enters the broad valley of the *Enns*.

Steyer (*Goldner Löwe*; *Ochs*; *Schiff*), a town at the confluence of the *Steyer* with the *Enns*, with 11,000 inhab., is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated in the angle between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyerdorf* by two bridges. On an eminence rises the *Castle of Steyer*, the property of Prince Lamberg. The *Gothic Church*, consecrated in 1443, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs, of 1569; also a modern *votive-altar in carved wood, gilded and painted. The *New Rathhaus* is also worthy of notice. Charming walks to the *Christkindl*, the *Obere* and *Untere Enns-Leithen*, *Tabor* (affording a fine survey of the town), and the **Dammberg* (with a tower erected by the Austrian Alpine Club, commanding a magnificent prospect). — *Hall*, with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W.; diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.

At the next stat. *Garsten* the line crosses the *Enns*, beyond which it follows the l. bank, opposite the road (termed 'Eisenstrasse', or 'iron-road', owing to the great traffic in that metal). Stations *Ternberg* and *Losenstein*, a village inhabited principally by nail-manufacturers, with an ancient church and the ruins of a castle. Stat. *Reich-Ramming*, at the mouth of the *Rammingbach*, possesses extensive brass manufactories and government ironworks. The train affords a succession of pleasant views of the green valley. Stat. *Gross-Ramming*. The village lies on the r. bank at the mouth of the romantic *Büchgraben*.

From stat. *Weyer*, another village of iron and steel manufacturers, a branch-line diverges to *Waidhofen* and *Amstetten* (p. 214). The *Ennstal* here turns to the S.; the scenery is remarkably attractive, and a succession of mountain landscapes is enjoyed. Sta-

tions *Klein-Reifling* and *Weissenbach-St. Gallen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of which lies *Attenmarkt* (Post; Adler). Above St. Gallen rises the castle of *Gallenstein*, erected by the abbots of Admont for the protection of the valley. (Direct route hence to Admont through the *Buchau*, 12 M.) At Stat. *Gross-Reifling* the *Salza*, which rises on the *Göller* at the base of the *Wiener Wald Mts.*, falls into the *Enns*. The long wooden barrier at the mouth is to prevent the escape of the floating timber.

Stat. *Hieflau* (*Steuber; *Stieglmayer) lies at the entrance of the *Gesäus* defile. The *Lugauer Spitze* (7211 ft.), ascended hence in 3—4 hrs. (with guide, fatiguing), commands a fine view.

From *Hieflau* to *Leoben* by *Eisenerz* (27½ M.). Railway to *Eisenerz* in 50 min. (fares 68, 51, 34 kr.). The line, as well as the 'Eisenstrasse' (see above) turns to the E. into the valley of the *Erzbach*, which it gradually ascends. To the l. rises the castle of *Leopoldstein*; a little farther from the line lies the picturesque, dark blue *Lake of Leopoldstein*, over which tower the bold precipices of the *Mauerberg*.

9 M. *Eisenerz* (*Moser; *König von Sachsen, both moderate), an old market-town possessing mines, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt and barren *Pfaffenstein* (6110 ft.), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6814 ft.). The *Church of St. Oswald* is a Gothic structure of 1279. The tower on the height to the S. is the *Schicht-Thurm* ('shift-tower'), the bell of which conveys various signals to the miners.

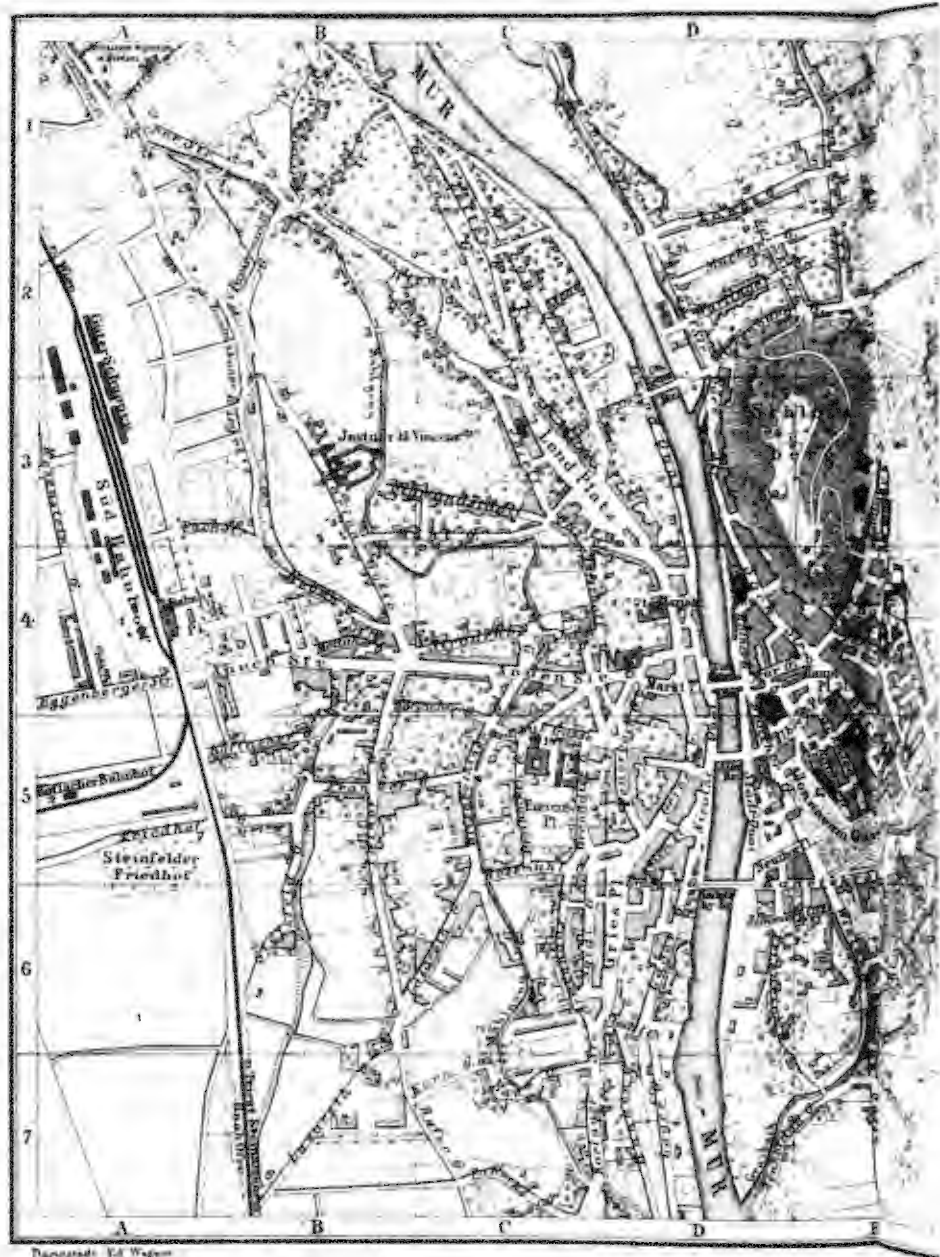
To the S. the red *Erzberg* (4869 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The *Schatzkammern*, a number of empty chambers in the mountain, the walls of which are curiously encrusted with white 'flos ferri', a species of arragonite, are very remarkable. The lower part of the mountain belongs to *Eisenerz* and is worked by the Austrian government, the upper and more productive part is the property of companies in *Vorderberg*. Permission to visit the mines (interesting to mineralogists) is obtained at the imperial mining-office. The mines and furnaces, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 100,000 tons of iron annually.

The road ascends the steep *Prebühl* (3861 ft., the summit 5 M. from *Eisenerz*, and 1600 ft. above it), a pass of the Swabian chain (*Hochschwab*, p. 375, 9 M. to the N.E.), and then descends to *Vorderberg* (Post), a prosperous and prettily situated place. Railway thence to *Leoben* in 2 hrs. (fares 74, 56, 37 kr.).

The defile of **Gesäus* is a profound and narrow ravine, 15 M. in length, flanked by huge pine-clad rocks, between which dashes the impetuous *Enns*. The name signifies the 'pass of the roaring waters', but is hardly applicable except when the stream is swollen. The railway passes through a number of cuttings in the rock and frequently crosses the *Enns*. Stat. *Gstatterboden*; 3 M. farther up, the romantic *Johnsbachthal* opens on the l. The valley of the *Enns* expands near

Admont (**Buchbinder*; *Post*), a market-town on a broad green plateau. The celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Admont ('ad montes') was almost entirely destroyed by fire in April, 1865, but the greater part of the valuable library was saved. The church and abbey have since been rebuilt.

As the train proceeds, the traveller observes to the r., about



3 M. above Admont, the *Frauenberg* with the handsome pilgrimage-church of *Mariakum*. The line then quits the Enns and turns to the S. into the unattractive *Paltenthal*. Stat. *Selzthal-Lietzen*. The small town of *Lietzen* (*Post; *Stanzinger) lies in the Ennsthal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., on the Rottenmann and Salzburg high road (see below). To the l. are the slopes of the *Dürrenschöber* (5679 ft.). To the r. rises the handsome château of *Strechau*, the property of the Abbey of Admont, below the mouth of the brook of that name.

Stat. *Rottenmann* (Post) is a small town with mines and iron-works.

To *Salzburg* a diligence daily in $11\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (10 fl. 64 kr.) by (9 M.) *Lietzen* (see above) and through the fertile Ennstal (passing the castles of *Wolkenstein*, *Friedstein*, and *Trautenfels* on the r.) to (9 M.) *Steinach* (Post), at the foot of the Grimming, where the road divides. That to the l. in the Ennstal leads by *Schladming* to (36 M.) *Radstadt* (comp. p. 392); that to the r. in the *Grimmingthal*, skirting the precipitous *Grimming*, leads to (10 M.) *Mitterndorf* and (9 M.) *Aussee* (p. 226). From Aussee to Ischl and Salzburg, see p. 226.

From stat. *Trieben* a good road leads to *Judenburg* (p. 391) by *Hohentauern*. To the r. near *Gaishorn* lies the lake of that name. The line gradually ascends to its culminating point (2700 ft.), and then descends by stations *Wald*, *Kalwang* (Post), and *Mautern* to St. *Michael*, a station on the line from Bruck to Klagenfurt (p. 390).

76. Gratz and Environs.

Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station: *ELEPHANT (Pl. a), R. from 1 fl., L. 40, A. 35 kr. — *GOLDNES ROSS (Pl. c); *FLORIAN (Pl. c); *GOLDENER LÖWE; DREI RABEN, Annenstrasse, near the station. — On the left bank: *ERZHERZOG JOHANN (Pl. b), R. 1 fl., A. 42 kr., also a restaurant. — KAISER-KRONE (Pl. d) and UNGARISCHE KRONE (Pl. f), both second class, well spoken of. STADT TRIEST, in the Jakomini-suburb.

Cafés, &c. *Europa*, Herrengasse; *Nordstern*, Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Hauptplatz; *Meran* (Pl. h), by the suspension-bridge. **Ices, &c.** at the theatre. **Beer** at the *Pastete*, Sporgasse; *Neu-Gratz*, Realschulgasse; *Blumenstock*; concerts several times weekly at *Schreiner's Bierhalle*, by the S. railway-station, and the *Puntigamer Bierhalle*, in the Georgigasse, both on the r. bank of the Mur. — **Wine** at the *Wilde Mann*, Jakominigasse; *Kleine Elephant* in the Franciscanerplatz. The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger*, *Pickerer* (p. 384), *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed.

Swimming Bath above the suspension-bridge at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr. without towel, etc. The water of the Mur is very cold. — Near it is *Leistentritt's* bath-house, with vapour-baths, etc.; *Forster*, Brandhofgasse; *Zur Sonne*, by the second suspension-bridge, on the r. bank of the Mur.

Reading Rooms at the *Academische Leseverein*; strangers introduced by a member.

Theatre (Pl. 14). *Landschaftliches Theater*, in the Franzensplatz, performances daily. *Stadt-Theater*, in the Carl Ludwigs Ring, formerly a circus, well fitted up.

Telegraph Office in the 'Paradies', Murgasse, near the suspension-bridge.

Fiacres. Two-horse carr. 52 kr. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fl. 5 kr. for 1 hr., 35 kr. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; one-horse carr. 42 kr. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 70 kr. for 1 hr., 35 kr. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — To or from the Station:

middle of the town, one-horse 63, two-horse 87 kr.; Mur-suburb (r. bank) 42 or 70 kr. (for one or more pers., luggage free). — For half-a-day: forenoon 2 fl. 80, or 3 fl. 15 kr.; afternoon 3 fl. 15, or 4 fl. 20 kr.; whole day 5 fl. 25, or 6 fl. 30 kr.

Gratz (1068 ft.), the capital of Styria, with 81,000 inhab., is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by two wooden, two suspension, and a railway bridge. This city, one of the pleasantest and least expensive of the Austrian provincial capitals, is a favourite residence of retired officers of the Austrian army (e. g. 63 generals). A number of handsome new streets have recently sprung up: on the W. the *Annen-Strasse*, leading from the station to the town, on the E. the *Elisabeth- and Beethoven-Strasse*. The old fortifications have been removed to make way for the handsome *Ringstrasse* (*Burg-Ring*, *Carl-Ludwigs-Ring*) and avenues, adorned in 1865 with a *Statue of Schiller*, by Gasser. The site of the old glacis is now occupied by the *Stadtpark*, with seats, fountains, &c. In the Harrachgasse is the extensive new *Physiological Institute*. The handsome new *University* in the vicinity will be one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany when completed (cost estimated at 1½ mill. florins).

The ***Schlossberg**, 400 ft. above the *Mur*, towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the attacks of the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. In 1849 the works were partially restored. The noble prospect from this height is justly celebrated. The valley of the *Mur* and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of the most beautiful forms, present a highly picturesque scene. To the N. rises the *Schöckel* (p. 371), N.W. the chain of the *Schwanberg Alps* (p. 382), S. the *Bacher Mts.* On the S. side of the *Schlossberg* stands the handsome *Clock Tower*. The plateau in front of the *Swiss House* is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853) in bronze. The *Schlossberg* is ascended on the E. side, from the *Carmeliter-Platz*. The road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), passes the clock-tower, and skirts the W. side of the *Wickenburg-Strasse* (Pl. A, 2).

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of 1446, the copper roof of the tower added in 1663, possesses a remarkable W. Portal: on the l. the Imperial Eagle and the arms of Austria, with the device (p. 368) of the founder Emp. Frederick III., r. the Portuguese arms in honour of his consort Eleonora, with the fire-breathing panther of Styria (see Plan).

Choir. The high altar-piece, representing the miracles of St. *Ægidius*, is by *Jos. Flurer*, a pupil of *Salvator Rosa*. On the walls of the choir are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pornis*, court painter to Archduke Charles II.: on the r. the Archduke with his whole family before the crucifix, l. his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the Virgin.

To the r. and l. of the approach to the choir are two ebony sarcophagi on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxentius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentia and the arm of St. Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V. and deposited here in 1617. The small reliefs in ivory have reference to the history of these saints.

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 10), adjoining the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War obtained an asylum here when at variance with his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife, parents of Ferdinand, and Maria Theresa (d. 1805), mother of the Duke of Angoulême, are also interred here. Keys kept by the sacristan of the cathedral (15 kr.).

The extensive building opposite (Pl. F, 2) comprises the following institutions: the *Grammar School*, *Old University*, *Ecclesiastical Seminary*, *University Library*, and *Imperial Arsenal*. The *Archaeological Museum* of the university is open on Thursd. and Sund., 11—12 o'clock.

In the vicinity is the **Theatre** (Pl. 14), in front of which stands a bronze **Statue of Francis I.**, in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The *Parish Church* (Pl. 13), in the Herrengasse, contains a high altar-piece by Tintoretto, representing the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The *Protestant Church* is situated in the Holzplatz, near the Stadt-Theater. The *Labornerkirche*, near the railway station, a good Gothic structure, was completed in 1862.

The **Council Hall** of the Estates, or *Ständisches Landhaus* (Pl. 8), in the Herrengasse, erected in 1569, and employed till 1848 as an assembly-hall by the deputies of the Styrian Estates, is now the seat of the provincial authorities. To the l. of the principal entrance is a curious old German painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or using their 'daggers or bread-knives'. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament. A wing of the building is used as an *Arsenal*, and contains numerous suits of old armour.

The S. side of the Hauptwachplatz is occupied by the spacious **Rathhaus** (Pl. 12), erected in 1807. In this square the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, 159 in number, who had been captured near Pettau, were beheaded. Count Erasmus of Tattenbach; governor of Styria, who was implicated in the ill-concerted conspiracy of the Counts Zriny and Frangepani (p. 368), was also executed here, 1st Dec. 1671.

The ***Joanneum** (Pl. 7), an extensive building with gardens, was founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria. It contains collections of the products of the country. The *Natural History Museum* (admission gratis on Thursd. 10—12 and Sund. 11—1 o'clock, at other

times for a fee of 70 kr.), especially the mineralogical department, is valuable and admirably arranged. The *Botanical Garden* contains a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839). In the court are preserved a number of Roman antiquities, chiefly tombstones. The *Library* consists of 53,000 vols.

The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. 6) of the Estates (Sund. 11—1 o'clock, on other days 50 kr.) contains little to detain the traveller.

1st Room: 14. *Van Thulden*, Destruction of a heathen temple. — 2nd R.: 56. *Bassano*, Christ expelling the money-changers from the Temple. — 4th R.: Tyrolese landscape, by *Vöschel*; 267. *Hackert*, Landscape; 264. *Titian*, Bathsheba bathing. — 5th R.: 294. *Cranach*, Judgment of Paris; 298. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with St. Catharine and St. Antony the hermit; 323. *Cranach*, Portrait of Maria of Burgundy, consort of Emp. Maximilian I. — 7th R.: 457. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 458. *Hals*, Portrait of a knight. — 8th R.: *Füger*, Portrait of Count Saurau.

Environs. The following short excursion is recommended: On foot to the *Rosenberg*, as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer*; thence ascend the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Platte* (2114 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Maria-Grün*, ascend the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hilmersteich*, and return to Gratz in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. — The following are also favourite points: *Maria-Trost* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the *Rainerkogel* (1 hr.), affording the best survey of Gratz; *Ulrichsbrunn* (1 hr.); the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.), with the new château in the valley; near the ruin the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur; *Eggenberg* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); *Thal* (2 hrs.). — The **Schöckel* (p. 371) may be ascended in 5 hrs.; an omnibus runs daily at 8 a. m. to *Bad Radegund* (water-cure) at the foot of the mountain. — The *Tobelbad*, a prettily situated watering-place $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., may also be visited from Gratz. The road to it leads by *Strassgang* (carr. in 1 hr.). It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant from stat. *Premstetten* on the *Köflach* railway, to which trains run in 28 min.

The *Buchkogel* (2153 ft.) may be reached by driving as far as *Brünnel* (Inn) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and walking thence to the summit (passing *St. Martin*) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. Key of the tower kept at a farm-house (refreshments), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top. The *view embraces the broad valley: N. Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Trost*, and the *Schöckel*; N.W. the Upper Styrian Mts. (*Hochschwab*); W. the *Schwanberg Alps*; S. the *Bacher Mts.*

From *Gratz* to *Köflach* railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fl. 65, 1 fl. 10 kr.), constructed originally for the coal-traffic. It first descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly S., to *Premstetten*, whence it turns N.W. at a right angle into the valley of the *Kainach*. From *Köflach* (*Bräuhaus*) a road leads N.W. over the *Grabensattel* (1581 ft.) into the upper valley of the Mur, to *Weiskirchen* and *Judenburg* (p. 391).

The **Schwanberg Alps** attract numerous excursionists from Gratz. The early train of the *Köflach Railway* should be taken as far as *Liboch*, and the omnibus thence in 3 hrs. to *Stanz* (Post; * *Stöger*), with an extensive abbey, where a delay of 2 hrs. takes place. Then by *Deutsch-Landsberg*, with an ancient castle, and (1 hr.) *Holleneck*, a castle of Prince Liechtenstein, to (1 hr.) *Schwanberg* (**Grasser*), where the night should be spent. Next morning, with a guide (*Fellner* is recommended), by *Gressenberg* and *St. Maria* in 5 hrs. to the forester's house at *Bärenthal* (refreshments). Then

over the *Hirschtietzen*, whence an imposing view is obtained of the source of the *Sulm*, which lies far below, in 3 hrs. to the summit of the **Kor-alpe* (5968 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps. View W. to *Wolfsberg*, *St. Andrä*, *St. Paul*, *Klagenfurt* with its lakes, and *Villach*; a considerable part of *Carinthia*, the *Gross-Glockner*, *Gross-Venediger*; N. the *Hochschwab*, *Schöckel*, and *Gratz*; S. the Mts. of *Carniola*; E. over *Gleichenberg* and *Riegersburg* to *Hungary* and *Croatia*.

Return-route either by *Schwanberg* to *Gratz*, or from *Schwanberg* to railway-stat. *Leibnitz* (see below) by carriage (4 fl.) in 4 hrs. Travellers bound for *Carinthia* may descend on the W. side in 3 hrs., the last part precipitous, to *Wolfsberg* (+ *Pfundner*, beyond the bridge), the third town of *Carinthia*, with a handsome château and spacious riding-school of Count *Henkel*, whence a diligence runs daily to *Klagenfurt* in 7 hrs. Or on foot from *Wolfsberg* to (6 M.) *St. Andrä*, with a château now belonging to the *Jesuits*, and over the *Griffener Berg* in 3 hrs. to *Griffen* (*Katakawsky's Inn*), with a ruin rising on an isolated rock, and thence by carr. (one-horse 3½ fl.) in 5 hrs. by *Völkermarkt* to *Klagenfurt* (p. 388). Beautiful view of the *Karawanken Mts.* from the road descending into the *Drauthal*.

To *Steinamanger* and *Raab* from *Gratz* by railway (opened in 1873) via *St. Gotthardt*. From the second stat. *Feldbach* a *Stellwagen* (60 kr.; carr. 2½ fl.) runs in 1 hr. to *Bad Gleichenberg* (3000 visitors annually, few foreigners), the waters of which were known to the Romans (800,000 bottles exported annually). The broad valley in which they are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds and contains a considerable number hotels (*Vereinshaus*; *Villa Höflinger*; *Stadt Mailand*; *Stadt Venedig*; *Stadt Würzburg*, &c.) and villas, of which the *Villa Suess* is the most attractive. The *Constantinsquelle*, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. The *Klausenbrunnen* and *Johannisbrunnen*, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of *Gleichenberg*, popularly believed to be haunted by witches. — To the N. is situated (2½ hrs.) the conspicuous *Riegersburg*, 400 ft. above the *Raab*, a stronghold which bade defiance to the repeated attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rock ascends to the fortress, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel contains the vaults of the Counts of *Purgstall* and an altar-piece by *Kraft*. Very extensive panorama from the summit.

77. From Gratz to Trieste.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria. Zirknitzersee. Caverns of Adelsberg.

Railway. Express in 10½, ordinary trains in 14 hrs. (fares 17 fl. 46, 13 fl. 10, 8 fl. 73 kr.).

The rich vegetation of the south begins to appear at *Gratz*. To the r. on the hill-side rises the castle of *Premstetten*, the property of Count *Saurau*, to the l. an extensive plain; distant mountains on the r. and l. Beyond stat. *Kalsdorf*, on the hill to the l., stands *Schloss Weisseneck*, once besieged by the Turks. The mountains on the r. separate *Styria* from *Carinthia*.

Near *Wildon* the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of *Wildon*, in which *Tycho Brahe* once made his astronomical observations. Next stat. *Lebring*. *Leibnitz* was the Roman station *Mureola*. On the r. the spacious archiepiscopal château of *Seckau*, l. the castle of *Labeck*. The *Sulm* is now crossed. On a wooded eminence on the r. rises *Schloss Ehrenhausen*, the property of Count *Attems*, with the mausoleum of the Princes of *Eggenberg* surmounted by a dome. The next château is *Spielfeld*, once the property of the

Duchess de Berry, whose summer-residence was *Brunnsee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

The line quits the *Mur* and enters the mountainous district separating the *Mur* from the *Drau*. Near *Pössnitz* is a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length, and a tunnel of the same length.

Marburg (*Stadt Wien; Stadt Meran*, both at the station), the second town in Styria, with 6000 inhab., is picturesquely situated. To the S.W. the long chain of the *Bacher Mts.*, the lower slopes of which are clothed with vineyards, the upper with forest, stretch far into Carinthia. Excellent wines are produced on their S. and E. slopes (comp. p. 379), Pickerer, Radiseller, &c. (railway to Klagenfurt, see R. 78).

Pleasant glimpse from the bridge by which the train crosses the *Drau*, a river of considerable size. Beyond are the new and extensive locomotive manufactories for all the Austrian railways. Next stations *Kranichsfeld* and *Pragerhof* (Restaurant with a few beds). Country flat.

Railway to Pest, see p. 452. Two tunnels. Stat. *Pölttschach*, at the base of the *Botsch*, where the scenery improves.

The **Baths of Rohitsch**, the water of which contains salt and iron (2,000,000 bottles annually exported), are much frequented (3000 visitors annually). They are situated 12 M. to the E., near the frontier of Croatia. Charges fixed by tariff. A monument has been erected to Count Attems, the chief patron of the baths. The conical *Donatiberg* (2900 ft.), said to be the ancient site of a Roman temple of the sun, commands a fine view.

German now gives way to a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line winds through a sparsely peopled mountainous district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Stations *Ponigl*, *St. Georgen* (with ruined castle on the height to the l.), and *Storè* (with several foundries). An extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, well cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the *Sulzbach Alps*, is now suddenly disclosed.

Cilli (787 ft.) (*Krone; Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town of some importance, was founded by Emp. Claudius (*Claudia Cellaia*). On the town-walls Roman reliefs and memorial tablets are still to be seen. On a wooded height stands the ruin of *Obercilli*; on the slope to the N.E. the Lazarist Abbey of *St. Joseph*, with its two towers.

About 10 M. N.W. of Cilli are the **Baths of Neuhaus**, on the spurs of the Carnian Alps, well fitted up. Omnibus daily. Picturesque environs.

At Cilli the train crosses the tepid *Sann* and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the most interesting part of the line; scenery very picturesque. Several white churches and chapels glisten on the neighbouring hills. Near stat. *Markt Tüffer*, which was rebuilt after a fire in 1840, is the *Franz-Josephs-Bad* (water 102° Fahr.), with mineral baths and whey-cure. Good accommodation at the bath-house and several hotels (*Zum Flösser*, *Zur Brücke*, *Villa Stein*, etc.). Charming environs. Stat. *Römerbad* (where Roman inscriptions have been found), or *Teplitz* (Slavonic for 'warm bath'; water 97° Fahr.), charmingly situated, has a bath-

house, pleasure-grounds, &c., which attract numerous visitors from Trieste.

Stat. *Steinbrück* is a thriving village on the *Save*, or *Sau*, which here unites with the *Sann*.

From *Steinbrück* to *Agram* railway in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.). Stations *Lichtenwald*, *Reichenburg*, *Videm Gurkfeld*, and *Rann*. *Agram* (*Pruckner's Hotel*; *Goldnes Lamm*), the capital of Croatia, with 17,000 inhab., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Save*, consists of the upper and lower town. In the former are the archiepiscopal palace and the *Cathedral, a fine late Gothic edifice of the 15th cent.; one tower only completed; rich E. portal. The *Jellachich-Platz* in the lower town is adorned with a statue of the Banus *Jellachich* (d. 1859). The beautiful *Maximir Park* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town.

Beyond *Agram* the line leads to *Sissek*, at the confluence of the *Kulpa* and *Save*, besieged by the Turks in 1593. — The branch-line from *Agram* to *Carlstadt* (Stadt *Agram*), a fortress and busy commercial place (6000 inhab.) on the *Kulpa*, is being extended to *Fiume* (p. 403).

From *Steinbrück* to stat. *Sava* (journey of 1 hr.) the line follows the valley of the *Save*, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs, and frequently so narrow as barely to afford space for the river and railway. Near stat. *Hrastniy* are productive coal-mines. Stations *Trifail*, *Sagor* (the first village in *Carniola*), and *Sava*.

The valley now expands. The white château of *Bonowicz*, with the buildings below, belongs to a distiller. At *Littai* the *Save* is crossed by an iron-bridge. Next stations *Kressnitz* and *Laase*. At the confluence of the *Laibach* and the *Save* the line quits the latter and follows the r. bank of the *Laibach*. The lofty mountains which now come into view are the *Julian* or *Carnian Alps*; in favourable weather the *Terglou* (p. 394) is visible to the N.W. The two isolated mountains to the N.W. are the *Gonberge*. Stat. *Salloch*.

Laibach (994 ft.) (**Stadt Wien*; *Elephant*; **Rail. Restaurant*), Slavonic *Ljubljana*, capital of *Carniola*, with 23,032 inhab., is situated on the *Laibach* in an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains of various heights. The old *Schloss* towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the *Terglou*, *Loibl*, and Mts. of *Carniola*. The *Cathedral*, in the Italian circular style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco and numerous frescoes of the 18th cent. The school-buildings near it contain the *Landes-Museum*, a collection of products of the district.

The Congress held at *Laibach* from 27th Jan. to 21st May, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at *Naples*, first brought the town into notice. The principal square, with several cafés, is still termed the Congress-Platz (*Narodny-Terg*). The *Stern-Allee* in this Platz is adorned with a bronze bust of Marshal *Radetzky*. — The head-dress of the *Carnian* peasant women consists of a white cloth hanging down in a long point behind. — Railway to *Tarvis*, see R. 81.

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and crosses the *Laibach*, which here

becomes navigable. The river emerges from the mountains at *Oberlaibach*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher, and is probably identical with the *Poik*, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 387), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below), re-appears at Planina as the *Unz*, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Near *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct supported by a double series of arches, 600 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre, passes *Oberlaibach*, and stops at stat. *Loitsch* (1555 ft.) (*Post*), the first village in this mountainous district.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria about 15 M. N.W. of Loitsch; carriage there and back in 8 hrs., 6—8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining operations 3—4 hrs. The mines are approached nearly in the centre of the old town of *Idria* (1542 ft.) (*Schwarzer Adler*) by a flight of 787 steps hewn in the limestone rock. Drops of the pure metal are everywhere seen adhering to the ore, which is excavated by means of pickaxes. It is brought to the surface from a depth of 2600 ft., conveyed to the stamping-mills, and thence by means of conduits to the washing-houses, where the earthy matter is removed. It is next melted in furnaces, the fumes from which are conducted to the cooling chambers, where the pure metal is deposited in showers of minute globules. The pure liquid metal is then collected and preserved in iron reservoirs. The annual yield averages 125 tons, a considerable part of which is converted into cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury, on the spot.

Another curiosity of Carniola, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.E. of the next stat. *Rakek*, is the

Zirknitzer See, the *Lacus Lugeus* of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 2 M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by mountains, of which the *Javornig* (4153 ft.) and the *Stivenza* are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks. The water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below as the brooks *Bistritz* and *Boruniza*. The lake occasionally dries up, and at other times, after protracted rain, causes inundations. Innumerable water-fowl here afford excellent sport.

Next stat. *Adelsberg* (1798 ft.) (**Krone*; *Eisenbahn*; *Löwe*), Slav. *Postojna*.

The celebrated **Stalactite Caverns*, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are under the supervision of a committee ('*Grotten-Verwaltung*'), by whom tickets of admission (70 kr.) are issued at Adelsberg. Each guide (tariff of 1872) receives 80 kr., which includes the ordinary illumination (for 1—4 pers. two guides are required, and for each additional party of 1—4 one guide more). Illumination with 156 lights 2 fl., with 400 lights 4 fl., with 1800 lights $20\frac{1}{2}$ fl. Without ample illumination the effect is very imperfect. A visit to the caverns occupies 2 hrs.; the farthest point to which travellers usually proceed is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the entrance (entire length $2\frac{3}{4}$ M.), part of which is reached by a miniature railway (return-ticket 1 fl.). Chair with four bearers 5 fl. Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr. (The *Recca Caverns* of *St. Canzian*, pp. 387, 399, are not less remarkable and even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, but much more difficult of access.)

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the *Entrance* (2300 ft.), closed by a gate, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Piuka*) (see above), flows, 60 ft. below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock connected by one of masonry lead to the — 2. *Cathedral*, 71 ft. high, 157 ft. broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain

light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand-Grotto*, consisting of a succession of halls, in one of which, the *Ball-Room*, 394 ft. long and upwards of 100 ft. high, a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth-Grotto*, discovered in 1829, one of the most spacious caverns known, 111 ft. in height, 223 yds. in length, 210 yds. in breadth, extending as far as the *Calvarienberg*, nearly 2000 yds. from the entrance. An eminence in this cavern is composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. Two lateral ramifications, the farthest point of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the entrance.

The most remarkable feature of these caverns is the vast variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them of the most fantastic forms. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains of drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at others they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, etc. Other formations bear a resemblance to human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful appellations. Some of the stalactite-columns have attained a diameter of 12 ft. and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (*Proteus Anguineus*), of pale red colour, somewhat resembling a salamander, living specimens of which are usually shown to visitors, is sometimes found in the subterranean water of the Karst Caverns.

Prewald (1837 ft.), 9 M. W. of Adelsberg, on the old road, is a summer resort of the inhabitants of Trieste. The *Nanos* (4251 ft.), the highest mountain in Carniola, is sometimes ascended hence in 3 hrs. (with guide). The summit affords an extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, termed the **Karst** (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Gabrek*), which begins before Adelsberg is reached, and extends from Fiume (p. 403) to Gorizia (p. 400). The surface is intersected by gorges, and occasionally covered with underwood and loose stones. Numerous funnel-shaped cavities in the rocks are observed here. The N.E. wind (*Bora*), which prevails in this district, frequently rises to a hurricane, and has been known to overthrow loaded wagons.

At stat. *Prestranek* the *Poik* (see p. 386) is crossed; beyond stat. *St. Peter* six tunnels. Stations *Lesece* and *Dirazza* (at *Nucla*, 2 M. to the S.E. are the *Grottoes of St. Canzian*; *Mahorcié's Inn in the vicinity). Beyond stat. *Sessana* (1627 ft.) the train crosses the high road and descends to stat. *Prosecco*, where a good wine is grown, and *Nabresina*, where the line to Udine and Venice diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. *Grignano*, the last station, is in a straight direction not above 1 M. below Prosecco. On the *Punta Grignano* which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of *Miramur* (p. 399). The train then passes through a tunnel and reaches the station of

Trieste (p. 396).

78. From Marburg to Villach.

Railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 92, 5 fl. 94, 3 fl. 96 kr.

The line diverges, on the r. bank of the Drau, from the main S. Railway. Extensive machine-factories at the station (p. 384). To the r. on the slope of the *Bacher-Gebirge* rises *Schloss Rothwein*; to the l., on the opposite bank of the *Drau*, is the village of *Gams*, picturesquely situated on vine-clad hills. Stat. *Feistritz-Mariarast*, opposite *Schloss Wildhaus*. The line crosses the *Lobnitz*, passes through a tunnel beneath the romantic castle of *Fall*, and emerges, opposite *Zellnitz*, into a profound ravine of the Drau.

Stat. *St. Lorenzen*. To the S. a pleasant path ascends the valley of the *Radlbach* to the pilgrimage-church of *Maria in der Wüsten* and the village of *St. Lorenzen*. The line skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Velka Kappa* (5047 ft.). On the r. bank *Fresen*, then *Mahrenberg* with a castle and ruined monastery. The train passes *Wuchern* and *Saldenhofen*. On the opposite bank *Hohenmauthen*, on the *Feistritz*; then, high on the spurs of the *Kor-Alpe* (p. 383), the village of *Kienberg*.

At stat. *Unter-Drauburg* (high road S. to *Windischgrätz*, *St. Leonhard*, *Weitenstein*, and *Cilli*, see p. 384) the line quits the valley of the Drau and enters that of the *Mies*, to the S., which it crosses three times. To the l. *Guttenstein*, above it *Gamsenegg* on the slope of the *Ursula Mts.* (5405 ft.). Stat. *Prävali*, with extensive iron-works. On the l. *Pollain*, at the base of the *Petzen-Gebirge*. Stat. *Bleiburg*, a town and castle; picturesque view from the station: on the N. the green mountains enclosing the Drauthal are overtopped by the *Sau-Alpe* and the *Kor-Alpe* (or *Alps of Schwanberg*, p. 383); S. the horizon is bounded by the *Karawanken*, in a long succession of peaks and pinnacles, which culminate in the *Obir* (7001 ft.) and *Grintouz* (8386 ft.). The train next descends to stat. *Kühnsdorf*, from which a high road leads N. to *Völkermarkt* (p. 383), another S. to *Windisch-Kappel*, the prettily situated baths of *Vellach*, and *Krainburg*. The Drauthal, which the line re-enters beyond Kühnsdorf, now expands. On the l. bank *Schloss Neidenstein*, then the provostry of *Teinach*. The Drau is crossed by a handsome bridge. Stat. *Grafenstein*, with a château of Prince Rosenberg. To the l. rises the *Skarbin* (2259 ft.), an excellent point of view which may be ascended in 1 hr. The train now crosses the *Gurk* and the *Glan*, and reaches the station of

Klagenfurt (*Europa*, R. 1 fl., L. 20, omnibus 20 kr.; **Kaiser von Oesterreich*; **Moser's Hôtel*; *Sandwirth*, unpretending), the capital of Carinthia, with 15,200 inhab., situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Wörther-See* (see below) by a canal. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into promenades. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The principal hall of the

Ständehaus, or House of the Estates, built in the 14th cent., is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles. The *Archiepiscopal Palace* in the *Völkermarkt* suburb was originally erected as a residence for the sister of Emp. Joseph II. In the principal square is a fountain with a dragon in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the town; adjoining it the statue of Maria Theresa. The *Cardinalplatz* is embellished with an obelisk in commemoration of the Peace of Pressburg. The historical society possesses a collection of antiquities, minerals, &c. The white-lead manufactory here is the most extensive in Austria. The tower of the parish church, 288 ft. in height, commands a fine *panorama of the environs. The **Franz-Joseph-Park*, or *Kreuzberg*, with well kept grounds, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town, commands fine views. — Railway to *St. Veit*, see p. 392.

To *Krainburg* (35 M.) a high road leads from *Klagenfurt* over the *Loibl*, or *Leobl* (diligence daily in $9\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). The pass (4459 ft.) was formerly traversed by means of a long covered passage, the pillars of which alone now remain. The S. slopes are steeper than those on the N., and in winter frequently impassable. The narrow valley, enclosed by lofty mountains and exposed to avalanches in winter, expands at *Neumarkt* (*Post; Graf Radetzky). Near *Nagles*, between *Ottok* and *Krainburg*, the road enters the charming valley of the *Sava*, or *Sau*, and at stat. *Podnart* reaches the railway from *Tarvis* to *Lailach* (R. 81).

As the train proceeds, the old monastery of *Viktring*, erected in 1142, and suppressed by Emp. Joseph II., is perceived on the l. The N. side of the *Lake of Klagenfurt*, or *Würther See* (1325 ft.) is now skirted. To the l., at the junction of the *Klagenfurt Canal* with the lake, rises *Schloss Maria Loreto*; on the r. the well preserved *Schloss Freienthurm*; farther on, a lofty shot-tower. Stations *Krumpendorf*, *Pörschach*. On a rocky eminence on the opposite bank of the lake stands the church of *Maria Wörth*, said to date from the 11th cent. Farther on, to the r., the ruins of *Seeburg* and *Leonstein*, concealed by the woods. Stat. *Velden am See* (*Stadt *Triest*), a bath prettily situated at the W. end of a lake. Then the châteaux of (r.) *Wernberg* and (l.) *Finkenstein*. The line re-enters the *Drauthal* and crosses the river twice. Stat. *Föderlach*.

Villach (*Post, in the town; *Elephant*, at the station) is an old town (4528 inhab.) of some commercial importance, situated at the base of the *Dobracz*, in the broad fertile plain formed by the union of the valleys of the *Gail* and *Drau*. Gothic parish church of the 15th cent.

The **Dobratsch* (7067 ft.), or *Villacher Alp*, the E. spur of the mountain range which separates the valleys of the *Drau* and the *Gail*, rises almost perpendicularly from the latter (S. side), but is less precipitous towards the N. and E. From *Bleiberg* (Inn), a village situated in an unattractive, but metalliferous valley, 3 hrs. to the W. of Villach, a carriage-road constructed by the Austrian Alpine Club leads to the top in 3 hrs. On the summit are two pilgrimage churches and a small *Inn*. The view is one of the most extensive among the Alps: to the N. extends the entire range of the *Hohe Tauern*, as far as the *Kor-Alpe* towards the E.; farther distant are the *Karawanken*, the *Julian Alps* with the *Terglou*, and the dolomite mountains as far as the *Marmolata*. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the *Gail* and the *Drau* with the lakes of *Ossiach* and

Wörth. Traces of an appalling landslip in 1348, which overwhelmed ten villages and converted the Gailthal for the time into a vast lake, are still observable. — Those who wish to descend into the Gailthal (see below) need not return to Villach, but follow the road which leads from Bleiberg round the W. side of the mountain, by *Kreuth* and *Tratten*, reaching the Gailthal road at a point 9 M. to the E. of Hermagor (see below). The direct descent to the Gailthal by the precipitous S. side of the mountain should be attempted by none but experienced climbers, accompanied by good guides.

The *Gailthal*, extending as far as Kötschach (54 M.), is a broad and picturesque valley with numerous villages, enclosed by picturesquely formed mountains. The road diverges at (9 M.) *Arnoldstein* (p. 400) to the r. from the Görz road, crosses the Gail, and skirts the base of the Dobratsch to (9 M.) *Emersdorf* (the footpath on the l. bank of the Gail, which quits the post-road at *Federaun*, halfway between Villach and Arnoldstein, effects a saving). To the r., 3 M. farther, the above mentioned road diverges to Bleiberg. The road leaves the Gail and leads past the pretty *Presecker See* to (9 M.) *Hermagor* (**Mohr*), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Gitschthal*. The latter, through which a road (p. 343) leads to Greiffenburg, is noted as the home of the *Wulfenia Carinthiana*, a beautiful plant with dark blue flower, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the *Gartnerkogel* (7267 ft.), which rises to the S. of Hermagor.

Beyond Hermagor the road soon crosses to the r. bank of the Gail, and at (9 M.) *Rattendorf* returns to the l. bank. Above (6 M.) *Reissach* (Inn) rises the sharp dolomite peak of the *Reisskofel* (7309 ft.), which may be ascended without much difficulty in 3 hrs.; at its base lies the small *Reissacher Bad*. The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the *Pöllnick* (6876 ft.). The last place in the valley is (9 M.) *Kötschach* (**Kurschner*; **Post*), a thriving village, prettily situated. Thence by *Maria Luckau* to *Sillian*, see p. 342; over the *Kötschach-Pass* to *Oberdrauburg* and by *Auf der Plecken* to *Venetia*, see p. 342.

From Villach to Franzensfeste, see R. 67; to Bruck R. 79; to Salzburg R. 80; to Trieste R. 83.

79. From Bruck to Villach.

Railway in 8—12 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 56, 7 fl. 16, 4 fl. 77 kr.

The line follows the broad and fertile valley of the *Mur* as far as Scheifling (see below).

Leoben (**Mohr*; *Adler*), on the *Mur*, is the most important town (3000 inhab.) in Upper Styria, and the seat of the government mining authorities. A miner forms the *Fountain-figure* in the market-place. The *Town Hall* is adorned with the armorial bearings of the towns of Upper Styria. Fine view from the steps of the modern *Church of the Redeptorists* on the *Mur*. The negotiations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of *Göss* near Leoben, on 18th April, 1797. From Leoben to Eisenerz and Altenmarkt, see p. 378. The stations of the Southern and Rudolph railways are on different sides of the town, 1 M. apart, but there is a connecting line for through-traffic.

Stations *St. Michael* (the junction for *Rottenmann*, p. 379). *St. Lorenzen*. In a lateral valley opening on the N. lie the town and abbey of *Seckau*, 9 M. distant, from which the Bishop of Gratz

derives his title. The church contains the tombstones of a number of abbots, and also that of Duke Charles II. of Styria.

Stat. *Knittelfeld* (Weberbräu) is a small town picturesquely situated. A column in the market commemorates the plague of 1715. The Murthal here attains its greatest width. Stat. *Zeltweg*.

Judenburg (* *Railway Restaurant*; * *Post*, in the town), an ancient town at the base of the *Wänzel Alps* (6834 ft.), almost entirely rebuilt after a fire in 1841, was a great depôt of the traffic between Italy and the East in the middle ages. The principal square is adorned with a column in memory of the plague of 1717. The Jews, who about the year 1440 were permitted to have a municipal judge of their own election, were banished in 1496. The *Calvarienberg* is the best point of view. — From Judenburg to the N. by *Hohentauern* to *Trieben*, see p. 379. A good road to the S.W. leads over the *Girabensattel* (4573 ft.) to *Köflach* (p. 382).

Stations *Thalheim*, *St. Georgen*; then *Unzmarkt* (Hirsch), a village belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank of the Mur the ruin of *Frauenburg*. From this point to Friesach the scenery improves, and numerous ruined castles are passed. (Through the Murthal to Tamsweg and St. Michael, see p. 393.) At stat. *Scheifling* the line quits the valley of the Mur (on the r. the château of *Schrattenberg*), and gradually ascends S. to stat. *Schauerfeld*, near the watershed (2900 ft.) between the Drau and the Mur. It then descends to stat. *Neumarkt* (Post), near which are the mineral baths '*In der Einöde*'. Farther on is the castle of *Dürrenstein*, the traditionary prison of Richard Cœur de Lion (comp. p. 217), situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, and guarding the entrance to the *Oleza-Thal*.

Stat. **Friesach** (Post), an ancient town in the beautiful and fertile valley of the *Feistritz*. Near the Gothic parish church of the 15th cent. is a remarkable rotunda with a crypt. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563. On the Petersberg, outside the town, rises the *Schloss Lavant*; opposite to it are the ruins of the *Virgilsburg*.

Stat. *Hirt*. At the confluence of the Feistritz and the Gurk. 1½ M. to the S., lies *Pöckstein*, or *Zwischenwasser*, the summer residence of the Bishop of Gurk. Near it the extensive iron-works of Count Egger. Stat. *Treibach*. From stat. *Launsdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Mösel*.

St. Veit (* *Stern*; *Markofer*), on the *Glan*, was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the Zöllfeld, is said to be of Roman origin. The town-hall is embellished with remarkable reliefs. St. Veit is the principal depôt of the Carinthian iron destined for the Italian market.

The most remarkable of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in the vicinity is *Hohen-Osterwitz*, 6 M.

distant, the seat of the Khevenhüller family, who distinguished themselves against the Turks. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 918 ft. in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through 14 turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation.

From *St. Veit to Klagenfurt* railway in 40 min. (fares 90, 60, 45 kr.), traversing the *Zollfeld*, an extensive and at places marshy plain. Stations *Zollfeld*, *Maria-Saal* (with a pilgrimage-church). To the N. rises the château of *Tölschach*, probably erected on the site of a Roman station; to the E. the castle of *Tanzenberg*. The ancient *Herzogsstuhl* ('duke's seat') on the E. is a platform of masonry, 6 ft. in height, enclosed by an iron railing, and provided with seats. It was originally the tombstone of *Masuetius Verus*, an inhabitant of *Virunum*, as the Roman inscription records. According to an ancient custom, observed for the last time in 1414, every Duke of Carinthia on his accession to the throne was here invested with the land by a peasant, after having received a slight blow on the cheek, and at the same time bound to respect the rights and liberties of his subjects. The duke occupied one seat, the peasant the other. Roman coins and antiquities are frequently found in the *Zollfeld*. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 388.

The line continues to ascend the pretty valley of the Glan. Stations *Glanek*, *Feldkirchen* (a considerable village). Near *Ossiach* the train reaches the lake of that name, the discharge of which unites with the Drau below Villach.

Villach, see p. 389.

80. From Salzburg to Villach.

138 M. *Diligence* to *Spital* in summer daily in 22 hrs.; from *Spital* to *Villach Railway* in 1¼ hr. (1 fl. 80, 1 fl. 35, 90 kr.).

From Salzburg to

30 M. *Werfen*, see R. 46. The road S. leads to *Gastein*, that to the S.E. to

11 M. *Hüttau* (Post) and

9 M. *Radstadt* (Post), an old town almost entirely burned down in 1865. The source of the *Enns* is 6 M. to the S.W., in the *Flachau*, an Alpine valley containing a number of smelting-works. A direct road leads from *Radstadt* to *St. Johann* in the Pongau (p. 253) by *Wagrain*, 11½ M. shorter than the high road by *Werfen*, but not always practicable for carriages.

The high road through the picturesque *Ennstal* crosses the *Mandling Pass*, the frontier between Salzburg and Styria, to (9 M.) *Schladming* (Post), a prettily situated village. To the N. are the S. slopes of the *Dachstein Mts.*, with the *Scheichenspitze* (8712 ft.) and the *Dachsteinspitze* (9846 ft.), the highest point of the group, separated from the *Ennstal* by the green chain of the *Ramsau*. To the S. rises the *Hochgolling* (9380 ft.) with its spurs. (Interesting excursion to the S. to the *Riesach-See* and *Waterfall* in the *Schladmingthal*, 4 hrs.; ascent of the *Hochgolling* with guide, laborious at places, 11—12 hrs.). The road next leads by *Haus* and *Assach* to (13 M.) *Gröbming* (Adler) and (15 M.) *Steinach* (p. 379). From *St. Martin*, half-way between *Gröbming* and *Steinach*, a rough path leads to the N., between the *Grimming* on the E. and the *Kammergebirge* on the E., through the imposing **Pass Stein*, the profound ravine of the *Salza*, to *Mitterndorf* (p. 379).

The road now crosses the valley of the Enns, and ascends S. in the valley of the *Tauernache* to

8½ M. *Untertauern* (Post), at the foot of the Radstadt Tauern. Beyond a narrow ravine, termed the *Kessel*, the roar of a * Fall of the Tauernache, which precipitates itself into an abyss 600 ft. in depth, is audible near the road. A finger-post indicates the way to this fine cascade. On the *Radstadter Tauern* (5700 ft.), a pass known to the Romans, stands the *Tauernhaus*, a kind of hospice, with a chapel and a burial-ground where travellers who have perished in the snow are interred. The lofty walls are designed for protection against the wolves in winter.

18 M. *Tweng* (Post), at the S. base of the Tauern.

Mauterndorf is a small market-town in the *Lungau*, commanded by the tower of an ancient castle, 144 ft. in height.

The *Lungau*, where the sources of the Mur are situated, is a lofty basin, enclosed by an amphitheatre of mountains, the valleys of which converge towards the centre of the basin between *St. Michael* and *Tamsweg*. The Mur rises in the valley towards the S.W., termed the *Murwinkel*, at the head of which towers the *Hafnereck* (10,039 ft.). A high road leads from Tamsweg to *Murau* and *Unzmarkt* (p. 391).

11½ M. *St. Michael* (Post) on the *Mur*. The *Katschberg* (5262 ft.), which the road crosses towards the S., separates the district of Salzburg from Carinthia.

9 M. *Rennweg* (Post).

8½ M. *Gmünd* (Lax; Post), a small town with a château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the *Maltathal*. Numerous iron-foundries in the neighbourhood.

The *Maltathal* is a beautiful valley, 18 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. *Maltein* (*Inn), the principal place in the valley, is 6 M. from Gmünd. The *Pfägelhof*, 6 M. farther, lies at the mouth of the *Gössgraben*, a valley with fine cascades, and commanded by the *Sauleck* (10,108 ft.). Through this valley and over the *Dössner Scharle* to Mallnitz (p. 260), a fatiguing walk of 10—11 hrs. The *Maltathal* terminates at the *Elend Alp*, above which tower the *Hochalm Spitze* (11,024 ft.), *Ankogel* (10,673 ft.), and *Hafnereck* (10,039 ft.). Difficult glacier-passes lead hence S.W. over the *Gross-Elend-Scharle* to Mallnitz, W. over the *Klein-Elend-Scharle* to Gastein (p. 259), and N. over the *Artscharte* to the *Gross-Arlthal* in the Salzburg district (p. 253).

The road now leads through the picturesque *Lieser-Thal* to

9 M. *Spital* (*Post), a village on the *Drau*, and a station on the Pusterthal Railway (R. 67). From *Spital* to *Villach*, see p. 343.

81. From Laibach to Tarvis.

Railway in 5 hrs.: fares 4 fl. 96, 3 fl. 73, 2 fl. 48 kr.

The valley of the *Sare*, or *Sav*, although one of the most beautiful in Carniola, is rarely visited. The most attractive part of it is between *Asling* and *Tarvis*. The language of the natives is a *Wend* dialect, but German is generally spoken at the inns.

Laibach, see p. 385. The line traverses the plain of the *Sare* towards the N., and beyond stat. *St. Vismarje* approaches the river.

At stat. *Zwischenwässern* the *Zayer*, a tributary of the *Save*, is crossed. To the r., on the N. side of the broad valley, the green spurs of the *Karawanken* Mts. become visible. Stat. *Laak*; then *Krainburg* (*Mayer*), a small town on a rock above the *Save*, formerly the capital of *Carniola*, with the ancient *Schloss* of the dukes.

The valley of the *Save* contracts. On the l. the steep slopes of the *Wissak Vrh* (5820 ft.), a spur of the *Terglou* chain. Stat. *Podnart* (road to *Klagenfurt* over the *Loibl*, see p. 389). Stat. *Radmannsdorf*, a town with a château on the *Save*, 11½ M. below the confluence of the *Wurzer* and *Wocheiner Save*. To the l. the imposing *Terglou*, with its three conical peaks.

Veldes (**Stadt Triest*; **Badehaus*; **Petranis*, on the lake), a bath 6 M. to the W., is beautifully situated on the lake of that name. The mineral springs (75° Fahr.) are used as a remedy for cutaneous maladies. There is also a hydropathic establishment. The pilgrimage church on an islet in the lake attracts numerous devotees. The château on a height commands a pleasing survey of the lake and its environs, and the valley of the *Save*. — From *Veldes* to stat. *Jauerburg* 5 M. (see below).

The valley of the *Wocheiner Save* (or *Savitza* Little *Save*) is a favourite excursion from *Veldes*. The road crosses the narrow rocky barrier between the lake of *Veldes* and the *Savitza* valley, and leads through the latter, at first towards the S., then W. to (14 M.) *Feistritz* (**Inn*), the chief village in the *Wochein*, with extensive iron-works, and a good starting-point for excursions in the *Terglou* district. In the vicinity are remains of iron-mines once worked by the Romans. About 5 M. farther up is the sequestered *Wocheiner See*, a basin of the *Savitza*, resembling the *Ilalstädter See*. At the E. end is *St. Johann*, a group of houses with a church, where a boat may be hired to the upper end of the lake (½ hr.). A narrow path ascends thence in ¾ hr. to a bleak rocky basin, surrounded by barren and lofty mountains (the *Vagatin*, *Mte. Kuck*, *Mte. Wochu*), where the *Savitza* is precipitated from a cavern, forming a fine waterfall.

The ascent of the *Terglou* (9370 ft.) is difficult and only suitable for practised climbers, accompanied by trustworthy guides (e. g. *Schost* at *Mitterdorf*), and is not entirely free from risk at places. The best starting-point is *Mitterdorf* (*Inn*, very poor), on the S. slope of the *Malty-Drasky Vrh*, the E. buttress of the *Terglou*, 1 hr. N. of *Feistritz*. Ascend hence in 4 hrs. to the *Belpole Alp*, between the *Drasky Vrh* and *Terglou*, and spend the night (good water). The *Terglou*, Slavonic *Triglar*, has three peaks, of which the central is the highest. Ascent at first gradual, over loose stones and debris. Perpendicular rocks soon appear to preclude farther progress, but the route is continued through a narrow fissure ('*Gate of the Terglou*'). The ascent hence to the summit of the *Little Terglou* is steep and disagreeable. This point is separated from the highest peak by a broad and profound rocky chasm, which is crossed by a small ridge, narrowing to a width of a few inches. Beyond this the traveller must scramble up a bare and almost perpendicular rock to the summit, 650 ft. higher. The view, one of the most sublime among the *Alps*, embraces a vast panorama and a large portion of the *Adriatic*.

Moistrana (see below) is reached from the *Wochein* by a rugged path in 10–11 hrs., crossing the *Kerma Pass* (5565 ft.) which lies between the *Terglou* and *Drasky Vrh*, 1 hr. N. of the *Belpole Alp*. The *Kerma-Thal*, which opens into the *Radoina Valley* (see above) about 1 hr. S. of *Moistrana*, affords little refreshment or accommodation of any kind. The ascent of the *Terglou* from the *Belpole Alp* is therefore to be preferred to the ascent from this side.

As the train proceeds, the *Karawanken* Mts. become more prominent. Stations *Jauerburg* (at the foot of the *Stou*), *Asling*,

Lengenfeld (Inn). On the opposite bank *Moistrana*, at the mouth of the *Feistritz*. About 3 M. up the valley of the latter the brook forms a fine waterfall, behind which the traveller may pass to the other side, a picturesque spot. The pedestrian is recommended to follow an interesting road from *Moistrana* through a wild ravine into the valley of the *Rothweinbach* (or *Radoina*), leading to *Ober-Göriach* and (13½ M.) *Veldes* (see above).

Stat. *Kronau* (Inn), at the mouth of the wild and picturesque *Pischna Valley*.

The *Val d'Isonzo* is reached through the latter by a very attractive mountain path (to *Flitsch* in 10 hrs.), traversing the *Pass of Kronau*. The precipitous cliffs, especially those half-way up, surpass even those of the *Mangart*. The summit of the pass is attained from *Wurzen* in 3½ hrs. A rugged and precipitous path descends on the S. side in 1½ hr. to *Trenta*, the highest village in the *Isonzo Valley*. From *Trenta* to the source of the *Isonzo* is a walk of nearly 2 hrs. through a deep defile, destitute of view, beyond which the scenery becomes very picturesque, and the majestic *Terglou* appears at the extremity of the valley. The last 3 hrs. before *Pless*, or *Flitsch*, is reached (p. 400; 5 hrs. from *Trenta*) are somewhat dreary. A guide and provisions are necessary for the excursion; at *Trenta* milk only can be procured.

From *Wurzen* (*Post), 2¼ M. above *Kronau*, a post-road crosses the *Wurzener Berg* (3350 ft.) to (9 M.) *Villach* (p. 389). Fine retrospect of the *Terglou*, in front a view of the *Gailthal*, the *Dobracz*, and the *Carinthian Alps*.

About ½ hr. S.W. of *Wurzen* lies the small *Lake of Wurzen*, from the surface of which bubbles of air constantly rise. The *Saue*, the water of which is the discharge of the *Mangart* glaciers, makes its appearance on the S. side and falls into the lake. The source of the river is in the wild *Planitz Valley*, which opens opposite, where it emerges from an aperture in the rock and falls from a height of 400 ft. in a considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears on the S. side of the lake. The waterfall may be visited from *Wurzen*, there and back in 4 hrs., an interesting excursion.

At stat. *Ratschach* the line crosses the watershed between the *Sau* and the *Gailitz*. At the entrance to a romantic valley, 4½ M. to the S.W., lie the two picturesque *Lakes of Weissenfels*, embosomed in wood. Beautiful view of the huge *Mangart* (8776 ft.). The train then traverses the picturesque *Weissenfels-Thal* to

Tarvis (p. 400), at present the terminus of the railway.

82. Trieste.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. a), R. 1½ fl., R. 70, A. 40, L. 40 kr.; LOCANDA GRANDE in the Pescheria; EUROPA, nearest the station; AQUILA NERA, with good restaurant; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. d), HÔTEL DELORME, both opposite the Exchange; ALBERGO DANIEL (Pl. e), near the Exchange, to the N., for travellers of moderate requirements — *Sardoni, Bronzino*, and *Tonina* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine of the country, 1½–2 fl. per bottle; *Refosco*, a very dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, both dark red, and generally mixed with water.

Cafés. *Hôtel de la Ville* (see above); *Degli Specchi*, Piazza Grande; *Al Vecchio Tommaso*, near the Hôtel de la Ville; *Stella polare*, *Caffè Adriatico*, near the post-office; *Fabris*, Piazza Caserma; *Ferrari*, Volti di Chiozza, and many others. — **Restaurants:** *Alla Borsa Vecchia* and *Berger* in the old town. *Monte Verde*, *Scala d'Oro*, *Cerro d'Oro*, *Sotto il Monte* (adjoining the Teatro Filodrammatico), *Birraria Nuora* (by the Boschetto), etc., all with gardens, in which bands frequently play in summer. — **Osterie** in the Italian style very numerous, e. g. *Alf Adriatico*, Via di Vienna; *Alle due Tamburini*, near the post-office.

Fiacres. One-horse from the station to the town 60, two-horse 1½ fl., each heavy package 10 kr.; from the town to the station 40 kr. or 1 fl. only. Per drive of ¼ hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., ½ hr. 50 or 80 kr., ¾ hr. 75 kr. or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr., each additional ¼ hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr.; at night 5 kr. more per ¼ hr.

Omnibus from the station to all the hotels 20, at night 30 kr.

Steamboats of the 'Austrian Lloyd' to Muggia and Capo d'Istria several times daily; to Venice 3 times weekly; to Pola 3 times weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once weekly (to Alexandria on Saturdays).

Telegraph Office, Via della Dogana, No. 926.

Baths. Warm (fresh or salt water) at *Oesterreicher's* s., near the artillery-arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*. *Bagni Russi* (Turkish Baths) near the public gardens. Sea-baths at the **Bagno Maria*, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; *Bagno Boscaiglia*, to the r. of the last; *Bagno Angeli* (*Al Soglio di Nettuno*), in the Pescheria; *Bagno Militare*, to the l. below the light-house. Ferry to the swimming baths 4, back 2 soldi. Boats 1—1½ fl. per ora.

Railway Station, near the quay, 1 M. from the Exchange, an extensive structure.

Theatres. *Teatro Grande* (Pl. 21), opposite the Tergesteo; *Teatro Mauroner* (Pl. 22), amphitheatrically constructed, for comedy, Italian operas, occasionally also equestrian performances; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. 23), French and German plays sometimes performed; *Armonia*, dramas and operas.

Gardens. Trieste possesses three pleasant public gardens: one by S. Antonio Vecchio, another in the Piazza Grande, and the *Giardino Pubblico* by the Boschetto.

English Church in the Via S. Michele (or 'Via Brandi'), reached by proceeding from the Jesuits' Church through the Arco di Riccardo, and then turning to the l.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the principal seaport of Austria, with 70,274 (or incl. the suburbs upwards of 100,000) inhab., is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and possesses the same importance for S. Germany as Hamburg for N. Germany. About 15,000 vessels of an aggregate burden of one million tons. enter and quit the harbour annually. Average value of the exports and imports 200 mill. fl. Every European nation is represented by its consul here. The inhabitants are natives of

TRIESTE.

1:16700

Scale

1. Accademia reale di Scienze
con Biblioteca, museo
e Museo Nazionale
Naturalistico

2. Ave. di Risorgimento
2. Avenue del Lloyd d'Aut

3. Borsa

4. Canale grande

5. Gabinetto letterario di Minor
con propri biblioteca

Chiese

6. Chiesa nuova

7. Cattedrale d'Inno

8. Chiesa Maggiore

9. Chiesa dei Santi

10. Chiesa nuova

11. Chiesa della Santa

12. Chiesa nuova

13. Chiesa della Santa

14. Chiesa nuova

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Alberghi:

a. Hotel de Ville

b. Albergo grande

c. Europa

d. de Prater

e. Biondi

21. Porto

22. Porto

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39. Porto

40. Porto

many different countries: Italians, Germans, Americans, English, Greeks, Armenians, &c. The Italian element predominates. The peasants of the neighbourhood, with their picturesque costumes, are Slavonians. The sailors and fishermen are chiefly Dalmatians and Istrians.

The **Harbour** is the principal scene of traffic. Extensive new quays recently constructed are approaching completion. The *Lazzaretto Nuovo*, erected in 1769, which formerly stood at the N. end of the harbour, has been removed to make way for new buildings. The *Lighthouse* (106 ft.) on the S.W. *Molo Teresa*, should be ascended for the sake of the admirable view from the top. The balls and flags on the flagstaff to the l. announce by their various combinations the number of sailing vessels in sight. The flags on the r. indicate the arrival of steamers. The *Old Lazzaretto* here is now an arsenal. A cannon is fired from the lighthouse daily at noon.

The *New Town*, or *S. Teresa* quarter, adjoining the harbour, possesses broad, well-paved streets and handsome houses. The *Canal Grande* (Pl. 5) intersecting it enables vessels to unload their cargoes immediately opposite the warehouses.

At the extremity of the canal rises the church of **S. Antonio** (Pl. 7), a modern edifice in the Greek style, erected in 1830 by *Nobile*, the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna (p. 181).

Between the Hôtel de la Ville and the Caffè al Vecchio Tommaso is situated the ***Greek Church** (*S. Nicolo dei Greci*, Pl. 10; divine service 6—8½ a. m. and 5—7 p. m.), with two towers with green roofs. The interior is sumptuously fitted up. On the screen (ikonostas) are several figures of saints in embossed silver, with painted heads. The Preaching of John the Baptist and Christ blessing the children were painted by *Cesare dell' Acqua*. — In the vicinity, near the Ponte Rosso, is a new *Servian Church*, handsomely finished.

The *Palazzo Carciotti*, with a large green dome, now occupied by merchants' offices, &c., adjoins the Hôtel de la Ville on the l.

A little way to the S.E. is the ***Tergesteum** (Pl. 25), an extensive square pile of buildings, intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade roofed with glass. The *Exchange*, entered from the passage, is held in a number of saloons here; principal business hours 12—2 o'clock. The greater part of the building is occupied by the offices of the *Austrian Lloyd*, a steamboat-navigation and commercial company founded in 1833. The spacious and well-stocked **Reading Room* of the establishment is accessible to strangers.

The *Piazza della Borsa*, with the old Exchange, is adorned with a group of Neptune in marble and a *Statue of Emp. Leopold I.* erected in 1660.

The *Piazza Grande*, in which the municipal buildings, the guard-house, and the Hôtel de France are situated, is embellished

with a fountain monument of Charles VI. (by Mazzoleni, 1751) and two handsome candelabra 26 ft. in height. Between the piazza and the sea lies the *Pescheria*.

The *Corso*, the principal street of Trieste, with the above mentioned piazzas, separates the New Town from the Old. The streets of the latter, nestling round the castle hill, are narrow and steep, and inaccessible to carriages. On the way to the cathedral and the castle is (1.) the **Jesuits' Church** (*S. Maria Maggiore*, Pl. 9). The choir is adorned with a large modern fresco by *Sante*; above is God the Father, with the Madonna and angels; below, to the l., the Expulsion from Paradise, to the r. Moses and the prophets; the whole being an allegorical representation of the connection between the Old and New Testament. Opposite to it is the *Protestant Church*, beyond which lies the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine (comp. p. 217). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. 2) is believed by some to have been a Roman gateway, by others to have belonged to a viaduct. The *English Church* is in the vicinity (see above).

The ***Cathedral of S. Giusto** (Pl. 8) consisted originally of a basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome, erected in the 5th and 6th cent., and united in the 14th. Roman columns are built into the tower and six Roman tombstones (busts in relief) into the portal. Several Roman inscriptions are preserved in other parts of the church. The recesses of the altars in the interior are adorned with two old mosaics of Christ and Mary. The S. aisle contains the tombstone of Don Carlos (d. 1855), the Spanish pretender.

An old burying-ground adjoining the church contains the **Museum of Antiquities** (Pl. 16), consisting of a collection of Roman relics in the open air (the sacristan of the cathedral keeps the key, fee 1½ fr.). Winckelmann, the eminent German archæologist, who was robbed and murdered at the *Locanda Grande* in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains his *Monument*, with a relief and portrait, erected in 1832.

Fouché, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I., is interred beneath a stone on the *Terrace*, in front of the church. Beautiful view hence of the town and the sea; still more extensive from the platform of the **Castle**, from which the long succession of villas and gardens on the E. slopes is visible. Access to the fortress itself is not easily obtained. Below the Castle, on the E. side is the *Capuchin Monastery*, from which the *Scala dei Giganti* descends to the *Piazza della Legna*.

On the slope opposite the cathedral is the **Armenian Catholic Church** (*Chiesa degli Armeni*), in the Byzantine style, with three towers.

An avenue (*Passeggio di S. Andrea*) 3 M. in length, commanding a variety of views, and affording a pleasant drive along the coast, leads from the *Campo Marzo*, on the W. side of the town, past the *Villa Murat*, the *Lloyd Dépôt*, and the *Gas-Works*, to *Servola*. On the l. are the well-kept cemeteries.

Another beautiful walk is by the *Acquedotto* to the *Boschetto*, a favourite resort (on the opposite hill the **Villa Botacin* with a beautiful garden), whence a shady path leads to the *Villa Ferdinandiana* (restaurant), affording an admirable survey of the town, the sea, and the neighbouring coast. Adjoining the villa is the *Revol-tella* chapel.

The château of **Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), situated near stat. *Grignano* (p. 387), with a beautiful park, is accessible on Sundays and festivals, and affords a pleasant excursion from Trieste (carr. 3 fl., boat 4 fl.). Halfway is *Barcola* (Restaurant), much frequented by the Triestese.

Excursions. A short trip may be taken by boat to the **Wharves of the Austrian Lloyd* (opposite *Servola*, see above), which are 1½ M. from the Piazza of the Exchange, and may also be reached on foot. Admission daily, except Sundays and festivals, and the hours 11—1 o'clock (guide ½ fl., more for a party). — *Optschina* (Monte's Inn), with fine survey of the town and sea, *Servola*, *S. Giovanni*, the grotto of *Corniale* (9 M. to the E.), and *Lipizza* (with the *Imperial Stud*) are also points of interest. — The following excursion is recommended for a whole day: Start early by boat (1½ fr.) for *Muggia*; walk in 1 hr. over the hill (splendid view) to *Oltre*; row from *Oltre* to *Capo d'Istria* (*Hôtel Radetzky*), an ancient town (9000 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, situated on an island connected with the mainland by an embankment. The *Cathedral* and the *Palazzo Pubblico* on the site of an ancient temple of *Cybele* are worthy of note. Then walk along the coast to *Semedella*, (3 M.) *Isola* (good Refresco wine, p. 396), and (6 M.) *Pirano* (see below). Back to Trieste by steamer in the evening.

83. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo.

Railway to Gorizia (Görz) in 3 hrs.; thence to Flitsch a light post-conveyance 4 times weekly in 12 hrs. — Railway over the Predil Pass in course of construction.

From Trieste via *Grignano* to *Nabrësina*, see p. 387. Farther on, to the l., lies *Duino*, with an old château of Prince Hohenlohe.

At *S. Giovanni* the *Timavo* (Roman *Timavus*; *Virg. Aen. I. 244—46*), which under the name of *Recca* (Rjeka, i. e. river) disappears near *S. Canzian* (p. 386) in the grottoes of the *Carso*, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 23 M., and falls into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down. Near stat. *Monfalcone* (Leone d'Oro) the line quits the coast.

About 18 M. to the W. is situated *Aquileia*, one of the most important provincial towns of the Roman empire, strongly fortified at that period, and the principal bulwark of Italy on the N. E. frontier. Under Augustus, who frequently visited the town, it is said to have numbered 100,000 inhab. It was at that period the principal seat of the commerce between Italy and the N. and E. of Europe, and supplied the Illyrians and Pan-

nonians with corn, wine, and oil, in exchange for slaves and cattle. The incursions of the Romans into these districts were generally undertaken hence. In 452, Attila, exasperated by the obstinate resistance he encountered here, caused the town to be plundered and destroyed. The sole remnant of its former importance is the *Cathedral*, erected in 1019-42, once the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia. The place is now a poor village with 500 inhabitants. Antiquities are frequently found here. The apothecary possesses a large collection.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the *Karst* (p. 387), passes stat. *Sugrado* and (1.) *Gradisca*, and turns to the N.E.

Gorizia (*Tre Corone*; *Città di Trieste*; * *Angelo d'Oro*), Germ. *Görz*, the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 10,000 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Isonzo*. The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the town is situated the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous condition and partly used as a prison. The preserved fruits of Gorizia enjoy a high reputation. Charles X. of France, who died here in 1836, is interred in the chapel of the monastery of *Castagnovizza*, on a height above the town. Near Gorizia rises the *Monte Santo*, crowned by a pilgrimage-church, and commanding a fine view.

The high road leads from Gorizia in the valley of the *Isonzo* to 18 M. *Canale*, where it crosses the river. It then passes *Tulmino*, or *Tolmain*, which lies on the l. bank; Dante, who was once a guest of the Patriarch of Aquileia, wrote several cantos of his *Divine Comedy* here.

24 M. *Caporetto*, Germ. *Karfreid*.

7½ M. **Flitsch**, or *Pless* (*Leschneg's Inn*, tolerable), is a market-town, near the *Defile of Flitsch*, commanded by an old castle, which was long maintained against the French in 1809. The road then crosses the *Predil Pass* (3822 ft.), not far from the small *Raibler See* (to the S.W.), above which tower the bold peaks of the *Mangart* (8776 ft.).

10½ M. **Tarvis** (*Lebzeltner*) is situated on the *Gailitz*, which rises near the long, straggling village of *Saifnitz*, between Tarvis and Malborghetto, the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. To the S. rises the dolomitic *Luschariberg* (5853 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel, the most frequented in Carinthia, and an inn, about 3 hrs. S. of Saifnitz; beautiful view from the summit. The road to *Udine* by *Malborghetto* and *Pontebba* here diverges to the l. Railway to *Laibach*, see R. 81.

The road to Villach continues to traverse the narrow, sterile valley of the *Gailitz*, also termed the *Cinalthal*.

6 M. **Arnoldstein**, a village with a suppressed Benedictine monastery. Near *Tschau* the road turns S.E. and enters the flat valley of the *Gail*. On the l. rises the *Dobrač* (p. 389).

6¾ M. **Villach**, see p. 389.

84. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

Excursion to Dalmatia.

Steamboat to Pola five times weekly in 10 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 55, 3 fl. 35 kr.); from Pola to Fiume twice weekly in 11 hrs. (fares from Trieste 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 70 kr.). The steamer *Telegrafo* also starts for Pola every alternate day at 8 a. m. From Trieste via Pola to Zara three times weekly in 20 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 45, 6 fl. 85 kr.); to Spalato and Ragusa three times, to Cattaro twice weekly. From Fiume via Zengg to Zara twice weekly in 13 hrs. — See *Rieger's Panorama* (1½ fl.), which may be purchased at the book-shops at Trieste.

Diligence from Trieste to Fiume daily in 9½ hrs. (5 fl. 60 kr.). The traveller may return by land for the sake of variety. The long ascent from Fiume affords beautiful retrospects. Farther on, the dreary Carso is traversed (p. 387). Robberies have not occurred on this route for a considerable time, but the diligence is still accompanied by a picquet of gendarmes. — Another diligence runs from Fiume to *St. Peter* (p. 387) daily in 6½ hrs. (4 fl. 6 kr.), whence Trieste may be regained in 3 hrs.

The steamer skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a distant bay to the S.E. lies *Capo d'Istria* (p. 399). On an eminence rises the church of *Pirano*. The town, with 9000 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the old fortress peep from amidst olive-groves. The lighthouse of *Salvore* is next passed, then *Umùgo*, the castle of *Daila*, *Cittanova*, *Parento* (once a usual halting-place of the crusaders, with a remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 961), *S. Niccolo* (on an island with a watch-tower and deserted monastery), and *Orsèra* (formerly an episcopal château, on a slight eminence). In the distance to the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4560 ft.). The vessel now stops at *Rovigno* (Sismondi), a prosperous town with 14,000 inhab.; staple commodities wine (the best in Istria), oil, and sardines. Baptistery of the 11th cent. To the r. near *Fasāna* rise the *Brionian Islands*, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland, where the Venetian fleet was defeated by the Genoese in 1379. The Venetians once quarried the stone for their palaces here. The grand amphitheatre of Pola now comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet since its withdrawal from Venice, and now of considerable commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

Pola (*Hotel Riboli*, near the harbour; **Paranetto*; *Café* in the market-place; beer at *Zeiser's*; trattoria *Al Buon Pesce* on the way to the Arena), a thriving seaport with 16,324 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having probably been founded by Thracians. According to tradition it was founded B. C. 1350 by the Colchians who were in pursuit of Jason in order to recover the golden fleece. It was conquered B. C. 178 by the Romans, who founded a colony here, afterwards known as *Pietas Julia*. Under Augustus and his successors it attained its highest prosperity (35,000 inhab.) and was an important war-harbour. In 550 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, assembled an army here for the purpose of chastising the piratical inhabitants of the coast. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice,

and during the subsequent contests for supremacy between the Venetians and Genoese the town was frequently destroyed. From the last of these disasters in 1379 it never recovered, and has since been little more than a ruin.

Its magnificent and highly interesting antiquities which date from the Roman period, may be visited in the following order (guide unnecessary):

The * *Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B. C. 19), 26 ft. in height and 50 ft. in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. in height, and with admirably executed enrichments on the frieze, is in almost perfect preservation (adjoining the café). The inscription can only be traced by the holes of the nails by which the letters were once attached to the wall (*Romæ et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriæ*). The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant. Among them is a memorial stone, probably from the time of Hadrian, recording the name *P. Aelium Peregrinum, Reg. Sarmatarum Rasparagani Fil.*, apparently a foreign prince who once resided here.

In the vicinity stood a temple of *Diana*, or more probably of *Roma*, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill.

The traveller now crosses the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reaches the *Porta Aurata*, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 20 ft. in height, erected by the Sergii, a distinguished family of the place. The inscription runs thus: *Salvia Postuma Sergi (uxor?) de sua pecunia. L. Sergius L(ucii) F(ilius). Lepidus Aed(ilis) Trib(unus) Mil(itum) Leg(ionis) XXIX. L(ucius) Sergius C(aji) F. Aed. II. (Duum) Vir. Cn(ejus) Sergius C. F. Aed. II. Vir quinq(uies)*. At some distance to the r. stood the ancient *Theatre*, the site of which only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The remnants were employed in 1630 in the construction of the fort.

Excavations which are still prosecuted have brought to light the two ancient E. gates, the *Porta Erculeæ* (so called from the head and club beside the key-stone) and the double *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A. D. 150. These were the entrances to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the *Castle*, erected by the Venetians in the 17th cent., and restored under Emp. Francis I. Passing round the latter on the N. side, the traveller reaches the *Franciscan Monastery*, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and a Romanesque portal on the W. side quaintly adorned with shells in accordance with the local taste. A celebrated old laurel-tree in the court, which was said to be a scion of that which yielded its foliage to grace Cæsar's triumphal entry into the capitol, had to be replaced by a young tree in 1864.

Beyond the monastery the traveller reaches the **Arena* which presents an imposing appearance when seen from the sea. It was erected, as the style indicates, about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150) and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 78 ft., diameter 344 ft. The lower storeys consist of two series of arches (72 in number) 18 ft. in height, one above the other; the upper story is a wall with square openings for windows. The exterior is in admirable preservation, but the interior presents a desolate scene; the arrangements for the *Naumachia* in the centre can alone now be traced. Four gates, with projections, of which the object is unknown, form the entrances.

The steamboat generally quits Pola late in the evening and arrives at Fiume early next morning. By daybreak the broad Bay of Quarnero is reached, the ancient boundary of Italy, "*ch' Italia chiude ed i suoi termini bagna*" (Dante, *Inferno* IX, 38). To the l. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4560 ft.); r. in the distance the Croatian Mts., of which the *Capella* range is the most prominent.

Fiume, Illyr. *Reka* (**Europa*, on the quay; *Café* near the market; *swimming bath on the N.W. side of the town, 35 kr.), the capital of the Hungarian coast-district, with 13,000 inhab., contains little to interest the traveller. On a height, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk from the inn, is the ruined castle of *Tersato*, the property of the Austrian Marshal Nugent. A small temple here contains a good collection of ancient reliefs, busts, statues, &c., among them a Venus with admirable drapery. In the vicinity a much frequented *Pilgrimage-Church*, with an image of the Madonna of Loreto, painted according to tradition by St. Luke himself. *View of the Bay of Quarnero with its islands, Fiume, and the adjoining coast.

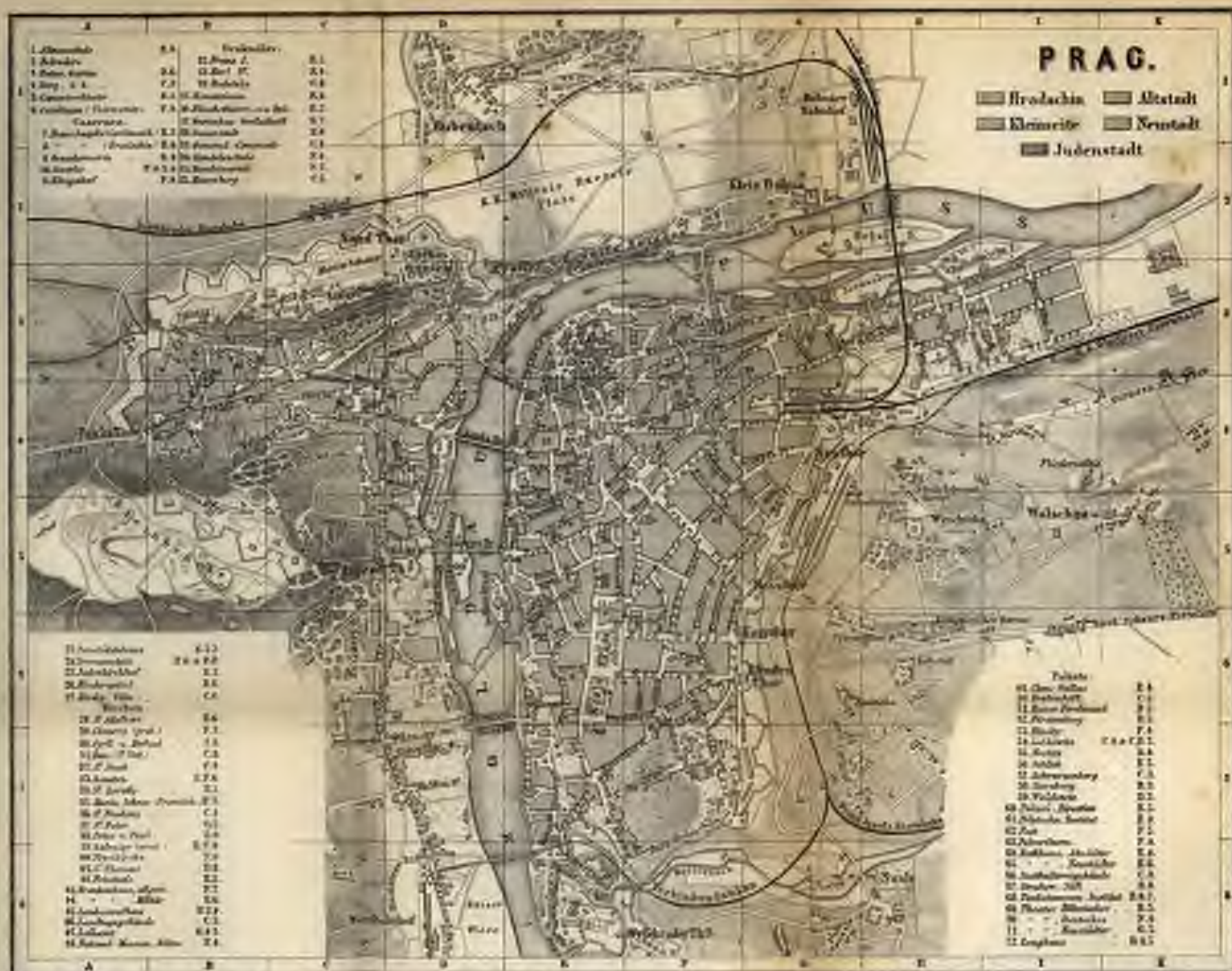
Excursion to Dalmatia. Voyage to Pola, see above. The steamer next touches at *Lussin-Piccolo*, the capital of the island of Lussin, with 7000 inhab., and the most important place in the Quarnero Islands. Then at the island of *Selce*. **Zara**, the capital of Dalmatia, the Roman *Jadera*, with 8000 inhab, is quite Italian in character. The lofty ramparts are now used as promenades. The *Cathedral*, in the Lombard style, was erected by the Doge Enrico Dandolo, in the 13th cent., after the town had been stormed by the Venetians and French at the beginning of the 4th Crusade. The *Porta Maritima* is one of the few relics of the Roman period. The handsome *Porta Terra Ferma* was erected by Sammichele. Maraschino is made in large quantities (from cherries) at Lunardo's manufactory.

From Zara the steamer proceeds in 6 hrs. to *Sebenico* (Pellegrino), a town with 7000 inhab., picturesquely situated near the mouth of the *Kerka*. A narrow canal hewn in the rock connects it with the sea, from which it is 3 M. distant. Handsome Cathedral in the Italian Gothic style (15 cent.). About 9 M. farther inland lies *Scardona*, on a lake formed by the *Kerka*. The fine *Fall of the Kerka*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up, is precipitated in a broad volume from a height of 160 ft. in several leaps.

The steamer rounds the *Punta della Planca*, 3 hrs. after leaving Sebenico. To the S. in the distance is the island of *Lissa*, where the Austrians gained a naval battle in July, 1866. **Spalato** (*Hotel* on the quay), with 12,000 inhab., is the most beautiful town in Dalmatia. Numerous remains of a vast palace of Diocletian, on the foundations of which half the town is built, are still extant. The *Cathedral* in the

Piazza del Duomo, once a temple of Jupiter, is an octagonal edifice in the Corinthian style. Opposite to it is the Church of St. John, once a temple of Æsculapius, with handsome external frieze. The ruins of *Salona*, the Roman capital of Dalmatia, lie 3 M. to the E. A good road leads from Spalato along the coast to the N.W. to *Trau*, beautifully situated on a lofty peninsula, with an interesting cathedral of the 13th cent.

The steamer next touches at *Milna*, the harbour of the island of *Brazza*, the largest belonging to Dalmatia, *Lesina* and *Curzola* (separated from the long peninsula of *Sabioncella* by a narrow strait). It then passes the island of *Meleda* and stops at **Ragusa** (*Inn*, near the *Porta Pille*), a town with streets rising in terraces, and a number of handsome buildings in the Venetian style (*Cathedral*, *Palazzo*, *Dogana*, etc.). Outside the *Porta Maritima* a bazaar in the Turkish fashion is held three times weekly. — From Ragusa either by steamer in 7 hrs. (or by land through the narrow Turkish coast-district of the *Suttorina* in 12 hrs.) to *Castel Nuovo*, a town with 8000 inhab., beautifully situated at the entrance to the Bay of Cattaro. The entrance into the harbour, the *Bocche di Cattaro*, is grand and striking. **Cattaro**, a strongly fortified town with 4000 inhab., at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, is uninteresting. A good road leads from Cattaro to *Cettinje*, the capital of the Zrnagora (a ride of 6 hrs.). The traveller may then either proceed to Corfu via *Antivari* and *Durazzo*, or return to Trieste by steamer (twice weekly).



BOHEMIA.

85. Prague.

Hotels. ***ENGLISCHER HOF**, R. 1 fl. 20, L. 20 kr., D. 1 fl., in the Porschitscher-Str., to the r. of the station; **HÔTEL DE SAXE**, Hyberner-Strasse, l. of the station; **SCHWARZES ROSS**, Kolowrat-Str., near the station, R. 1 fl., A. 35 kr., D. at 1½ o'cl. 1 fl. 20 kr., at 4 o'cl. 1½ fl.; ***BLAUER STERN**, corner of the Kolowrat and Hyberner Str.; **GOLDNER ENGEL**, Zeltnergasse; **STADT WIEN**, near the station. — Second class: **KAISER V. OESTERREICH**, Porschitscher-Str.; **ERZHERZOG STEPHAN**, Wenzelsplatz; **PLATTEIS**, Neue Allee. — **DREI KARPEN**, next door to the Ross, unpretending. — Most of the remarks about the hotels of Vienna apply equally to those of Prague (see p. 171).

Restaurants, etc. The above hotels. Also: ***Café Bahnhof**, to the W., opposite the station; in the *Sophien* and the *Schützen-Insel*; **Steinitz**, Kleinseite, near the bridge. — **Wine** at the following: **Menninger**, Eisengasse; **Müller**, Ferdinand-Str.; **Regnemer**, Kolowrat-Str.; ***Schwertasek**, Martinsgasse 6, with an entrance from the Ferdinand-Str. at the back; **Pitz**, Wenzels-Platz; **Petzold**, Zeltnergasse; **Binder**, Grosser Ring. The best *Bohemian Wines* (Czernoseker and Melniker) are sold by **Petršchik**, Bethlehems-Platz. In the Kleinseite: **Czarda**, Spornergasse. — **Cafés**. ***Bahnhof**, see above; ***Français**, Kolowrat-Str.; **Wien**, opposite; **Slowanska Kavarna** (i. e. Slavonic coffee-house), on the Franzensquai. *Bohemia* and *Weiss* on the Neustädter Bastei. **Neustädter Theatergarten**, outside the Rossthor (concerts daily). — **Beer**, generally good, at all the hotels and restaurants. — **Confectioners**. **Herrmann**, Rossmarkt; **Köpf**, Zeltner-Gasse.

Bohemian Glass. **Hofmann**, next door to the Blaue Stern; **Czermak**, Kleiner Ring.

Baths. *Sophienbad*, with Turkish and vapour baths, at the Franz Josephs-Brücke; *Neubau* and *Königsbad*, Brückenmühlgasse; in the *Sophieninsel*, baths in the river. *Swimming-baths* on the l. bank of the Moldau, below the chain bridge.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 62) in the Porschitscher Str.; diligences start from the custom-house next door.

Permanent exhibition of new pictures at **Ehrlich's** bookshop in the Kleine Ring in the Altstadt, open 9–5 o'clock, admission 10 kr.

Cabs. **Tariff of 1872**: *Fiacre* (with one horse, for 2 pers.) per drive within the Altstadt and Josephstadt 40 kr.; *two-horse carr.* (for 4 pers.) 70 kr. — To the Untere Kleinseite 50 or 80 kr., Spornergasse 60 kr. or 1 fl.; Wyssehrad or Carolinenthal 70 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr.; Neustädter Theatre or Rossthor Station 55 or 90 kr.; Smichow Station, or the Wyssehrad fortress 80 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr.; Belvedere, Sandthor Station, Bubentsch, or Hradschin 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr.; Baumgarten or Bubentsch Station 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 80 kr. — *By time*. For each ¼ hr. after the first drive 15 or 25 kr.; half-a-day (5 hrs.) 2½ or 4, whole day (12 hrs.) 5 or 7 fl. — To balls and evening-parties in the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Untere Kleinseite 80 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr.; Spornergasse, Hradschin, or Wyssehrad 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr. — The driver is entitled to demand prepayment of his fare. At night one-half more than the above fares is charged, except for the drives to balls and parties. Return-fare or waiting 15 or 25 kr. per ¼ hr. — Small articles of luggage free; each trunk 20 kr.

Omnibus between the Staats-Bahnhof and West-Bahnhof.

Railway Stations. **Staats-Bahnhof** (station of the government railway), Hyberner Gasse, for Dresden (R. 86) and Vienna via Brünn (R. 92 a). — **Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof**, outside the Rossthor, for Gmünd and Vienna (R. 92 b), and for the Neratowitz and Turnau Railway (p. 433). — **West Bahnhof**, in the suburb of Smichow, for Pilsen and Furth (R. 89). These

three stations are connected by branch lines. — *Sandthor-Bahnhof*, outside the Sandthor (Kleinseite, p. 412), for Carlsbad, Eger, etc. (R. 88), with a connecting line to the Staats-Bahnhof. On all these lines 50 lbs. of luggage are free, if booked $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before the departure of the train. — *Porters* and women with baskets at the stations charge 20 kr. for 50 lbs., and 4 kr. for each additional 20 lbs.

Theatres. *German* (Pl. 70), performances daily. *Bohemian* (Pl. 69) 4 times weekly, the Bohemian language only used. *Neustädter* (Pl. 72), outside the Rossthor.

Public Resorts. *Sophien- and Schützen-Insel*, where an excellent military band generally plays in the afternoon. *Canalscher Garten*, outside the Rossthor; *Koppmann's Garten*, at the back of the Teynkirche; *Scharf's Garten*, Karlsplatz; * *Baumgarten* (Sundays and Thursdays), a park belonging to the Bohemian Estates, with café, etc., a favourite resort in spring (concerts on Sundays and Thursdays), outside the Sandthor, best reached from the Franz-Josephs-Brücke, or by railway from stat. *Bubentisch* (p. 417). *Belvedere*, above the Franz-Josephs-Brücke (p. 408). *Paradies-Garten*, outside the Neuthor, one of the largest gardens at Prague.

Points of View: *Rossthor* (p. 412), morning light: *Hradschin* (p. 409), evening light; *Hasenburg* (Pl. 22), Kleinseite (best survey of the town).

Prague (614 ft.). *Bohemian Praha* (nearly 9 M. in circumference), the ancient capital of Bohemia (177,000 inhab., incl. suburbs and garrison: $\frac{4}{7}$ ths Bohemian, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths German, 13,000 Jews), founded by Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia, occupies a strikingly picturesque and imposing situation in the valley of the *Moldau* and on the adjoining hills. It possesses many handsome and interesting mediæval buildings and towers, and rising above them all the grand and venerable *Hradschin*, with the cathedral and a series of palaces. The peculiar charm of Prague is due to its magnificent situation and deeply interesting historical associations. Its collections are comparatively insignificant.

At the entrance to the Altstadt rises the **Pulverthurm** (Pl. 62), of the 15th cent., tastefully decorated in the late Gothic style, the tower of a gateway at the period when the Altstadt was separated by walls from the Neustadt. Adjoining it on the N. is the *Königshof* (Pl. 11), once a palace of the Bohemian kings, now a barrack.

Opposite the Goldne Engel in the *Zeltnergasse*, which leads from the Pulverthurm to the Grosse Ring, is the civil court of justice, formerly the seat of the commandant. Here on 12th June, 1848, at the beginning of the revolution, a ball mortally wounded Princess Windischgrätz, sister of the subsequent prime-minister Schwarzenberg.

At the end of the *Zeltnergasse* is the *Grosse Ring*, with the **Teynkirche** (Pl. 40), the old church of the Hussites, erected in the 15th cent. by German merchants. On the last pillar on the S. is the tombstone (a relief in red marble) of the celebrated Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601), who was invited to the university of Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The adjacent Mariencapelle contains statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, with reliefs in bronze representing the baptism and communion of the first Slavonic Christians, presented by the Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. On the opposite side is an ancient font, restored in 1846.

George Podiebrad, who was crowned king of Bohemia in this church in 1458, caused the façade to be surmounted with a large gilded chalice (as an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered to the people in both kinds), and beneath it a statue of himself with raised sword. After the battle of the White Hill (p. 414) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin, which still occupies the same position. (The *Kinsky Palace*, Pl. 53, the largest in the Altstadt, adjoins the Teynkirche.)

The *Mariensäule* in the Grosse Ring was erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes. Hymns are frequently sung by devout citizens at the foot of this column on summer evenings.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 64) was erected in 1838—48 in the Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with curious clock), and the S. side with the portal and the old council-chamber alone remain. The statues which adorn the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German, and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is particularly indebted. In front of the Rathhaus, on June, 21st 1621, after the disastrous battle of the White Hill (p. 414), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, eleven officers of high rank were executed by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Carls-gasse, not far from the Rathhaus, is the handsome Renaissance palace of Count *Clam Gallas* (Pl. 49), erected in 1701—12.

The Zeltnergasse, and the Grosse and Kleine Ring streets leading from the railway station to the Carlsbrücke, and the Kolowrat and Ferdinand Strasse leading to the Franzensbrücke are the principal business streets of Prague.

To the r. of the Carlsbrücke is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, which constitute the Jesuit **Collegium Clementinum** (Pl. 15), comprising a gymnasium or grammar-school, an archiepiscopal seminary, the university-library (130,000 vols., rich in Bohemian literature), natural history collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms of the theological and philosophical faculties, an academy of art, &c. The first court contains the statue of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in 1864 to commemorate the active participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

Near the bridge-tower rises the handsome bronze ***Statue of Charles IV.** (Pl. 13), founder of the University, designed by Hähnel of Dresden and cast by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. The *University of Prague*, founded in 1348, and once attended by students from every

part of Europe, is the oldest in Germany. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipzig (1409) and others. The university-building for students of law and medicine is the **Carolinum** (Pl. 6) in the Altstadt, next to the theatre. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. The present number of students is about 2000.

The ***Carlsbrücke**, with 16 arches, 540 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, has an ancient tower of defence at each end.

The *Altstadt Tower*, towards the Brückenplatz, erected in 1451, is adorned with the armorial bearings of the lands once subject to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. The heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were barbarously exposed to view on the gallery of this tower during ten years. In 1648 the tower defended the city against the Swedes, who through the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinseite almost without a blow, and was bombarded by them for 14 weeks without success. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of the fiercest struggle. During the revolution of June, 1848, the students erected their principal barricade at this tower.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with thirty *Statues* and *Groups* of saints. The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with money exacted from a Jew in 1606, as a fine for reviling the Cross. The older figures (18th cent.) are St. Ignatius on the r. and St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indians, on the l.: the newer are St. Norbert, St. Wenzel, St. Sigismund, and St. Joseph, by *Jos. Max.* The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron saint of Bohemia, and the two reliefs were executed in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the r., on the coping of the wall, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Emp. Wenzel, for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend, the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. In 1728 the holy man was canonised by Pope Benedict XIII., after which many thousands of devotees from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary performed pilgrimages to the bridge, especially on 16th May, the festival of the saint. The last group on the l. is a curious representation of souls in purgatory, erected in commemoration of the expulsion of the French invaders and the cessation of the plague.

The **Kaiser-Franz-Brücke**, a suspension-bridge 500 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützeninsel, above the old bridge. Between these bridges is the *Franzensquai*, with the ***Monument of Francis I.** (Pl. 12), a Gothic canopy, 75 ft. high, over an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze (cast at Munich), serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners are represented the sixteen ancient districts of Bohemia and the city; above are figures emblematical of art, science, commerce, and industry. The whole was designed by *Kranner*; the statues executed by *Jos. Max.* Near it is the permanent exhibition of the *Künstler-Verein* (or *Artists' Association*). — Below the Carlsbrücke is the new *Kettensteg* (a chain bridge) opposite the Tummel-Platz, and lower down the **Franz-Josephs-Brücke**, opened in 1868. The latter leads to the abrupt

1. bank of the Moldau, where the new *Kronprinz Rudolph* (or *Belvedere*) Anlagen are situated (promenades with café, commanding a beautiful view).

The Carlsbrücke leads to the 'Ring' of the Kleinseite, embellished with the ***Radetzky-Monument** (Pl. 14), erected in 1858 by the Bohemian Art-Union. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, cast by *Burgschmiet* of Nuremberg, the marshal by *Em. Max*, the soldiers by *Jos. Max*. The emperor contributed 5 tons of the metal of Piedmontese cannon towards the execution of the work.

The neighbouring Jesuit church of **St. Nicholas** (Pl. 36), completed in 1722, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. Two routes lead hence to the Hradschin, the shorter to the r. through the Schlosstiegen-Gasse, and by 203 steps to the entrance to the court of the castle; the longer and easier is in a straight direction, then to the r. at the end of the Spornergasse.

The **Hradschin** may be termed the Capitol of Prague. The *Hradschiner Platz* is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the archiepiscopal palace and the houses of the canons, on the S. by that of Prince Schwarzenberg, and on the W. by a palace of the ex-emperor Ferdinand (containing collections). A railing separates the Hradschiner Platz from the entrance-court of the imperial palace, which with several other buildings encloses the cathedral. Valets-de-place may be dispensed with.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 31), open 5—12 and 2—5 o'clock, the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus*, begun in 1344, consists of little more than the spacious late Gothic choir completed by Peter Arler of Gmünd (p. 35) in 1385. A plain party-wall, covered on the occasion of the canonisation of St. John Nepomuc in 1729 with frescoes now faded, closes the unfinished W. side. The tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The small octagonal *Chapel* in the entrance-court contains the remains of St. Adalbert. The sacred edifice and its monuments, which were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment during the siege of 1757, is now undergoing thorough restoration.

The nave (118 ft. in height) contains the fine **Monument of the Kings* executed in marble and alabaster by *Alex. Colin* of Malines in 1589, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaw Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The **Wenzel-Chapel*, the first on the r., contains the monument of the saint; behind it his helmet and coat of mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones, and decorated with very ancient, half obliterated frescoes of the early Prague school (*Thomas of Mutina*, *Theodoric of Prague*). A small picture by *Cranach*, of 1543, represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Altbunzlau in 936 by his brother

Boleslaw. The *2nd Chapel* contains the tomb of the counsellor Martinitz (see below) and a Madonna by Cimabue (?). The royal *Oratorium* is borne by admirably executed stone vaulting. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. To the r. in the choir is the *Shrine of St. Nepomuc*, executed in 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of 1½ ton of silver. To the r. behind the high altar are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Slavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years' War: the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. In the chapel behind the *High Altar* is a modern group by *Em. Max*, representing the strangling of St. Ludmilla, wife of the first Duke of Bohemia. Opposite to it, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron saint of the church, with a modern statue. The following chapel contains a Crucifixion attributed to *Dürer*. On the wall of the choir is represented the flight of king Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his defeat on the White Hill. The opposite chapel contains a metallic **Candelabrum*, the foot of which is alleged to be a genuine relic from Solomon's Temple, probably by Byzantine artists. Over a prie-Dieu, by the sacristy, is a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a *'vera icon'*, copied in 1368 by Thomas of Mutina from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron saints of Bohemia on the margin are original; the whole admirably executed. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco by *M. Mayer*, painted in 1631, remarkable only for the portraits of Ferdinand I. and II. and their queens. -- The large *Mosaic* on the S. external wall, representing the Resurrection, the Bohemian patron saints, Charles IV. (who caused the work to be executed in 1371 by Italian artists), and his queen Elisabeth, is remarkable for nothing but its age. It was restored in 1836. -- Adjoining the cathedral is the *Treasury*, containing numerous curiosities and objects of value, to inspect which permission must be obtained from the canon Dr. Dietrich.

The **Burg** (Pl. 4), or *Imperial Palace*, founded by Charles IV. in the style of the Louvre, subsequently recommenced by Wladislaw and again by Ferdinand I., and completed by Maria Theresa, contains little to interest the traveller. The equestrian *Statue of St. George*, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in iron in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was recast in 1562.

The private apartments of the ex-Emp. Ferdinand contain a few good pictures by Italian and German masters, but visitors (1 fl. for 1 pers., more for a party) are hurried through them very rapidly. They are only accessible to the public during the absence of the emperor (in summer). The oldest and most remarkable hall in the palace, with the exception of the German and Spanish, is Ladislaw's, in which tournaments were once held. A small saloon near it contains portraits of Bohemian kings. From the window of the old *Council Chamber* Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz and Slawata to be precipitated. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. The chamber contains their portraits. Two small obelisks beneath the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 50) adjoins the Burg. A neighbouring gateway leads to the *Palace of Count Sternberg* (Pl. 58), which contains the **Picture Gallery** of the Bohemian *Society of Amateurs* (350 pictures), open to the public on Sundays and holidays 9—12 and 3—6 o'clock, and daily by payment of a fee (35 kr.).

1st Room: 1. *Bürkel*, View of the Zugspitze in the Bavarian Mts.; 15. *Gail*, Lion-court of the Alhambra; 16. *Camuzzini*, Christ releasing the

early fathers from purgatory. — 2nd R.: *Pose*, Greek landscape; *Schleich*, Thunder-storm: 14. *Führich*, Raising of the daughter of Jairus; *Schürmer*, Forest-landscape. — 3rd R.: Early German and Bohemian masters, among them No. 12. Adoration, with portraits of Charles IV. and his son Wenzel the Lazy, painted in 1375 by *Theodoric of Prague*. — 4th, 5th, and 6th R.: Netherlands masters. 17. *Rubens*, Portrait of his second wife: 23. *Van Dyck*, William of Orange when a child; 19. *Seghers*, Job; *Rubens*, Portrait of Archduke Albert. — 7th R.: Italian masters. 2. *Luini*, St. Catharine; 6. *Schidone*, St. Francis; 4. *Carlo Dolce*, Madonna; *Guido Reni*, 12. Thorn-crowned Saviour, 31. St. Sebastian; 13. *Ann. Caracci*, Pietà: *Titian*, 15. Portrait of a priest, 28. *Varchi*, the Florentine historian.

To the W. of the Hradschiner Platz lies the *Loretto-Platz*, bounded on the W. by *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. 8), one of the largest in Germany, now used as barracks. Opposite to it, in the corner to the r., is a **Capuchin Monastery** (Pl. 5), into the walls of which Prussian balls are built in commemoration of the siege of 1757. On the E. side of the Platz, adjoining the monastery, is the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Loretto* (Pl. 34), an exact imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 pers. only are admitted at a time, under the guidance of a Capuchin monk (each pers. 15 kr.), contains a few monstrosities of the 16th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

Higher up, near the *Reichsthor*, on the highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian ***Abbey of Strahow** (Pl. 67; ladies not admitted), a very imposing structure, with spacious halls, and a church containing the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the Imperial general who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the picture-gallery is a Virgin and Child crowned by angels, painted by *Dürer* at Venice in 1506, containing portraits of the painter himself, his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and other princes (much retouched). The admirably arranged library contains an autograph of Tycho Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. Adjoining it is a small natural history collection, in which the fossils deserve notice. Superb *view, from the windows of the upper floor, of the imposing city and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E. (fee to the guide in the monastery 25 kr.; attendance of the librarian of course gratuitous).

Returning to the imperial palace, the traveller regains the road by the passage on the N. side of the first court, and passing the *Imperial Garden* and the *Artillery Exercising Ground* reaches the ***Belvedere** (Pl. 2), a large villa roofed with copper, erected in 1536 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress in the best Renaissance style. It is erroneously termed Tycho Brahe's observatory, perhaps from the circumstance that Rudolph II. sometimes watched the stars here in the society of his astronomer. The great hall is adorned with frescoes from the history of Bohemia. *View from the balcony (fee 15 kr.). The *Sandthor* to the N. leads to the l. to the

station of the Buschtiehrad Railway, to the r. to the *Baumgarten* (*Restaurant), mentioned at p. 406.

The promenades of the *Volksgarten* descend from the Belvedere to the Waldsteiner Platz in the town, where **Wallenstein's Palace** (Pl. 59) is situated. It was erected in 1623 by the illustrious general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belongs to the family (Counts of Waldstein). The old hall with its grotesque caryatides was restored in 1854, but otherwise the edifice has undergone little alteration. The relics formerly preserved here in reminiscence of the general have been removed by the family to their country-seat. Those now shown are spurious.

The **Palace of Count Nostitz** (Pl. 55) in the Kleinseite, contains a choice collection of marble statues and casts, and about 400 good pictures (fee 35 kr.).

2nd Room: *Mostaert*, Fair. — 3rd R.: *Broughet* and *Rottenhammer*, Banquet of the gods; *Hackert*, Landscape. — 4th R.: *Wilson*, Windsor Castle. — 5th R.: *Holbein*, Portrait of his wife; *Van Dyck*, St. Bruno; *Potter*, Cattle; *G. Reni*, St. Francis; *Steen*, A scholar; *Mieris*, A scholar smoking; *Van Dyck*, William of Orange; *Titian*, Portrait; *Ostade*, Fish-woman. — In the private apartments: **Rembrandt*, Counsellor; **Rubens*, Portrait of Spinola; *Velasquez*, Portrait; *Holbein*, Three portraits; *Torburg*, Fruit-dealer; *Mieris*, Domestic scene; **Rubens*, Columbus; *Morgenstern*, Landscape.

On the land side the Altstadt is entirely surrounded by the **Neustadt**, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat. In the Kolowrat-Str. is the old palace of the Nostitz family, now containing the ***Bohemian National Museum** (Pl. 48; open to the public on Tuesd. and Frid. 8—12, at other times for a fee of 35 kr.). It comprises a library, collections of MSS. (of Huss, Ziska, &c.) and coins, and ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic cabinets, founded by Count Sternberg. In the 1st Room on the upper floor: carved wood and ivory and ethnographical curiosities. 2nd R.: Bohemian antiquities, bronzes, ancient weapons, flails used in the Hussite wars, sword of Gustavus Adolphus, the sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded (p. 407), goblets, &c. — 3rd and 4th R.: Natural history specimens. On the lower floor minerals, among them a large meteoric stone.

At the S.W. end of the Kolowrat-Str. and forming a right angle with it to the l., is the **Rossmarkt**, a magnificent street, 55—65 yds. in width, and 750 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. At the upper end is the *Statue of St. Nepomuc*, at the lower the equestrian *Statue of St. Wenzel*, both destitute of artistic value. From the latter the street is also termed the *Wenzels-Platz*. At the S.E. end it is terminated by the *Rossthor*, a fine point of view. On the bastion outside this gate, to the l., is a small monument to the memory of those who fell in the revolution of 1848—49, consisting of the Bohemian lion with inscription.

The most extensive Platz in Prague is the *Vielmarkt*, or **Carlsplatz**, now converted into a park, 580 yds. in length, and 165 yds.

in width. In the N.E. corner is the *Rathhaus of the Neustadt* (Pl. 65), so altered in 1806 that a tower of the original structure (of 1370) alone remains. It is now occupied by the criminal courts of justice. The Hussite wars began here in 1419. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the unpopular counsellors from the windows. Half of the S.E. side of the Platz is occupied by the *Military Hospital* (Pl. 44), formerly a Jesuit college; on the S. is the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. 68). In the *Lindengasse*, in the vicinity, is the *Hospital (Allgemeine Krankenhaus, Pl. 43)*, and in the same neighbourhood are the *Foundling, Lunatic, Commercial* (Pl. 21), and other asylums. This part of Prague may be termed the medical quarter. In the vicinity is the garden of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft* (Pl. 17), which is recommended to the notice of horticulturists.

The **Wyssehrad**, or citadel, occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the foundress of the Bohemian royal family, of whom numerous legends are related, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The approach leads through a house (with a crucifix in front of it), beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (fine view). The original Wyssehrad, once a stronghold with numerous towers, was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifications are modern.

The **Jews' Quarter**, or *Josephstadt*, lies on the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt. It was formerly occupied exclusively by Jews, but one-half of the present population (10,000) consists of Christians of the poorer classes. The tower of the Jewish Rathhaus affords the best survey of these crowded and curious purlieus. The most interesting of the nine synagogues is the *Altneuschule* (Pl. 1) an early Gothic structure of the beginning of the 13th cent. This singular, gloomy pile, begrimed with the smoke and dust of ages in the interior, was founded, according to tradition, by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. The large flag suspended from the vaulting, and extending across the entire synagogue, was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and densely peopled houses, near the Altneuschule, is situated the ancient *Burial Ground* (Pl. 25) of the Jews, disused since 1780, the entrance to which is closed by a door. At the Altneuschule a number of guides (10 kr.) always proffer their services. Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-grown stones, some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are interwoven with underwood, creeping plants, alders, etc. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard. This interesting spot is now sadly neglected.

Carolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the long ($\frac{2}{3}$ M.) railway-viaduct, with 15,000 inhab., is a busy manu-

facturing place of entirely modern origin, and contains nothing to interest the traveller.

At **Smichow**, the S.W. suburb (outside the Aujezderthor), another industrial quarter, the extensive station of the Bohemian Western Railway (p. 425) is situated.

Historical Associations. Prague is celebrated in history as the sphere of action of Huss and Jerome, two of the greatest harbingers of the Reformation, and as the earliest stronghold of Protestantism in Germany. *Huss* was born in 1369 (p. 26), studied for the church, and became a priest and a professor at the university. Having read Wickliffe's Bible, he soon began strenuously to inveigh against the errors of the Romish Church. He preached against the confessional, the adoration of images, the practice of compulsory fasting, and the withdrawal from the laity of the cup at the Holy Communion. At the same time his character for piety and integrity was irreproachable. In 1410 he was summoned to Rome by Pope John XXIII. to answer for his conduct, but declined to appear. In 1412 he was formally excommunicated, and the city of Prague laid under a papal interdict on account of its adherence to the reformed doctrines. Huss, however, who enjoyed the patronage of King Sigismund and many of the Bohemian nobility, continued zealously to devote himself to the cause of truth, and made numerous converts. In 1414 he was summoned to appear before the Council of Constance, whither he repaired, provided with a safe-conduct from the Emperor. The latter, however, was persuaded that a promise made to a heretic was null and void; he accordingly withdrew his protection, and Huss, after a mock trial, was condemned to the stake. He died nobly, 6th July, 1415, and his ashes were cast into the Rhine. — *Jerome* of Prague, the friend and contemporary of Huss, became acquainted with the dawning Reformation whilst studying at Oxford. On returning to his native country he displayed the utmost zeal in disseminating the new principles. When Huss was cited before the Council, Jerome hastened to repair thither to aid in the defence of his friend, but hesitated on finding that a safe-conduct was denied to him. He was, however, arrested by the Duke of Bavaria, handed over to the Council, and thrown into prison in April, 1415. Enervated and reduced to the verge of despair by six months of solitary confinement in a noisome dungeon, he was at length induced to recant by a promise of liberty. The promise having been broken, Jerome retracted shortly afterwards, and on 30th May, 1416, died heroically at the stake. His ashes, like those of his friend Huss, were also cast into the Rhine. — For upwards of a century a large proportion of the population of Bohemia continued to adhere to the doctrines of Huss, and the struggles between them and the Romish party were incessant. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was the great leader of the more democratic and puritanical party, and, although latterly blind, continued his victorious career till his death. The cause of the Reformation, however, was subsequently seriously prejudiced by the hostility between the moderate university-party and the fanatical reformers of the lower classes. In the 16th cent. the teaching of Luther, Calvin, and the other great Reformers tended to establish Protestantism in Bohemia on a more stable foundation, but in 1620, soon after the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, the Roman Catholic League was finally victorious.

On the *White Hill* (Weisse Berg), W. of Prague, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Reichsthor (p. 411) the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided, 8th Nov., 1620. The Prot. Bohemians under Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Rom. Cath. League, with his army of Bavarians and Walloons, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. A pilgrimage-church was afterwards erected here to commemorate the victory. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill an extensive and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, but is now

used as a powder-magazine. It is situated at the extremity of a park, which derives its name of *Stern* (star) from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens, thousands of whom repair hither on the first Sunday after 13th July. A stone here commemorates the capture of Prague by Frederick the Great in 1744, purporting to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On 6th May, 1757, Marshal *Schwerin*, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of *Sterbohol*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Prague. — On 28th June, 1812, General *Scharnhorst* died at Prague of wounds received at a battle near Lutzen. He was interred at the foot of the *Ziskaberg*, an eminence about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Prague, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1430, in which the Protestants were led by Ziska.

Schloss Karlstein, 14 M. S.W. of Prague, see p. 426.

86. From Dresden to Prague.

Railway to Bodenbach (Bohemian frontier) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 42, 33, 25 Ngr. — From Bodenbach to Prague in $3\frac{3}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 25, 5 fl. 73, 3 fl. 83 kr., Austrian currency. Finest views on the left. — *Steamboat*, three times weekly to Raudnitz in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., twice daily to Aussig in 10 hrs. — The traveller unacquainted with the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig (fares 30, 20 Ngr.)

Dresden and Saxon Switzerland, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The station at Dresden is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting the Grosse Garten is seen on the l., and part of the battle-field of 26th and 27th Aug., 1813, on the r. The line traverses the plain of the Elbe Valley, bounded on the S. by the gentle slopes of the extreme spurs of the Erzgebirge. The opposite bank of the river is covered with vineyards, and studded with country-seats. Stat. *Sedlitz*, with a mineral spring, gives its name to the now artificially prepared 'powders', which however differ materially from those obtained by evaporating the mineral water. On the r. appears the spire of *Dohna*.

The line approaches the Elbe and follows its serpentine course through the picturesque scenery of 'Saxon Switzerland' (described in the *Handbook for N. Germany*). The valley is narrow and rocky, and the railway occasionally hewn through the solid rock. The château of *Sonnenberg* at stat. *Pirna* (*Rail. Restaurant) is now a lunatic asylum. *Pözscha* is the station for the small town of *Wehlen* on the opposite bank. At stat. *Rathen* (*Inn) rises the **Bastei*, a precipitous rock (755 ft.) on the opposite bank of the Elbe, the finest point in Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view. At stat. *Königstein* (Blauer Stern) is the celebrated fortress of that name, rising 850 ft. above the river, and commanding a noble prospect (admission on showing passport or visiting-card, $1\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr. for 1—8 pers.). Opposite the fortress rises the *Lilienstein*, 177 ft. higher. *Krippen* is the station for the opposite village of *Schandau* (*Forsthaus; Dampfschiff; Deutsches Haus). Stat. *Niedergrund* is the first Bohemian village on the l. bank; *Herrnskretschen*, a little lower down, the first Bohemian place on the r. bank, is the usual

termination or starting-point of a tour in the Saxon Switzerland (steamboat to Dresden in $4\frac{1}{4}$, from Dresden in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

Bodenbach (**Post*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Long halt and change of carriages. Opposite to it lies the pleasant town of *Tetschen* (p. 429), which is connected with the l. bank by means of a railway and a suspension bridge.

From Bodenbach to Dux railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 1, 1 fl. 63, 1 fl. 1 kr.). The line traverses the *Bodenbach-Thal*. To the r. are the S. slopes of the *Erzgebirge*. Stations *Eulau*, *Königswald*, *Kulm* (where a great battle was fought in 1813, p. 419), *Teplitz-Waldthal* (p. 417), *Kosten*, *Dux* (p. 419).

Aussig (*Krone*; **Englischer Hof*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with considerable river traffic and coal-trade, was the birth-place of the painter Raphael Mengs. The traveller detained here should ascend the *Ferdinandshöhe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S.), or the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (see below). *Biehanj*, a height to the W., was the scene of the great Hussite battle, 12th June, 1426.

From Aussig to Teplitz branch-line in 50 min. (1 fl. S., 81. 54 kr.). Stations *Türnitz*, with extensive coal-mines; *Schönfeld*, where the line approaches the *Biela*; *Karbitz*, a thriving manufacturing town; *Maria-schein* (p. 418); the red-roofed buildings with their numerous windows, and the *Rosenburg* and *Geiersburg* are conspicuous. *Teplitz*, see p. 417.

Stat. *Salesl* lies picturesquely on the river. A bold rock on the opposite bank, 280 ft. in height, and resembling the *Lurlei* on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the **Schreckenstein*, the property of Prince Lobkowitz, destroyed by the Hussites in 1426. Beautiful view from the top (Inn). This forms an appropriate termination to the more picturesque part of the Elbe scenery.

Lobositz was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, the Prussians under Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. On the l. of the line a large steam-mill, on the r. a manufactory of chicory. Lower down the river, on the opposite bank, lies the village of *Gross-Czernosek*, celebrated for its wine. The name Czernoseker is, however, generally applied indiscriminately to the wine of the whole district between this point and Aussig. Stat. *Theresienstadt*; the town lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N., at the influx of the *Eger*; the name is derived from a fortress erected by Emp. Joseph II. in 1780, and called after his mother. The green ramparts and the barracks are alone visible from the railway. Fine *view of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittelgebirge* from the station. On the r. bank, 3 M. distant, lies the pleasant town of *Leitmeritz*, an episcopal see, with six churches, an iron bridge over the Elbe, and an excellent brewery. Beyond Theresienstadt the *Eger* is crossed.

Raudnitz is picturesquely situated on the Elbe. The château of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library (45,000 vols.), armoury, and some remarkable pictures from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War, and others of later date. Prince Lewis of Baden, a celebrated general, who distinguished himself against the Turks and

on other occasions, celebrated his marriage here in 1669 with a Princess of Saxony. Three centuries earlier (1350) the celebrated Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. The isolated *Georgsberg* (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 3 M. to the S.E., long remains a conspicuous point from the line. At stat. *Unter-Berschowitz* the line quits the Elbe, into which the *Moldau* falls 3 M. higher up.

Stat. *Weltrus*; the village, with a château and park of Count Chotek, lies on the r. bank of the Moldau.

Melnik, a town and estate belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, above which rises the Deanery on an eminence, lies on the r. bank of the Moldau, 3 M. from the railway. The hills on the r. bank, planted with Burgundy grapes, yield excellent wine. Farther down the river are the castle and village of *Liboch*, near which stands the '*Starý*', a kind of temple of fame erected to the celebrities of Bohemian history, with bronze statues by Schwanthaler of Munich. At this village commence the romantic *Libocher Gründe*, a series of ravines many miles in length. (Steamboat to Dresden at 5. 30 a. m., in 12 hrs.)

A tunnel and several galleries are passed through between *Mühlhausen* (with a château of Prince Lobkowitz) and stat. *Kralup* (branch-line to Turnau, see p. 433; to Kladno and Wejhybka, p. 419).

On the opposite bank the ruin of *Chvatierub*. The train slowly follows the sinuosities of the Moldau (stations *Libschitz*, *Rostock*), the narrow, rocky valley of which widens at *Bubentsch*, the last station before Prague. Pleasant scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the *Baumgarten* (p. 406), crosses several arms of the Moldau by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1200 yds. long (erected at a cost of 3½ mill. fl.), and passes *Carolinenthal*, the N.E. suburb of Prague (p. 405). On the l. rises the *Ziskaberg* (see below).

87. Teplitz and Environs.

Hotels. * *PRINCE DE LIGNE*; * *STADT LONDON*, R. 1 fl., L. 26, B. 35, A. 30 kr.; *Post*, similar charges; * *HIRSCH*, moderate; all in the Haupt-Strasse; * *SCHWARZES ROSS*, near the Stadtbad; *KÖNIG V. PREUSSEN* and *HOTEL SCHACK*, both in the Stephans-Platz; *KRONPRINZ RUDOLPH*, *Bahnhof-Str.*; *SCHIFF*, *Herrngasse*. — At Schönau: * *NEPTUNE*, *HAUS OESTERREICH*, and *HABSBURG*. Most of the visitors breakfast at the cafés.

Cafés. *Oberer Café-Salon*, in the Stephansplatz; *Lagner*, Mühl-Str.; *Hauelsen*, in the Curgarten; *Glaser*, at the Schiff Inn; *Schlackenburg*, see below. — Beer at the *Brauhaus*.

Reading Room in the *Frauenbrunnen-Garten*, adm. 50 kr. weekly.

Summer Theatre in the *Turner-Garten*, N. of Schönau.

Railway to Aussig, see p. 416; to Carlsbad, p. 420.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (from a Slavonic word signifying 'warm bath') is situated in the broad and pleasant valley of the Biela, which here separates the Erz- and Mittelgebirge. The alkaline springs (77—117° Fahr.), discovered as early as 762, are used exclusively for bathing. Their source is in the *Stadtbad*, which supplies the *Fürsten-* and *Herren-Bad*. August is here the height of the season, the waters of Teplitz being generally employed to confirm the cures already effected by

Carlsbad or other baths (upwards of 9000 patients annually, at Schönau 4000). From 11 to 1 o'clock a band plays in the grounds of **Prince Clary's Château**, at the W. end of the town, where the fashionable world assembles between these hours.

On the hill, immediately by the château, lies the *Schiesshaus*: higher up, the **Schlackenburg**, a grotesque, castellated building of sandstone and glazed bricks (restaurant) commanding a fine view from the tower: E. the Schlossberg, the small and great Milleschauer; W. the valley of Teplitz (camera obscura 15 kr.).

In the vicinity, on an eminence above the town, is the **Monument of Frederick William III.** of Prussia, erected by 'grateful Teplitz' in 1841, to commemorate that monarch's regular visits to the baths.

The village of **Schönau** on the E. side of Teplitz has been united with the latter by a row of new buildings, so as to form a single town. Visitors of the wealthier classes are equally distributed between these two places. Four extensive bath-houses have been erected at Schönau, the *Neubad* with apartments for visitors, the *Steinbad*, the *Stephansbad*, and the *Schlungenbad*. On the **Mont de Ligne* is a belvedere (restaurant).

Between Schönau and Teplitz are a number of **Public Baths**, the *Imperial Military Bath-house*, erected in 1807, the *Judenbad*, the *Armenbad*, the *Bürgerhospital*, and the *Prussian* and *Saxon* military baths. In the vicinity is the **Protestant Church** on an eminence, which commands the finest *view in the neighbourhood: N. the Erzgebirge as far as the heights of Nollendorf, S.E. the Great and Little Milleschauer and the Schlossberg. Schönau is best surveyed from the Mont de Ligne, but the view thence does not comprise the broad plain between Teplitz and the Erzgebirge.

To the E. of Schönau rises the **Schlossberg**, an admirable point of view, easily attainable without a guide in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The extensive ruins of the castle, which once belonged to Count William Kinsky, Wallenstein's brother-in-law and one of his officers, is now a restaurant. It was destroyed by Swedes and Imperial troops after Kinsky's murder (p. 424). — The *Wachholderberg*, another height ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., is also a very fine point of view (*Obere Bergschenke*, a restaurant).

The **Milleschauer**, or *Donnersberg* (2670 ft.). 10 M. to the S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. *Inn at the top rustic. Two omnibuses starting at 10 a. m. run in summer in 2 hrs. from Teplitz to *Pilkau*, from which the summit is easily attained in 1 hr.

Mariaschein, built in 1705, 3 M. N. of Teplitz, and a station on the Aussig line, is a *Jesuits Seminary* and a great resort of pilgrims: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. thence is the *Wilhelmshöhe*, commanding a view of Teplitz; also the *Rosenburg*, affording a survey of the valley; in the vicinity is the small town of *Graupen*. About 1 hr. above Graupen lies the

Mückenthürmchen, one of the highest points of the Erzgebirge (inn on the top). Near Graupen are extensive mines of brown coal.

The small town of **Dux** (*Sandner*), 6 M. to the S.W. of Teplitz (railway, see p. 420), a manufacturing place, contains a *Schloss* (with three red towers, adjoining the church) of Count Waldstein, a descendant of the celebrated Wallenstein. It contains pictures by *Rubens*, *Dow*, and *Netscher*, Wallenstein's portrait by *Van Dyck*, armour and relics which once belonged to the great general, one of the partisans (?) with which he was assassinated, a fragment of his skull, his sword, portions of his dress, etc. The reservoir in the entrance-court was made of the metal of guns captured by Wallenstein. The greater part of the château is of more modern date. — Railway from Dux to Bodenbach, see p. 416.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 3 M. farther W., are situated the red-roofed building of the wealthy Cistercian Abbey of *Ossegg*, with beautiful gardens, and in a ravine, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond them, the ruined castle of *Riesenburg*.

The **Battle-Field of Kulm** lies near *Arbesau*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Kulm* (railway-station, p. 416). The post-road from Kulm to Dresden ascends by numerous windings to *Nollendorf*, where on 29th Aug., 1813, several bloody skirmishes took place between the Russian and Austrian troops on one side, led by the king of Prussia in person, and the Austrian general Count Colloredo, and the French under Vandamme. On the 30th, Prussians under Kleist advanced through the numerous defiles of the neighbourhood and decisively terminated the battle in favour of the allies. The entire French corps, consisting of nearly 40,000 men, was obliged to surrender. Monuments in commemoration of the victory have been erected by the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.

88. From Prague to Carlsbad and Eger.

Railway (Buschtiehrad Line) in $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 9 fl. 18, 7 fl. 68, 4 fl. 62 kr.

The train starts from the *Sandthor Station* (p. 405). Stations *Weleslawin*, *Libotz*. To the l. the *Weisse Berg*, with the *Stern* (p. 415). Stations *Rusin*, *Hostiwitz*, *Unhoscht*, *Wejhybka*.

From *Wejhybka* to *Kratup* branch line in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fl. 5, 87, 53 kr.), traversing the rich Kladno coal district. Stations *Kladno*, *Buschtiehrad* (2 M. to the N. is the castle of that name, the property of the Emp. Ferdinand, with extensive coal-mines). At stat. *Brandeist* the line crosses the Prague and Teplitz high road, and passes several large iron foundries. Stations *Zakolan*, *Wotwowitz*; then *Kratup* (p. 417).

A tramway leads from *Wejhybka* to the S. to *Rinholdetz*, with extensive iron-works belonging to Prince Fürstenberg. In the *Rakonitz Valley*, 9 M. to the S., is *Pürglitz*, a château and estate of the same nobleman. This estate is about 200 sq. M. in area.

Stat. *Neustraschitz*; then for a long way through wood. To the r. of stat. *Rentsch* are the heights of the *Sbanwald*. Stations *Krupa*, *Milostin-Kuonowa*. The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the *Trnowa*. Stations *Satkau-Teschnitz*, *Meholup*, *Trnowan* (to the r. *Schloss Dobritschan*, with a small mineral-bath). Then **Saaz** (*Krone*), a town on the Eger, with 7500 inhab., a strong-

hold of the Hussites in the 15th cent., and in vain besieged by the Germans. The old *Decanatskirche* was founded in 1383, the *Rathhaus* in 1559.

The line crosses the Eger and enters the valley of the *Saubach*. Stations *Horatitz*, *Priesen* (a village with iron-works and a mineral spring).

From Priesen to Teplitz railway in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 67, 2 fl. 2, 1 fl. 24 kr.). Stat. *Komotau* (Reiter; Adler), an old and wealthy little town with a late Gothic church, at the foot of the *Erzgebirge*, the slopes of which are now skirted by the railway. Stat. *Udratz Gorkau* has considerable cotton factories. On the slope to the E. the white chateau of *Rothenhans*, the seat of Countess Enquoy. Stations *Wurzes*, *Holtzscht-Nestadt*; then *Brux* (*Loos*; *Einhorn*), a thriving town with 4000 inhab., with a late Gothic church and old-fashioned Rathhaus, commanded by a ruined castle. To the S. of Brux, on the road to Laun, are the sources of the mineral springs of *Schlitz* and *Saidschitz*, and more to the W. on the road to Saaz, those of *Pallna*.

To the E. beyond Brux are several basaltic peaks. At stat. *Bilin* rises the *Biliner Borschen*, the largest rock of phonolith in Germany. Farther on is the chain of the *Mittelgebirge* with the pyramid of the *Milleschauer* (p. 418). To the E. at the foot of the *Erzgebirge*, lies the Abbey of *Ossig* in the ravine behind it the ruin of *Riesenburg* (p. 419). Stat. *Dux* (p. 419). *Teplitz* (p. 417).

From Komotau to Chemnitz railway by *Weipert* and *Annaberg* in 7½ hrs. (fares 2 Thlr. 25, 2 Thlr. 5, 1 Thlr. 12½ Sgr.); comp. *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

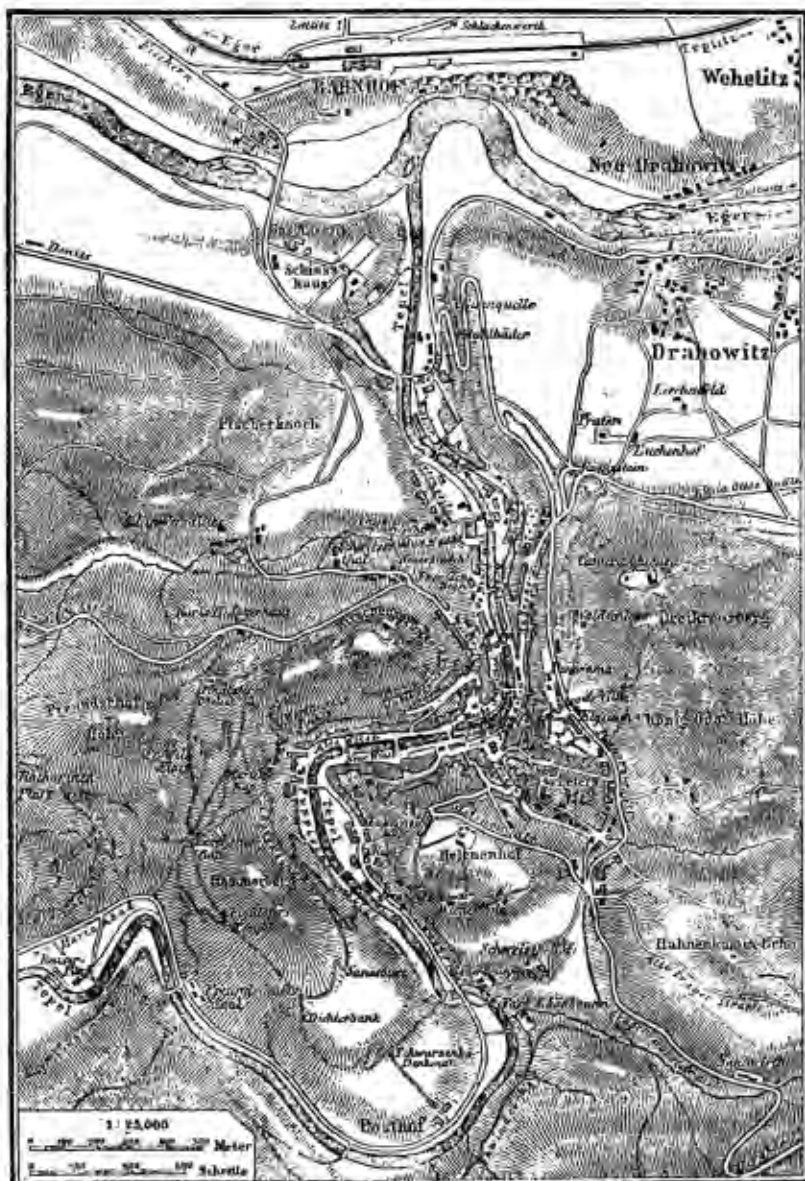
The line to Carlsbad traverses the lofty plain between the *Saubach* and the Eger, and enters the valley of the latter at stat. **Kaaden** (*Grüner Baum*), a very old town with an interesting gate and fine Rathhaus tower. Outside the town is the handsome late Gothic Franciscan church with a monastery and pilgrimage stations with sculptures in stone. *Brunnersdorf*, 1½ M. to the N., is a chateau of Count Wolkenstein. Fruit is extensively cultivated in this neighbourhood.

The line follows the pretty *Egerthal*. Stat. *Klösterle*, a small town belonging to Count Thun, with a new Rathhaus and a considerable porcelain manufactory. The Fountain in the market is in the degraded style of the 18th century. The palace of the count was burned down in 1865.

Several unimportant stations. The line quits the Eger and enters a hilly tract. Stat. *Schlackenwerth* (Elephant), an old town with a chateau and park of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. A post-road leads hence to the N. through the *Erzgebirge* to *Jochimsthal*, *Gottesgabe*, and *Annaberg* (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*). The line then turns towards the S. to the station of *Carlsbad*, which lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1 M. from the railway.

Carlsbad.

Hotels. * *ZUM GOLDENEN SCHILD*, and * *ANGER'S HOTEL*, both in the *Neue Wiese*, on the E. bank of the *Tepel*; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE*; * *STADT HANNOVER*, by the post-office; *PARADIES*, *Kaiser-Str.*; *HÔTEL NATIONAL*, *Gartenzeile*. — Second class: *ERZHERZOG KARL*; *DREI FASANEN*; near the



Sprudel; STADT ATHEN. Charges vary with the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel.

Cafés. *Café-Salon* (open air concert twice weekly); • *Elephant*; *Gold. Krone*. — **Restaurants.** *Salle Saxe*, favourite rendezvous of visitors, music frequently; *Oester. Hof*, Neue Wiese. Also the hotels (see above).

Reading-Room by the Mühlbrunnen, 75 kr. weekly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Omnibus from the station to the town 40 kr.; fiacre 1½ fl.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day about 2½, half day 1½ fl.; with carriage 4 fl. or 2 fl.

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese. — *Carlsbad Wafers* ('Oblaten') are esteemed a delicacy.

English Church Service during the season.

Carlsbad (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (18,000 visitors in 1872), the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver complaints, is situated in the valley of the *Tepel*, the pine-clad slopes of which are rendered accessible by paths in all directions. The springs, according to a groundless tradition, are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting, in consequence of which a statue has been erected to him near the Rathaus. Their chief ingredients are sulphur, salt, and carbonate of soda. They rise near the Tepel from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelschale, or Sprudeldecke, a crust, from which wherever it is broken through, the boiling water gushes up with great violence. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, beneath which it is believed that there exists a vast common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel'. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures made in the rock, which, on account of the thick incrustations rapidly deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with augmented force at the other orifices, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves, to the imminent danger of the dwellings above. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days.

The oldest, most copious, and hottest (167° Fahr.) of these springs is the ***Sprudel**, on the r. bank of the Tepel, rising in a volume about 1½ ft. in diameter and 3 ft. (formerly 5—6 ft.) in height; near it is the *Hygeia-Quelle*, under the same roof, where visitors walk while drinking the waters. A second covered promenade encloses the *Mühlbrunnen*, *Neubrunnen*, *Theresienbrunnen*, *Bernhards-Quelle*, and *Felsenquelle*. Between the two groups are situated the *Schlossbrunnen* and *Marktbrunnen*.

Between 6 and 8 a. m., and in the height of the season as early as 5 o'clock, a crowd of water-drinkers assemble at the Mühlbrunnen, Neubrunnen, and Sprudel, where a band plays. After an early dinner the above-mentioned cafés form the principal focus of attraction, and at a later hour the *Puppische Allee*, extending from the S. end of the Alte Wiese, past the small *Prot. Church*, and along the bank

of the Tepel as far as the *Posthof*, a distance of nearly 1 M. A new *Curhaus*, tastefully fitted up, has been erected near the military bath-house, containing concert and reading rooms up stairs (75 kr. per week), and baths on the ground-floor.

In the valley of the *Tepel* there are several favourite coffee-gardens and places of public resort: the *Café Salon* (p. 422) at the entrance to the town; *Sanssouci*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther; *Schönbrunn* and the *Schweizerhof*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the l. of the main road; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. (on the main road) the *Posthof*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. the *Freundschafts-Saal*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. the *Kaiserpark*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it, *Pirkenhammer*, with a large porcelain-manufactory.

To the N., above Carlsbad, is the ***Panorama**, a café affording a good view, near the *Villa of Baron v. Lützow*, a picturesque and conspicuous object in the landscape. In front of the château stand the antique Florentine dogs, and a cat in bronze.

The upper part of the garden of the Panorama adjoins the high road to Prague, from which, about 300 paces to the N., a good path through the wood ascends to the r. in 20 min. to the ***Dreikreuzberg Inn**, commanding an unobstructed view of the valley of the Tepel and the landscape to the W. and N., bounded by the Erzgebirge. Then in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the ***König Otto's Höhe** (1896 ft.), so called in commemoration of the visit of King Otho of Greece in 1856, the highest point to the N.E. of Carlsbad, commanding a fine prospect, but partially obstructed by underwood.

The *Hirschensprung*, on the height to the W. above the Neubrunnen and Mühlbrunnen, affords a similar view. The *Helenehof* and *Wiener Sitz* to the E., and the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz* to the S., are also favourite points for short excursions.

Longer excursions may be made to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dallwitz*, a village with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems; to ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Aich*, with a restored château and a café; to the *Aberg*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. of Carlsbad, reached by path through the woods, and commanding a fine panorama; to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hans Heiling's Rock*, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger; to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Engelhaus*, on the Prague road, which commands charming views; to *Gieshübel* and the *Otto's Quelle* (2 hrs.) on the Eger, below Carlsbad (Omnibus).

From Carlsbad to *Marienbad* by railway via Eger, see pp. 424, 427).

Beyond Carlsbad the line quits the Eger, which from this point to Elbogen flows through a profound and tortuous rocky ravine, and turns towards the N. in a wide curve to stat. *Chodau*. It then crosses two low chains of hills and turns W. towards Eger. Stat. *Elbogen-Neusattel*. The small town of *Elbogen* (Weisses Ross), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden turn taken by the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town lies. The old castle, originally that of the Margraves of Voh-

burg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, was founded in 870. The Rathhaus contains a fragment of a meteoric stone (p. 183) found here, termed the 'Verwünschte Markgraf' ('accursed count'), to which various traditions attach. A picturesque road leads from Elbogen along the Eger to (3 M.) *Hans Heiling's Rock* (p. 422).

The line continues to follow the picturesque valley of the Eger. Extensive chemical manufactories and alum works at *Altsattel* on the opposite bank. Stat. *Falkenau* (Anker), a town with a château of Count Nostitz. Stations *Zsclitz*, *Dassnitz*, *Königsberg-Maria-kulm*. The old provosty of Mariakulm, 3 M. to the N., with a much frequented pilgrimage-church, is said to have been once a haunt of robbers, the bones of whose victims are shown in a vault.

Stations *Mostau-Nebanitz*, *Tirschnitz* (junction of the direct line to *Franzensbad*, p. 425).

Eger, Bohem. *Cheb*, or *Ohrè* (* *Welzel's Hôtel*, at the station R. 1 fl.; *Zwei Erkerzone*; *Sonne*), on the *Eger*, with 12,000 inhab., formerly a free Imperial town, lies at the foot of one of the spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. In the *Burgemeister's House* in the 'Ring', on 25th Feb., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux. A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherous murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terezyky, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators of the deed Col. Butler, Gordon, Leslie, Geraldin, and 50 soldiers. Wallenstein's portrait is also shown, with his sword and writing-table, as well as other curiosities.

Albert von Waldstein (or *Wallenstein*), scion of an ancient Bohemian family, was born in 1583, became a Roman Catholic in 1599, and studied at Bologna and Padua. He then entered the Imperial military service, and soon afterwards, by marriage and inheritance, came into possession of a vast fortune. In 1625, by permission of the emperor, he raised an army of 40,000 men to oppose the Prot. League of Lower Saxony, was created marshal, and marched to the assistance of Tilly in the Duchy of Brunswick. In 1628 he conquered the Duchy of Mecklenburg, with the exception of the fortress of Stralsund, which intrepidly resisted his attacks. The duchy was then presented to him by the emperor as a reward. In 1630, however, in consequence of his turbulent and ambitious disposition, he was discharged from the service and retired to his estates in Bohemia, where he lived in regal splendour. Meanwhile Gustavus Adolphus had landed in Pomerania, conquered Tilly at Breitenfeld, and was advancing into S. Germany. At this juncture Wallenstein, at the request of the emperor, resumed his command, levied an army of 40,000 men, and marched against the Swedes and Bavarians. Gustavus Adolphus in vain endeavoured to storm Wallenstein's camp at Nuremberg, 6th Sept., 1632, but signally defeated him at Lutzen on 8th Nov., where the Swedish monarch himself lost his life. Wallenstein then returned with his army to Bohemia, where he thenceforth remained inactive, but awakened the suspicion of the emperor by his alleged negotiations with the Swedes and French. He was accordingly declared an outlaw, and on 25th Feb., 1634, his eventful and magnificent career was terminated by the hands of assassins at Eger.

The *Rathhaus*, also in the Ring, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1733, with imposing vestibule and staircase.

The Imperial **Castle*, situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, N. W. of the town, erected by Frederick Barbarossa about the year 1180, and once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, constructed of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the time of Barbarossa. The elegant double *Chapel*, the lower Romanesque (1183), the upper pointed (1295), is a very interesting structure. Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that dark crime, a blot alike on the memory of the assassins (most of them Irish and Scotch) and of the emperor who was privy to the deed, the castle has never been inhabited. The court-yard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing prospect; to the E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of *Maria-Kulm* (see above). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge. — The *Church of St. Nicholas*, founded in 1111, completed in 1272, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, supported by eight pillars, is a fine structure, containing some old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856.

Excursions. *Kammerbühl*, an extinct volcano described by Goethe; the castles of *Seeberg* and *Liebenstein* to the N., and *Kinsberg* S. of Eger, affording pleasing views of the neighbouring valleys; the *Grünberg* (1960 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; the old monastery of *Waldsassen* (p. 63); *Alexanderbad* (p. 163), and other points in the Fichtelgebirge.

Franzensbad (*Kaiser von Oesterreich*; **Post*, *Müller's Hôtel*, at the station) is a watering-place 3 M. to the N. of Eger (railway, see p. 67), with a chalybeate and saline spring impregnated with carbonic acid gas, termed the *Egerbrunnen*, used for bathing and drinking, and also with mud and gas baths. Over the *Franzensquelle* is a temple from which a long colonnade leads to the *Cursaal*. The park contains a statue of Francis I., the founder of the baths, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler.

89. From Prague to Nuremberg.

Railway from Prague to Furth in 5½—7 hrs. (fares 9 fl. S9, 6 fl. S9, 4 fl. 95 kr. Austr.); from Furth to Nuremberg in 4½—5½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 33, 4 fl. 24, 2 fl. 54 kr. S. German currency).

The train starts from the *Smichow Station* (p. 405), and turns to the S. into the valley of the *Moldau*. Stat. *Kuchelbad*, at the foot of a wooded hill, is a favourite resort of excursionists from Prague. Beyond stat. *Radotin* the line quits the *Moldau* and enters the valley of the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz*. Stations *Dobrichowitz*, *Rewnitz*, *Karlstein*.

On a precipitous rock above the latter rises **Schloss Karlstein**, the most remarkable castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348 by Emp. Charles IV., and adorned with numerous treasures of art, most of which however have since been removed. The castle is surmounted by a tower 125 ft. in height, with walls 13 ft. thick. The church contains faded frescoes by Nic. Wurmser of Strassburg; the small chapel of St. Catharine, consisting of a recess in the solid wall, is inlaid with precious stones, and contains portraits of Charles IV. and the Empress kneeling before the Virgin. The chapel of the Cross formerly contained the Bohemian regalia and other valuables secured by four iron doors and nineteen locks. This chapel, also sumptuously decorated, contains portraits by Theodoric of Prague (1375) of 130 saints whose relics were once preserved here. Many of the paintings which cover the walls of Karlstein are in oils, and remarkable in the history of art as among the first attempts of the kind.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined within narrow limits by imposing limestone rocks, but afterwards expands at the small town of **Beraun** (*Böhmischer Hof*; *Adler*), a small town with 4000 inhab., where it is finally quitted. Stat. *Zditz*. Near stat. *Horowitz* a château and iron-works of the ex-Elector of Hessen. Stat. *Zbirow* is commanded by an ancient royal castle of that name, surrounded by extensive woods which the train traverses for a considerable distance. At stat. *Rokitzan* (*Adler*), an industrial town with 3520 inhab., the line crosses the *Klabava* and follows the course of the stream, passing the iron-works of *Klabava*, *Horomislitz*, and *Chrast* (from the latter a branch-line to *Bras*, in the productive coal-district of *Radnitz*). The line now re-enters the valley of the Beraun, crosses the imposing *Uslawa* bridge, and reaches

Pilsen (* *Wladeck*; *Kaiser v. Oesterreich*; *Goldner Adler*), an old town of some importance (23,681 inhab.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the railway, at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. It was formerly fortified, and successfully resisted several sieges during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilsen was the principal scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was placed under the ban of the empire, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. The church of St. Bartholomew and the Rathhaus with its armoury are worthy of inspection. The beer of Pilsen enjoys a high reputation. — Railway to *Eger*, *Budweis*, and *Vienna*, see R. 90.

Stat. *Nürschan* is another place with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it the train skirts *Choteschau*, a domain of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, with a château, formerly a nunnery. At stat. *Staab* the line approaches the *Radbusa*, and crosses it at stat. *Hradzen*. Stations *Stankau*, *Wostratzin*, *Milowetz* (to the l. in the distance the ruins of the *Riesenburg*), and *Tauss*, a place often mentioned in the earlier annals of Bohemia.

Beyond *Tauss* begins the mountainous *Bohemian Forest*, which the line traverses at the lowest part by means of a number of cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch*- and *Deutsch-Kubitzzen*. The

character of the country and the villages undergoes a material alteration as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends rapidly, penetrates the *Klöpfelsberg* by means of a tunnel, crosses the Pastritz by a viaduct 700 yds. long, and reaches **Furth** (**Post*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with an ancient tower, and a ruined castle, the junction of the Bavarian E. Railway. (Travellers from Bavaria to Austria have their luggage examined here.) To the S. rise the beautifully formed *Hohenbogen* and *Osser* (p. 167). The train now traverses the deep *Chamb-Thal*, lying between the Cerkow and Hohenbogen. Stations *Ahrnschwang* (with an old castle and a picturesque church), *Kothmaissling*.

Cham (**Scheerbauer*; *Post*), an old town with 3000 inhab. on the N. outskirts of the Bavarian Forest (p. 168), of which it is one of the chief commercial depôts, is the old capital of the *Chamberich* district, and is still surrounded by walls and towers. Gothic Rathaus of the 15th cent.; adjoining it the late Gothic church of St. Jacob (1514). In 1742 the town was plundered and burned down by Trenk, the colonel of the Austrian Pandours. The old *Cham-münster*, a church $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, is a late Gothic edifice on Romanesque foundations.

Next stations *Pösing*, *Roding*, *Neubäu*, *Bodenwöhr*, and *Schwandorf*. From Schwandorf to Nuremberg, see R. 30.

90. From Eger to Vienna.

Railway in $16\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 21 fl. 56, 16 fl. 17, 10 fl. 78 kr.

First stat. *Unter-Sandau*; then *Königswart*, with a château which has belonged to the Metternich family since 1618, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and containing a collection of coins, minerals, and antiquities, family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, etc. (Inn adjacent). Next stat. *Marienbad*, 2 M. from the town (fiacre 2 fl. 40, omnibus 40 kr., luggage extra).

Marienbad (1970 ft.) (**Klinger*; **Neptune*; *Stadt Hamburg*; *Stadt Warschau*; *Engl. Hof*; *Stadt Weimar*; *Bellerue*) has been converted within the last sixty years from an almost impenetrable wilderness into a charmingly situated and favourite watering place (9000 visitors annually). The waters (containing Glauber's salt) are similar to those of Carlsbad, but cold. The *Kreuzbrunnen*, *Ferdinandsbrunnen* (1 M. distant), and the *Waldquelle* ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Kreuzbrunnen) are the principal springs used for drinking. The *Marienquelle* is used externally, and mud-baths have also lately come into vogue. Music in the *Kreuzbrunn-Promenade* 6—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., and 6—7 p. m., and at the *Waldquelle* 12—1 o'clock.

The pine-forests immediately adjoining the town are intersected in every direction by footpaths, provided with direction-posts, and affording delightful walks. The *Mecsery Temple* (20 min.), the only open point of view on the N. side of the valley, affords a pleasant

survey of the basin in which Marienbad lies, with the Bohemian Mts. in the distance. A more extensive view, which does not however embrace Marienbad, is commanded by the *Hohendörfer Höhe*, 40 min. to the E., and by the *Jägerlaube*, 1½ M. to the W., on the road to Königswart.

In 1821 and 1822 Göthe visited the house of Count Klebelsberg, now the Hôtel Weimar, and in 1823 the Goldne Traube (inscription *ina curate*).

The most extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtelgebirge, and Bohemian Forest is obtained from the basaltic *Podhorn* (pron. Poohdern), 1½ hr. to the E., not far from the Carlsberg road (carr. for four pers. 6 fl., incl. gratuity).

The wealthy Abbey of *Tepl*, to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 9 M. to the E. (carr. 7 fl.), possesses a library of some value, but is otherwise dirty, neglected, and unattractive.

At stat. *Plan* the line enters the valley of the *Anscl*. Stat. *Czeranoschin*. Then through the pretty valley of the *Beraunka*, or *Mies*, to stat. *Mies* (*Post*), an old town (5000 inhab.) with important lead and silver mines (whence it is sometimes termed *Silberstadt*). The Rathmans in the Renaissance style has been modernised. The Prager Thor, or Prague Gate, with helmet shaped roof, is a fine structure of the 16th cent., deserving inspection.

Stations *Tuschkau*, **Pilsen** (p. 426). The line traverses the wooded *Uslawa-Thal* towards the S.: to the l. on the hill the ruins of the castle of *Reichenhard*. Stations *Stiehlau*, *Bowitz*. Farther on, the château of *Grünberg*, the property of Count Colloredo, rises on a wooded hill to the r. Stat. *Nepomuk*, the birthplace (in 1320) of St. John of Nepomuk, the patron saint of Prague. The Gothic church of St. James, with Romanesque portals, occupies the site of the house of the saint's parents and contains a silver statue of him.

The line quits the Uslawa and traverses a lofty wooded plain. Stat. *Horazdowitz*, a thriving little town on the *Wottawa*, the picturesque valley of which the train now enters. Stations *Kattowitz*, *Strakonitz* (at the mouth of the *Wolinka*), *Ratzitz-Pisek*. The considerable town of *Pisek* (8000 inhab.), on the *Wottawa*, with an old castle, lies 3 M. to the N.; near it is the extensive game park of Prince Lobkowitz.

The line here quits the *Wottawa*, which flows N. towards the Moldau, and enters the valley of the *Blanitz* towards the S.E. Stations *Protiwin*, *Wodnian*. At *Hussinetz* on the *Blanitz*, 15 M. higher up, John Huss was born in 1369 (comp. p. 414). Stat. *Nakry-Netolitz*.

Budweis (**Glocke*; *Sonne*) is a prosperous town on the Moldau, with 17,413 inhab. The *Cathedral* with its detached tower dates from 1500. By the Gothic *Piaristenkirche* there are fine cloisters. The handsome *Rathhaus* is situated in the *Ring*, a Platz surrounded by arcades. Above the town on the N. rises the beautiful new Gothic château of *Frauenburg*, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg.

From *Budweis* to *St. Valentin* railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 5 fl. 81, 4 fl. 36, 2 fl. 90 kr.). Stations *Krumau* (on the Moldau, 3 M. to the W., lies

Prince Schwarzenberg's large château of that name), *Untowitz*; *Zartlesdorf*, *Bohm. Hirschlag*, *Summerau*, *Freystadt*, *Kafermarkt*, *Pragarten*, *Mauthausen* (where the Danube is crossed), *St. Valentin* (p. 214). The old horse-railway between Budweis and Linz was closed in 1872.

Stations *Forbes* (near it is *Trocznow*, the birthplace of Ziska), *Gratz* (with considerable glass-houses, beyond which the Bohemian and Austrian frontier is crossed), *Gmünd* (junction for Tabor and Prague, R. 92), *Pürbach-Schrems*, *Schwarzenau*, *Göpfritz* (in the *Wild*, an extensive forest-district). *Horn*, with 3000 inhab. and a château, belongs to Count Hoyos. In the cemetery is the old Gothic church of St. Stephen. The Benedictine Abbey of *Attenburg*, founded in 1144, lies 12 M. to the S.W.; 3 M. farther down the *Kampthal* is the château of *Rosenburg*, an imposing edifice of the 16th cent., with five courts, a good late Gothic chapel, and a tournament-ground with double galleries.

The line traverses the *Mannhartsberg*, a range of hills which divides Lower Austria into two provinces. Stations *Eggenburg* (with an old château and the late Gothic church of St. Stephen), *Linberg-Maissau*, and *Gross-Weikersdorf*.

At *Wetzdorf*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the *Krieger-Walhalla*, a kind of temple of fame erected by a Herr v. Pargfrieder to the army, with reminiscences of the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, statues, etc. It is now the property of the emperor and contains the tombs (sometimes called the *Heldenberg*), of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854).

At stat. *Absdorf-Hippersdorf* (branch-line to *Kroms*, p. 218) the line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, and crosses the river beyond stat. *Neu-Aigen*: Stat. *Tulln* (p. 218). The r. bank of the Danube is now skirted; on the r. the hills of the *Wiener Wald*. Stations *Langenebarn*, *St. Andrä* (beyond it Count Beust's château of *Attenberg*), *Greifenstein* (p. 219, where the line approaches the river), *Kritzendorf* (opposite to it are *Korneuburg* and the *Bismberg*, at some distance from the river, p. 432), *Klosterneuburg* (p. 212). Then along the base of the precipitous slopes of the *Leopoldsberg* to stations *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 212), *Nussdorf* (a favourite resort of the Viennese), and **Vienna**. The station is in the *Alsergrund*, near the *Liechtenstein Palace* (p. 173).

91. From Dresden (*Berlin*) to Vienna by Jungbunzlau and Znaim.

Express from Dresden to Vienna in 14 hrs. (fares 14 Thlr., 10 Thlr. 20 Ngr.); from Berlin to Vienna, viâ *Gottl.*: *Reichenberg*, and *Turnau* in 19 hrs. (fares 20 Thlr. 8 Sgr., 15 Thlr.). (Quick trains from Berlin to Vienna by *Breslau* and *Oderberg* in 18¼–20¼ hrs., fares 20, 15 Thlr., without change of carriage, see R. 93. Also viâ *Prague* and *Brünn* in 19½ hrs., fares 24 Thlr. 21, 18 Thlr. 9, 12 Thlr. 11 Sgr., see R. 92.)

From Dresden to *Bodenbach*, see p. 415. The Bohemian N. Railway crosses the Elbe to stat. *Tetschen* (**Stern*; *Krone*; *Stadt Prag*), a small town prettily situated on the river, and connected with the

opposite bank by means of a chain bridge. The handsome château of Count Thun, which is surrounded by pleasant gardens, was once fortified, and was an important place during the Seven Years' War.

Thence through the pretty *Polzen-Thal*, or *Pulsnitz-Thal*, to stat. *Bensen*, a small town with 2500 inhab., the junction of the Warnsdorf and Zittau railway.

To *Warnsdorf* by railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 39, 1 fl. 80, 1 fl. 20 kr.), viâ *Böhmisch-Kamnitz*, a busy town with 3200 inhab., and *Kreibitz-Neudörfel*, the junction for *Rumburg* and *Böhmisch-Leipa* (see below). *Warnsdorf* (*Stadt Wien*; *Edler's Inn*), a town with 12,000 inhab. on the *Mondau*, possesses extensive cloth factories and brown coal mines. Saxon railway thence to *Zittau* in 33 min. (fares 12, 8, 6 Ngr.).

Next stations *Franzensthal*, *Politz-Sandau*, *Straussnitz-Neustadt*, and *Böhmisch-Leipa* (**Alte Post*), an old town on the Polzen, with 9244 inhab., and considerable manufactories.

To *Rumburg* by railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 66, 1 fl. 11 kr.), viâ *Böhmisch-Zwiekau*, a town on the *Bober* with 4500 inhab., and *Kreibitz* (see above).

The train quits the Polzenthal and turns to the S. to stat. *Reichstadt-Niemes*, two places at some distance from the railway, from the first of which the son of Napoleon I. derived his ducal title. Pretty scenery and several small lakes. To the r. *Neuschloss* with a fine park. Stations *Habstein*, *Hirschberg* (with 2200 inhab.), *Wolken*, *Bösig* (the tower of the loftily situated ruin of that name, ½ hr. to the N., commands a fine prospect).

Stations *Weisswasser* and *Bakow* (Germ. *Buckofen*), a village on the *Iser*, the junction of the Neratowitz and Turnau railway (p. 433).

Münchengrätz (railway-stat., p. 433), 6 M. to the N., a town with 3500 inhab., was the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles over the Austrians under Clam-Gallas in 1866. Wallenstein is interred in the castle-chapel here (comp. p. 424).

Jungbunzlau (**Post*), the next station in the valley of the *Iser*, a town with 8665 inhab., was founded in the 10th cent., but was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite and the Thirty Years' Wars. It possesses a Gothic church of the 13 cent., an old Schloss converted into barracks, and a Rathhaus with handsome council-chamber dating from 1500.

The *Iser* is crossed. Stations *Dobrawitz*, *Wikawa*, and *Nimburg*, a town on the *Elbe* (3400 inhab.) with an interesting Gothic church (brick with details in stone, 1282—1305; one of the towers was taken down in 1846). Stat. *Podiebrad* (3100 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the *Elbe*, was the birthplace of George Podiebrad, king of Bohemia (d. 1471). Stat. *Gross-Wossek* is the junction for *Alt-Paka* and *Trautenau*. At stat. *Kolin* (**Post*), the junction of the Austrian government railway (Prague, Brünn, Vienna, R. 92), the line crosses the *Elbe*.

Stat. *Kuttenberg*, an ancient mining town with 12,747 inhab., once possessed valuable silver-mines, which became exhausted at the close of the 16th cent.; those now worked yield copper and lead only. The *Church of *St. Barbara*, with double aisles, begun

in 1388 by the famous Peter Arler of Gmünd, is a noble example of the late Gothic style, but is only partially completed (viz. the choir, with its eight chapels, and the E. half of the naves). Hand-some choir-stalls. The churches of the *Erzdechantei*, the *Maria-Himmelfahrt* (both Gothic, 1488—1504), and the *Dreifaltigkeit* (late Gothic, 1488—1504) are also worthy of note.

At *Chotusitz*, near stat. *Czaslau*, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was interred at *Czaslau*, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave desecrated by order of Emp. Ferdinand II. Stations *Goltisch-Jenikau*, *Lestina*, *Swietla*, and **Deutsch-Brod** (*Löwe*), a manufacturing town with 4200 inhab., on the *Sazawa*, noted for *Ziska's* victory over Emp. Sigismund in the Hussite battle of 1422.

To *Pardubitz* by railway in 3—4 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 86, 3 fl. 23, 1 fl. 94 kr.), via *Skutsch*, a town with 3500 inhab. and an old Gothic church. *Pardubitz*, see p. 433.

The line crosses the *Sazawa* and (beyond stat. *Polna*) the Bohemian and Moravian frontier. Stat. **Iglau** (*Stern*), an old town (20,112 inhab.) on the *Iglawa*, contains weaving, plush, and other manufactories. The Gothic church of *St. Jacob* possesses a good altar-piece. The municipal and mining code of laws of Iglau is the most ancient in Moravia. The town-hall contains a book of the laws, with miniatures, dating from 1389.

The line follows the valley of the *Iglawa*. Stations *Branzau*, *Okrischko*, and *Trebitsch*, with 6000 inhab. and an interesting Benedictine abbey-church in the transition style (13th cent.). On the W. side a handsome Romanesque portal with a vestibule. Beneath the choir a crypt borne by columns.

Several unimportant stations. Then

Znaim (**Hôtel Schetz*; *Weisses Ross*; *Goldne Rose*; *Drei Kronen*; *Nordwestbahn-Hôtel*, at the station), a town with 10,600 inhab., founded by Ottokar I. in 1226, picturesquely situated on the l. bank of the *Thaya*, and noted in history as the place where an armistice was concluded between Napoleon and the Archduke Charles after the battle of Wagram in 1809. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. On the W. side of the town are the remains of a *Castle* of the Margraves of Moravia, part of which is now a barrack. The Castle chapel, known as the '*Heidentempel*', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., shows traces of very early mural paintings. The Gothic *Rathhaus*, with its handsome tower of the 15th cent., 250 ft. in height, contains the municipal archives. The parish church of *St. Nicholas*, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., was disfigured by the addition of a modern tower in 1846. Outside the E. gate is the *Kopal Monument*, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of the colonel of that name (d. 1848). On the E. side of the town, near the station, are the spacious buildings of the once powerful *Abbey of Bruck*, which are now used as barracks.

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are extensively cultivated here, and the weekly market is the most important in Austria.

To Grussbach by railway in hr. (fares 1 fl. 29, 83, 56 kr.), crossing near Znaim the romantic *Leska-Graben* by a viaduct 100 yds. long. *Grussbach*, see p. 435.

The line now crosses the deep valley of the *Thaya* by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 150 ft. high. Stations *Schattau*, *Retz* (a wine-producing place), and *Zellerndorf* (with a fine Gothic church of the 14th cent.), whence a line runs by *Pulkau* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to stat. *Sigmundsherberg-Horn* of the Franz-Josephs-Bahn (p. 429). Stations *Guntersdorf*, *Oberhollabrunn*. The interesting old church of *Schönggrabern*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of the latter, is a massive late Romanesque structure of the early part of the 13th cent., with curious reliefs in niches outside the apse, representing the Fall, etc.

Stat. *Göllersdorf*, with a well preserved château of the 15th cent., lies on the *Göller*, the valley of which the line now traverses. The fine ancestral château of Count *Schönborn*, with its extensive park and beautiful rose-garden, is next passed. Stat. *Sierndorf*, with a Schloss and park of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. At stat. **Stockerau** (*Strauss*; **Traube*), a busy little market-town with a thriving grain trade and spacious cavalry barracks, the line enters the broad valley of the Danube. Stations *Spillern*, *Korneuburg* (p. 219). To the r., beyond the river, rise the towers of *Klosterneuburg*. Stat. *Langenezersdorf*, at the W. base of the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (p. 219), the summit of which commands a fine prospect. On the N. side of the hill is the village of that name, with a château and park of Count Traun.

From stat. *Jedlsee* a junction-line diverges to *Floridsdorf*, a station on the N. Railway (p. 435). The train then crosses the Danube by means of a long bridge (view to the r., up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, Klosterneuburg, etc.), and stops at the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* of

Vienna (p. 173).

92. From Prague to Vienna.

a. *Viâ Brunn.*

Railway in 9–12 hrs. (express fares 21 fl. 18, 15 fl. 94 kr.; ordinary 15 fl. 3, 12 fl. 25, 7 fl. 52 kr.). The traveller should state, before purchasing his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nordbahnhof' or the 'Staatsbahnhof' (same fares).

After starting, the large barracks are seen on the l. and the Ziskaberg on the r. (p. 415). A flat arable district is traversed. Stations *Bechowitz*, *Auwal*, *Böhmisch-Brod*, *Pécek*. Between *Böhmisch-Brod* and *Podiebrad* (p. 430) a great battle, in which both the leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell, terminated the Hussite war in 1434. Near Kolin an isolated hill on the r. is surmounted by an obelisk in commemoration of the victory gained

by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, in consequence of which the Prussians were compelled to evacuate Bohemia. Stat. **Kolin** (*Post*, near the station), a town with 8000 inhab., is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 430). The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, an early Gothic edifice of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, possesses a rich Gothic *choir, erected by Peter Arler of Gmünd in 1360—78. Adjoining the church is a detached clock-tower of the 16th cent.

Stat. *Elbe-Teinitz*, prettily situated at the foot of a hill. On the l. flows the Elbe; on the r. are several quarries. On an isolated hill to the l. of stat. *Pardubitz* (Rail. Restaurant and Hotel) rise the conspicuous ruins of the castle of that name. Railway to Deutsch-Brod, see p. 431.

To *Zittau* railway in 7 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 27, 6 fl. 91, 4 fl. 60 kr.) This route, especially the latter part, is remarkably picturesque. Stat. *Königgrätz*, a small fortress, is memorable as the scene of the great battle of July 3rd, 1866, fought in its neighbourhood between the Prussians and Austrians, in which the latter were totally defeated. Stat. *Königinhof* (Tinus); the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the line, lies on the l. bank of the Elbe. Near stat. *Falgendorf* is the culminating point of the line (1539 ft.); view of the Giant Mts.; the road hence to the small town of *Pecka* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.) leads by the village of *Stupnay*, near which is a fossil forest, extremely interesting to geologists. The valley of the *Iser* and the Bohemian manufacturing district is next entered. Scenery very striking. Stat. *Turnau* (*Krone; Löwe*), the junction of the line to Bakov, Neratowitz and Prague (via *Münchengrätz*, p. 430), possesses a beautiful Goth. Church of St. Mary; in the vicinity ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ruin of *Waldstein*, ancestral castle of the family of the illustrious Wallenstein. Stat. *Reichenberg* (*Frank's Hotel; Union*) is a very flourishing industrial place, the second manufacturing town in Bohemia, with 24,000 inhab. Near Zittau the line crosses the great *Neisse Viaduct*, resting on 34 arches, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length; comp. *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

Stations *Morawan, Uhersko, Hohenmauth*. At stat. *Chotzen*, with a château and park, the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. and enters the pretty valley of the *Stille Adlerfluss*, the serpentine course of which it follows at half speed. Stat. *Brandeis* (a picturesque place, with ruined castle), *Wildenschwert* (a thriving manufacturing town), **Böhmisch-Trübau** (**Rail. Restaurant*; junction for Olmütz).

To *Olmütz* railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.). Stations *Triebitz, Landskron* (then through the wooded ravine of the *Sazawa*), *Budigsdorf*, and *Hohenstadt*, a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Sudeten*. The hydropathic establishment of *Gräfenberg*, p. 438, lies 37 M. to the N. Branch-line from Hohenstadt to *Zoptau* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence a post-omnibus to *Freiwalddau* twice daily. Below Hohenstadt the line approaches the *March*, the course of which it follows till Vienna is nearly reached. On a hill to the l. beyond *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Mirau*, the property of the Archbishop of Olmütz. On the r. lies the pleasant town of *Müglitz. Littau*, a town belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. Near *Stefanau* lies the considerable town of *Sternberg*. Near Olmütz the military hospital of *Hradisch*, once a monastery, is seen to the r. in the distance. *Olmütz*, see p. 437.

Stat. *Zwittau*, an old walled town with manufactories. At stat. *Brüsau*, another manufacturing place, the train reaches the *Zwitta*, or *Zwittawa*. Scenery hence to Brünn very pleasing. Stat. *Lettowitz*, with church, abbey, and an old château of Count Kalnoky, is a very

picturesque place. To the l. in the distance, beyond stat. *Skalitz*, the extensive and loftily situated ruins of *Boskowitz*. At *Raitz*, on the l., a summer seat of Prince Salm. The extensive iron-foundries at stat. *Blansko*, with the white cottages occupied by the workmen on a height to the l., as well as the surrounding estates, belong to Prince Salm.

The valley of the *Zwittawa* contracts, and is enclosed by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the windings of the stream, and passes through several tunnels. Finest views between *Blansko* and *Brünn* on the left. Above the third tunnel the ruin of *Nowirad*. Stat. *Adamsthal*, an improving place of recent origin, with a modern Gothic church, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, who has a small château here. The neighbouring rocky and wooded valley, with a number of considerable caverns, is rich in natural beauties, and is often visited from *Brünn*. Near *Brünn* with its numerous chimneys the line emerges on a broad plain, commanded by the conspicuous *Spielberg*.

Brünn, Slav. *Brn* ('bulwark'), or *Brno* ('ferry') (*Hôtel Werner*, opposite the station; *Padouletz*; *Neuhauser*; *Drei Fürsten*; *Schwarzer Bär*; *Drei Hahnen*; poor Rail. Restaurant; Cab from station to town 26 kr.), the capital of Moravia, with 73,464 inhab., possesses very extensive manufactories of cloth and leather-wares. The old part of the town is surrounded by promenades and grounds occupying the site of the ramparts, beyond which increasing suburbs have sprung up. The *Spielberg* (851 ft.), a hill on the W. side, where pleasant promenades have also been laid out, is crowned with the citadel of that name, formerly a state-prison, where the turbulent *Trenck*, colonel of the half-savage *Pandours*, died in captivity in 1749. *Silvio Pellico* was also imprisoned here in 1822—30, a dreary part of his life which he has described in his '*Prigioni*'. At the foot of the *Spielberg* are the *Gymnasium* and the large *Technical Institution*.

The *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* on an eminence near, is of bold and lofty proportions. On the E. side is the unimportant *Franzens-Museum* (Wed., Sat. 11—1, Sund. 3—5 o'clock) of antiquities, natural history specimens, etc.

To the W. rises the **Franzensberg* with promenades and an obelisk dedicated to Emp. Francis I. on the termination of the war in 1815. Good view of the town, the long railway viaduct, the fertile environs, and the *Polau Mts.* in the background. — The *Augarten*, a pleasant park, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is much visited.

The Gothic **Church of St. James*, founded in 1314, with nave and aisles of equal height, is remarkable for its elegant proportions. On the r. side of the choir is the unpleasing monument of Marshal *Souches* (d. 1683), the gallant defender of *Brünn* against the *Swedes*. The unsightly iron tower was added in 1845. — The new *Protestant Church* is a good Gothic building,

The *Rathhaus* was erected in 1511; the portal is an interesting remnant of an earlier structure. A 'dragon', suspended in the corridor at the back, is really a crocodile's skin.

From Brünn to Vienna railway via *Grussbach* in 3—4¾ hrs. (fares 7 fl. 53, 5 fl. 66, 3 fl. 77 kr.). The line crosses the *Schwarzawa*, then at stat. *Strelitz* the *Obrawa*. Stations *Silucka*, *Kanitz Eibenschitz* (where the *Iglawa-Thal* is crossed by a viaduct), *Kromau* (with a handsome Schloss and park), *Wolfowitz*, *Mislitz*, *Frischau*, and *Grussbach* (whence there is a branch-line to *Znaim*, p. 432). The line soon crosses the *Thaya*. Stations *Laa* (a small walled town), *Stuatz*, *Mistelbach-Poysdorf*, *Ladendorf*, *Wolkersdorf* (beyond which the *Marchfeld*, p. 435, is traversed), *Gerasdorf* (the junction of the 'Kaiser Ferdinands Nordbahn'), and *Stadlau* (junction for Pest, p. 451). The line crosses the *Grosse Donau* by a long bridge and viaduct, intersects the *Prater*, crosses the *Danube Canal* to *Summerring*, crosses the *Neustädter Canal* and finally enters the *Staatsbahnhof* on the S. side of *Vienna* (p. 173).

From Brünn to Prerau railway in 3 hrs. (5 fl. 32, 3 fl. 99, 2 fl. 66 kr.). Stations *Austerlitz* (celebrated as the scene of the 'Battle of the Three Emperors', 2nd Dec., 1805), *Wischau*, *Nesamslitz*, *Prerau* (p. 437).

Beyond Brünn, on the 'Nordbahn', stat. *Raigern*, with a venerable Benedictine Abbey, founded in 1048. The present handsome edifice with its three towers was built last century. In 1805 Napoleon had here posted his reserve under Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so destructive to the retreating Austrians.

Beyond stat. *Branowitz* the *Schwarza* is crossed; on the r. are the ruins of a castle on the *Polau Mts.*, at the foot of which lies the small town of *Nikolsburg*, where the armistice between the Prussians and Austrians was concluded on 26th July, 1866.

Stat. *Saitz*; on the r. rises the 'Oriental Tower', a belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein 200 ft. in height. Then to the r. the lofty tower of the church of *Kostel*, the oldest in Moravia; l. the spurs of the Carpathians. Stat. *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant, poor) is the junction for Olmütz and Oderberg (p. 437).

Diligence hence in 1½ hr. to *Eisgrub*, a domain of Prince Liechtenstein. The vast park, covering an area of many square miles, comprises two market-towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, etc.

The line intersects a portion of the park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat. On the r. rises the isolated *Felsberg*. At *Hohenau* the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary, is crossed. In the *Marchfeld*, which is next traversed, Ottocar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians in 1260, but was conquered on the same field in 1278 by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and lost his newly acquired dominions of Lower Austria and his life. The hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*.

At stat. *Gänserndorf* the line to Pressburg (p. 451) diverges to the E. Near stat. *Wagram* a bloody battle was fought between the French and Austrians on 5th and 6th July, 1809, which terminated in the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the r. the *Leopoldsberg* with its castle, then the *Kahlenberg* (p. 211) become visible. Stat. *Floridsdorf*. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's rises in the distance. The train crosses the principal

arm of the Danube (near the old *Taborbrücke*), then the new Danube Canal (p. 206), and stops at the N. Station of **Vienna** (p. 173). Those whose destination is the Leopoldstadt may entrust their luggage to a porter; but for more distant quarters a fiacre (p. 172) should be engaged.

b. By Gmünd.

Railway (Franz-Josephs-Bahn) in $8\frac{1}{2}$ —12 hrs.; express fares 18 fl. 26, 13 fl. 17 kr., ordinary 13, $10\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

The station of the Franz-Josephs-Bahn is outside the Rossthor, to the S. of the Staats-Bahnhof (p. 405). The line traverses a tunnel of considerable length and enters the *Botitz-Thal*. The ancient Romanesque church of stat. *Hostiwar* contains a Madonna supposed to date from 1374. Stations *Ourinowes*, *Ritschan* (1200 inhab.), *Mnichowitz*, and *Cercan-Pisely*, where the *Sazawa* is crossed. Stat. *Beneschau*, a busy town with 3200 inhab., possesses a Gothic church, with a choir of the 13th and nave of the latter part of the 16th cent., and remains of a church of the Minorites, founded in 1246 and destroyed in 1420.

Stations *Bistritz*, *Wettitz* (2000 inhab.), *Klein-Hermanitz*, *Sudomieritz*, and **Tabor** (*Traube*), once a stronghold of the Hussites, situated on a bold eminence enclosed on three sides by the *Luschnitz*. The walls erected by Ziska are still partially extant. The Gothic *Rathhaus* contains Ziska's coat of mail. A stone figure of the same hero adorns the exterior of the Gothic *Dechaneikirche*, which was founded in the 14th cent., and remodelled in the 15th, and contains a curious zinc font of the 15th cent. The balcony of one of the houses in the Ring is still termed 'Ziska's Pulpit.' On the E. side of the town, outside the Bechiner Thor, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Kotnow*.

The line follows the r. bank of the *Luschnitz*. Stations *Planau* and *Sobieslau*. The latter, a town with 3200 inhab., has a late Gothic church of the 15th cent., and another tasteful Gothic church (St. Vitus) converted into a dwelling-house.

Stations *Wessely*, *Lomnitz*; then *Wittingau*, a town with 4500 inhab., belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg, with a château of the 15th cent., situated in a marshy district. The Gothic church of the 14th cent. and handsome cloisters belong to the suppressed Augustine Abbey. Stations *Chlumetz*, *Suchenthal*, and *Gmünd*, the junction for Eger and Vienna (R. 90). Thence to Vienna. see p. 429).

93. From Vienna to Breslau.

Railway. Express to Oderberg in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 fl. 3, 9 fl. 77, 6 fl. 52 kr.); thence to Breslau in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 Thlr. 26, 3 Thlr. 20, 2 Thlr. 14 Sgr.). Best views on the left.

To *Lundenburg*, see p. 435. The line here diverges to the r. from the Brunn railway. Stations *Neudorf*, *Göding*. The latter is a thriving

ing town with an old castle, on the *March*, which becomes navigable here, and forms the boundary between Austria and Hungary. Stations *Strassnitz* (the town lies on the l. bank of the *March*, which is crossed by a suspension-bridge), *Bisenz* (with a château of Count *Reichenbach*), *Ungarisch-Hradisch* (on an island in the *March*, once fortified; 6 M. to the W. the sulphur-baths of *Buchlowitz*, with the well-preserved castle of *Buchlau*), *Napagedl* (where the *March* is crossed), *Kwassitz-Thumatschau*, *Hullein* (3 M. to the W. lies *Kremsier*, the summer residence of the Prince Bishop of *Olmütz*). Then *Prerau* (*Rail. Restaurant, with a few beds), a venerable town on the *Bezwa*, with an ancient castle once occupied by King *Mathew Corvinus*, and a Gothic Rathhaus (junction for *Olmütz*).

From *Prerau* to *Olmütz* railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 8, 81, 54 kr.). The line traverses the fertile district of *Hanna*. Stat. *Brodek*.

Olmütz (**Lauer's Hotel*; *Goliath*; *Krone*), 1½ M. from the railway, the second town in *Moravia*, with 15,231 inhab., is strongly fortified. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by *Frederick the Great*. In 1794 *Lafayette* was imprisoned here. The *University*, restored in 1827, possesses a good library. A collection of Slavonic works it once possessed was carried off by the Swedes to *Stralsund*, where it was dispersed, thus occasioning a serious loss to the literature of these languages. The *Cathedral* of the prince bishop, a fine Gothic edifice, was erected by King *Wenceslaus III.*, who was murdered here in 1306, and afterwards canonised.

From *Olmütz* to *Hohenstadt* and *Böhmisch Trübau*, see p. 433.

The line crosses the *Bezwa*. Fertile country studded with fruit-trees. To the l. a château of Count *Potocky*.

To the E. of stat. *Leipnik*, a prosperous manufacturing town with ancient watch-towers, rises the dilapidated château of *Helfenstein*, the property of Prince *Dietrichstein*. The valley of the *Bezwa* is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. The high ground at stat. *Weisskirchen* is the boundary between *Moravia* and Austrian *Silesia*, and the watershed between the *Black Sea* and the *Baltic*. Beyond stat. *Pohl* the district of the *Oder* is entered. The river becomes visible on the r. near stat. *Zauchtl*. In the background the Little *Carpathians*. At *Schönbrunn* the *Oderthal* contracts and becomes picturesque.

Branch-line (in 1¼ hr.) to *Troppau*, the principal town (12,000 inhab.) in Austrian *Silesia*, and the capital of Prince *Liechtenstein's* duchies of *Troppau* and *Jägerndorf*, where the Congress of 1820 was begun which was afterwards continued at *Laibach*.

Near *Mährisch-Ostrau* the *Oder* is crossed. To the r. *Rothschild's* extensive iron-foundries.

Oderberg, junction of the lines to *Cracow* to the E. (R. 108), to *Sillein* and *Oderberg* to the S. (R. 107), and to *Breslau* to the N., on the *Oder*, the boundary between *Austria* and *Prussia*. *Luggage* examined here. Stations *Annaberg*, *Krzizanowitz*.

Ratibor (*Jaschke's Hôtel*) is a considerable town on the *Oder*, which is here navigable. The mud deposited by the river has raised its bed so considerably that destructive inundations frequently occur.

Near Ratibor a line to *Leobschütz* (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) diverges to the W., another to Cracow (and Warsaw) to the E.

Stat. *Ratiborer Hammer*; then *Kandrzin* (* Rail. Restaurant), where another line diverges to the E. to Cracow. Stat. *Cosel*, a fortress 3 M. from the railway. Farther on, the isolated *Annaberg* on the r., with a pilgrimage chapel. Stat. *Gogolin*.

Oppeln (*Biewald's Hôtel; Adler*) is the seat of the government authorities of Upper Silesia. (Railway from Oppeln to the E. to *Tarnowitz* and *Beuthen*, uniting at *Myslowitz* with the above mentioned lines to Cracow from Ratibor and from Kandrzin). Stations *Löwen*, *Loosen*; then *Brieg* (Kreuz; Löwe), a town on the Oder with 11,000 inhab.

Branch line from Brieg to the S. (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to *Neisse* (*Stern; Krone; Ross*), a fortified town in a marshy district. In the *Gesenke*, a district of the Sudeten Mts. in Austrian territory, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Neisse, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the post-station of *Freiwalddau* (Kronprinz; Kaiser v. Oesterreich), lies *Gräfenberg*, a celebrated hydropathic establishment founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system (carr. from Neisse in 4—5 hrs., 4—5 Thlr.). Rooms at one of the five lodging-houses from 3 fl. per week, bath attendants (who act as the private servants of patients) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. per week, food from 2 fl. a day. Accommodation may also be obtained at the 'Colony' between Gräfenberg and Freiwalddau. At *Freiwalddau* (p. 433) a room costs 6 fl. a month and upwards, dinner from 12 fl. a month. Diligence from Freiwalddau to *Zöptau* daily, and railway thence to *Hohenstadt* (p. 433).

To the l. beyond Brieg rises the white tower of *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great gained a victory in 1741. Then *Ohlau*.

Breslau, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.





HUNGARY AND GALICIA.

94. The Danube from Vienna to Pest.

Steamboat to Pest in 13 hrs. — In the reverse direction the *Railway* (p. 450), 6¾—9 hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream.

A small steamboat, starting at 6. 30 a. m., from the steamboat office by the Ferdinandsbrücke, on the r. bank of the Danube Canal, conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the Kaisermuhlen, also at 6. 30 a. m., and awaits their arrival in the main arm of the river. Fares to Pest 8 fl. 50, 5 fl. 60 (in the reverse direction cheaper). Good restaurant on board; D. without wine 1½ fl.

The right and left banks are denoted by r. and l. respectively. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 6. 30 a. m.

Scenery. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nesmühl and Waitzen, and the approach to Pest and Ofen. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komorn.

The Hungarian names will frequently puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are: *gy* has a guttural sound, equivalent to a *d* followed by a German *ch*; *sz* is pronounced like the English *sh*, *cs* like *ch*, *cz* like *ts*, and *s* like *z*.

The small steamer passes under the *Franzensbrücke* and the *Sophien-Kettenbrücke*, and passes extensive kitchen-gardens, with apparatus for irrigation. It then enters the principal arm of the Danube, which descends impetuously between wooded islands, and reaches the larger vessel opposite the

(7 a. m.) l. **Lobau**, the longest (4½ M. long, 3 M. broad) of these islands, by which the bank itself is concealed for a long distance. On the l. bank, a little inland, and not visible from the steamboat, are situated the villages of *Aspern*, *Essling*, and *Wagram*.

In 1809 Napoleon was master of Vienna. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the l. bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge which connected the r. bank with the island. At the same time they attacked the villages of *Aspern* and *Essling*, positions of paramount importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (21st and 22nd May), the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by the entire French army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon's headquarters 1st—5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July, and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of *Wagram* was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as *Zuain* (p. 431), where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on 14th Oct. of the same year.

r. *Fischament*; l. *Schönau*.

r. *Regelsbrunn*, close to the river; farther on, *Ellend*.

r. *Petronell*, on the site of the Roman *Carnuntum*, destroyed by Attila. The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(8. 15) r. *Deutsch-Altenburg*, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a neighbouring hill rises the church of St. John, one of the most elegant Gothic edifices in Austria; the churchyard contains an old round church, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound 60 ft. in height, termed the *Hütelberg* ('hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls, to commemorate the expulsion of the Turks (comp. p. 478).

(8. 30) r. *Hainburg* (pier), a very picturesque place with old walls and towers. On the height the extensive ruin of a castle. at its base a modern château. The extensive *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* here employs upwards of 1000 hands. The *Rathhaus* contains a Roman altar. On the Roman Tower is a stone figure of King Etzel, who according to the *Nibelungen-Lied* once spent a night in the castle (extensive view from the top). A rock, rising abruptly from the river below Hainburg, is crowned with a ruined tower. Hainburg and

1. *Theben* form, as it were, a gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava*), the frontier of Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of Theben, a ruin of considerable extent, although much of it was blown up by the French in 1809.

(8. 45) 1. **Pressburg**, Hungar. *Pozsóny* (Hotels. GRÜNER BAUM (Pl. a), R. 1—2 fl.; HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. b); KÖNIG VON UNGARN (Pl. c); ZUM GOLDNEN METZEN, Grünmarkt; ROTHER OCHS (Pl. d); GOLDNE ROSE (Pl. e). *Wine* at *Schmidt Hansl's*, by the *Michaeler-Thor*; *beer* at the *Bierquelle*, *Andreassgasse*, and the *Wiener Bierhalle*, *Edlgassel*, with 46,544 inhab. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Hungarians, $\frac{1}{3}$ Prot., 7000 Jews), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings took place, is beautifully situated on the spurs of the Little Carpathians. The town consists of the inner town, or *Altstadt*, the old walls of which were removed in 1778, and their site converted into promenades; the *Ferdinandsstadt* and *Neustadt* on the N., the *Franz-Josephs-Stadt* on the Danube, and the *Theresienstadt*, *Schlossberg* (the Jews' quarter), and *Zuckermendt* on the W.

On the N. side of the principal Platz in the Altstadt is the *Hauptwache*; on the E. side is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16), begun in 1288 and frequently altered. The council-chamber, with its fine wooden ceiling, contains several portraits, and a bust of Francis I. in marble. Adjoining it is the *Städtische Museum*, containing Roman and mediæval weapons and curiosities. The *Mariensäule*, in front of the neighbouring Jesuit church, was erected by Leopold I. in 1672, in honour of the Immaculate Conception.

On the N. of the principal Platz is the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 5), founded in 1293, and afterwards altered. On the E. side is the pure Gothic *Chapel of St. John*, with its double crypt. In the *Johannes-Platz* is the *Primatial-Gebäude* (Pl. 14), the winter palace of the Primate of Hungary.

PRESSBURG.

1:12,500
1880
Verlag

1. Centralbahnhof

2. Synagogen

3. Hauptkirche

4. Dom

5. Franziskaner K.

6. Kapuziner K.

7. Spitals K.

8. Franziskaner K.

9. Land-Steueramt

10. Landhaus

Palast

11. Sternburg

12. Landhaus

13. Hofburg

14. National

15. Post

16. Rathhaus

17. Schloss & K.

18. Synagoge

19. Telegraphen Bureau

20. Theater

21. Ballhaus

22. ...

23. ...

24. ...

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Verlag

In the *Landhaus* (Pl. 10), erected in 1753, now a court of justice, the imperial diets were held from 1802 to 1848.

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. 14), formerly the coronation church, begun in 1090, completed in 1452, and disfigured by a modern tower, was restored in 1865-67. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, in the N. aisle, is in the most ornate Gothic style (14th cent.). In front of the church is an equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, executed in lead by *Donner*.

The *Natural History Museum*, near the cathedral, contains several interesting specimens (open on Thursdays, 9-11 and 3-5).

The Judengasse leads from the cathedral towards the W. to the *Schlossberg*. A path ascends in steps, through a massive and imposing gateway, to a plateau (273 ft. above the Danube) surrounded by a wall and occupied by the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. The terrace and the W. tower command a beautiful view to the N., embracing the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at the spectator's feet; to the S., beyond the windings of the Danube, lie the villages of Karlsburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfthal, &c.; and to the W., Hainburg and Theben, with the Thebener Kogel.

A *Bridge of Boats*, which affords a favourite evening promenade, leads from the Franz-Josephs-Stadt to the S. bank of the Danube. The *Krönungshügel*, or *Königsberg*, which formerly rose in the centre of the Platz opposite the bridge, was removed in 1870 (comp. p. 445). The *Au*, with its pleasant promenades on the r. bank of the river, is a favourite resort on summer evenings. Open-air theatre in the *Arena*, a few hundred paces below the bridge. Horse races take place annually in the spring in the *Engerau*, farther to the S.

The *Environs* afford a number of beautiful excursions. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Calvarienberg*, to the W., affords a picturesque view; descend thence to the *Weidritztal* and the *Eisenbründl*, a small mineral bath (Inn), and proceed through beautiful woods to the *Gemsenberg*, which commands an extensive prospect (in all, 4 hrs. there and back). Longer excursions to *Mariathal*, with an old abbey, converted into a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to the ruin of **Ballenstein*, and back by the *Kupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to *St. Georgen*, a station on the Tyrnau railway (p. 472). To *Theben* (p. 440) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the summit of the *Thebener Kogel*, which commands a magnificent view; thence to *Hainburg*, picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg on the r. bank by *Wolfthal* and the ruin of *Mädchenburg*.

From Pressburg by Tyrnau by railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; comp. p. 472.

Below Pressburg the banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is occasionally diversified by extensive herds of cattle on the banks and colonies of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, l. the *Grosse*, r. the *Kleine Schütt*; the former is 55 M. long, 32 M. broad and contains about a hundred villages.

(12. 45 p. m.) r. *Gönyö*, a village consisting chiefly of thatched

houses, lies at the end of the Lesser Schütt. At the S. extremity of the island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gönyö, is situated *Raab*, Hungar. *Györ* (Lamm), with 17,000 inhab. — Railway to Vienna and to Neu-Szőny see below.

r. *Acs*, at some distance from the river; on the height the rich Benedictine Abbey of *Martinsberg* (p. 451).

(1. 45) 1. **Komorn** (*Goldnes Fässl*), an ancient town with 17,000 inhab., is a strong fortress, with extensive *têtes-de-pont* on the l. bank of the *Waag*, which here falls into the Danube. The fortifications, originally constructed under Matthew Corvinus, were greatly extended in 1805 and subsequently. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians. A wooden bridge crosses from the town to an island in the Danube, 1 M. in length, from which a bridge of boats leads to *Neu-Szőny* on the r. bank. Railway thence by Raab and Bruck to Vienna in 6 hrs. (see R. 97); also S. to Stuhlweissenburg, on the Vienna and Trieste Railway (p. 452).

To the r., farther on, rises a low range of vine-clad hills.

(2. 15) r. *Neszmühl*, Hungar. *Neszmély*, is noted for its wine. The river, now undivided by islands, is of more imposing width.

(3. 45) r. **Gran** (Lat. *Strigonium*, Hungar. *Esztergom*), a town with 12,000 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube. The huge dome of the cathedral, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill. The edifice was begun in 1821, at the cost of Cardinal Rudnay, Primate of Hungary. The flat roof is adorned with statues; over the Portal is that of the Saviour with the cross. High altar-piece, an Assumption by *Grippoletti*. Another altar-piece, by *Hess*, a Hungarian artist, represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1001. The lateral chapel on the l. is part of a church erected in 1507 and destroyed by the Turks. Fine marble monument of Archduke Charles Ambrose, Archbishop of Gran, and Primate of Hungary. Internal decorations chiefly by Munich artists. At the E. base of the hill is the archiepiscopal palace.

1. *Parkany* is connected with Gran by a bridge of boats. Below this the railway (p. 450) follows the course of the river.

The valley contracts. Picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks on the banks. On an abrupt rock rises

(5. 15) r. *Wissegrad* (*wisse*, high; *grad*, fortress), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were again dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube. The lofty tower below, once a prison, is also a ruin. Opposite lies

1. *Gross-Maros* in the midst of vineyards. The hills now recede.

The Danube, turning S., is divided into two arms and forms the *Andreasinsel*, 15 M. in length.

(6) 1. **Waitzen**, Hungar. *Vác* (*Blauer Stern*), with 12,894 inhab., an episcopal see, possesses a cathedral resembling that of Gran, erected in 1777. The episcopal palace contains Roman and mediæval monuments. The town consists of three quarters, one occupied by Roman Catholics, a second by a Servian population of the Greek persuasion, the third by Protestants. At the upper end of the town is the spacious prison, with its Gothic church.

The banks become flatter. In the background is the Blocksberg (p. 449), then the fortress of Ofen with the royal palace.

r. *Alt-Ofen*, surrounded by vineyards, almost a suburb of Ofen, the *Aquincum* of the Romans, with the remains of Roman structures, possesses extensive wharves where the Danube steamers are built (p. 450). The synagogue here is considered one of the finest in Austria.

The river now presents a more animated scene, and rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 444) become more numerous. In front of (1.) *Neu-Pest* extends the long quay of the *Winter Harbour*. The island opposite, on the r., with its wharves, belongs to the Steamboat Co. (p. 439). On the hill rises the hospital of *Kleinzell* (formerly a monastery). The boat passes the *Margarethen-Insel*, with its park and delightful gardens (p. 444). A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the l., with its lofty and palatial buildings facing the river, and the handsome suspension-bridge, while Ofen rises on the slope of the r. bank, crowned by the fortress and the royal palace. In the background the Blocksberg. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful, somewhat resembling Prague and the Hradschin. The steamer stops at Ofen, then on the opposite bank, above the suspension-bridge at
(9 p. m.) 1. *Pest*.

95. Pest and Ofen.

Hotels. * **GRAND HÔTEL HUNGARIA** (Pl. a), on the Danube Quay, a large and handsome house opened in 1871, R. from 1½ fl. upwards, café on the ground floor; * **QUEEN OF ENGLAND** (Pl. b), R. from 1½ fl., L. 50 kr., café on the ground-floor; * **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE** (Pl. c), similar charges; * **ERZHERZOG STEPHAN** (Pl. d); the two last are in the Franz-Joseph-Platz. * **HÔTEL NATIONAL**, Waitzner Gasse; * **HÔTEL FROHNER**, Szechenyi Promenade; * **STADT LONDON**, near the station; * **JÄGERHORN** (Pl. e); **TIGER** (Pl. f); **PALATIN** (Pl. h); **KÖNIGIN ELISABETH**, Universitätsgasse. — Second class: * **KÖNIG VON UNGARN** (Pl. g), commercial; * **WEISSES SCHIFF** (Pl. i); **GOLDNER ADLER** (Pl. i), Hungarian cuisine; **STADT PARIS** (Pl. l). — *At Ofen*: **SZECHÉNYI HÔTEL**, Wasserstadt; **STADT DEBRECZIN**; **HÔTEL KAISERBAD**, on the Danube.

Restaurants, &c. At all the hotels; also the * *National Casino*, *Hatwaner Gasse*; * *Mihalek*, *Serviten-Platz*. — **Cafés.** *Privorszky*, *Theater-Platz*; *Karl*, *Josep-Pplatz*, in the *Redoute*-building; *Kaffe-Quelle*, *Badgasse*, and many others; also at most of the hotels. — **Beer.** *Slova*, *Zur*

Allen Linde, both in the Elisabethenplatz; *Zur Schwarzen Katz*, Königsgasse; *Belleznay's Garden*, adjoining the National Theatre, gipsy music every evening. — **Confectioners.** *Kugler*, Theater-Platz (good ices); *Fischer*, Herrngasse; *Dürr*, pastry-cook, Wienergasse; *Kehrer*, Sebastianen-Platz.

Fiacres within the precincts of the city, for the whole day, from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m., 6 fl.; half a day, 7 a. m. till 2 p. m., or 2 to 10 p. m., 3 fl. 30 kr.; per hour, one-horse 80 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 20 and 25 kr. respectively; for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 40 and 70 kr.; for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (one horse) 35 kr. — The drivers frequently decline employment at these fares.

Tramway through the principal streets (Waitzner-Strasse, Land-Strasse, Kerepescher Strasse and Ullöer Strasse), and to the railway stations, the Ludoviceum, and the Stadtgarten every 5 min. (fare 10 kr.). At Ofen from the suspension-bridge through the Ober Donau Zeil to the Kaiserbad, etc.

Omnibus (from the König v. Ungarn, see above) to the station 16, with luggage 30 kr., to the Ofen station 30, Kaiserbad (p. 351) 12 kr., Stadtwaldl 10 kr.

Railway to Vienna see p. 351. The station, at the N. extremity of the long Waitzner-Strasse, is 1 M. from the hotels on the Danube.

Steamboats. The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Joseph-Quai, below the Suspension Bridge. — *Local Steamboats* cross every hour from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. from the pier by the parish church (p. 447) to the Bruckplatz at Ofen; then through the bridge to Pest, halting above the 'Erzherzog Stephan'; back hence to the Bombenplatz and the Kaiserbad (p. 449) on the opposite bank, and finally to Alt-Ofen (p. 443). This trip (kr.) is recommended.

Theatres. *National Theatre* (Pl. 26), admirable opera, performances daily in the Hungarian language; boxes 7 and 8 fl., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) 2½ fl., reserved seat 2 fl.; operas on Tuesd., Thursd., and Sat., admission higher, Wagner's music very popular. — *Varietés* (Pl. 27), German comedies. — *Arena* (summer-theatre, Pl. 28) in the Theresienstadt (Sund. only). — Open-air theatre at Ofen in the * *Horvathgarten* (Pl. 12), well arranged.

Baths, see p. 449.

Promenades. The * *Margarethen Insel* in the Danube, above the town, the property of Archduke Joseph, is a beautiful park, with baths admirably fitted up (sulphur-springs recently discovered) and a restaurant. Steamboat every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the parish church and the Academy buildings (30 kr.). — The *Stadtwaldchen*, on the N. side of the town, the *Orczy Garden* at the end of the Ullöer Str., on the S.E. side of the town (omnibus and tramway to both, 10 kr.), and the *Steinbruch*, a railway-station, with extensive breweries, are also favourite walks.

a. Pest.

Pest, the capital of the kingdom of Hungary, the seat of the Imperial Diet, of the Hungarian ministers, and of the supreme court of justice (Curia Regia), with 200,476 inhab. (chiefly Magyars, 2808 Germans only), lies in a sandy plain on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite Ofen, the seat of the ancient kings of Hungary (together termed *Buda-Pest* in Hungarian). The town, founded by the Romans, was a place of importance during the early part of the middle ages, but fell entirely to decay during the Turkish wars in the 16th and 17th cent., and has only regained its ancient prosperity within the last 150 years. Next to Vienna, Pest is now the most important commercial place in Austria, especially on account of its extensive grain-trade, while its Academy renders it the scientific capital of Hungary. A number of handsome buildings have sprung

up within the last ten or twelve years, and extensive improvements are still in progress.

The town comprises five different quarters, the inner city, the Leopoldstadt on the N., the Theresienstadt and Josephstadt on the E., and the Franzstadt on the S. The interior of the city is the business quarter (especially the Herren, Waitzner, Brücken, and Dorotheen streets). The finest part of the town is the side towards the Danube (Obere and Untere Donau-Zeile, Rudolf-Quai, Franz-Joseph-Quai, and Franz-Joseph-Platz), along which extends a row of buildings, some of them of very handsome exterior, upwards of 2 M. in length.

On the Franz-Joseph-Platz, opposite the suspension bridge, rises a mound of earth with a platform enclosed by a railing, termed the *Krönungshügel*, composed of earth brought from different parts of Hungary, and erected for the coronation of the Emp. Francis Joseph as King of Hungary. The coronation of the kings of Hungary formerly took place at Pressburg (p. 441). After the ceremony the newly elected king rides round the hill and brandishes the sword of Stephen towards each point of the compass in token of his determination to defend the kingdom against every enemy.

On the N. side of this Platz rises the ***Academy** (Pl. 1), a handsome Renaissance edifice designed by *Stüler*, and erected in 1862—66. The elegant vestibule is borne by columns of different coloured marble. The annual sessions of the Academy take place in the great hall on the first floor. The celebrated ***Esterhazy-Gallery**, formerly at Vienna, was transferred to Pest in 1865 and purchased by the state, and is now arranged in fourteen saloons in this building (admission gratis on Sund., Wed., Frid. 9—1 o'clock; at other times on application to the director at the building; catalogue 30 kr.). It consists of 800 pictures, including 50 Spanish (10 Murillos), engravings (50,000), and drawings (12,000).

I. Room. *French*. 1. *Rigaud*, Portrait of the Countess Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans; 17. *Rigaud*, Cardinal Fleury; 30. *Jos. Vernet*, Night scene. — II. R.: 13. *Blanchart*, St. Jerome; 15. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 26. *Denner*, Portrait of Count Zinzendorf. — III. R. *Modern Pictures*. 27. *C. Vernet*, Duke Philip of Orleans (Egalité). — IV. R. *Early German Schools*. 4. *L. Cranach*, Christ and the adulteress; 12. *Neuchatel*, A patrician of Nuremberg. — V. R. *Netherlands*. 21. *Leermans*, Joseph with the Infant Jesus; 30. *Ostade*, Rustic interior. — VI. R. (3rd floor). 1. *Jordaens*, Meleager and Atalante; 5. *Rubens*, Fall of the angels; 15. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 17. *G. Coques*, The Van Eyck family of Antwerp. — VII. R. 5. *Steen*, Rustic entertainment; *8. *A. Cuypp*, Landscape; 12, 14. *J. G. Cuypp*, Portraits; *Rembrandt*, **338. Christ before Pilate, 41. Young lady with a fan, 44. Young lady with gloves. — VIII. R. 21. *Ruthart*, Wild landscape, with deer; 24. *Brouwer*, Peasants carousing; 27. *Van der Helst*, Woman in an arm-chair. — IX. R. 5. *Breughel*, Noah entering the ark; 6. *Pourbus*, Prince Maurice of Orange; 27. *Rembrandt*, Man sitting; 32. *Potter*, Landscape, with accessories; 44. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 46. *Wouwermans*, Horse dealer. — X. R. 21. *Jac. Ruysdael*, Forest scene; 31. *Ryckaert*, Chemist; 32. *Teniers*, Village doctor. — XI. R. *Italian*. 8. *C. Dolce*, Madonna; 9. *Garofalo*, Christ and the adulteress; 18. *Parmeggianino*,

Holy Family and St. Francis Seraphicus; 19. *Perugino*, St. Catherine; 28. *Timoteo della Vite*, Madonna; 39. *Cigoli*, Madonna; 53. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Portrait of himself; 58. *Baroccio*, Holy Family; 55. After *Raphael*, Mary and John kneeling before the sleeping Infant; 62. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna; 65. *Marinari*, Judith; 66. *Luini*, St. Catharine; 68. *Raphael*, Madonna and Child with St. John; 69. *Perugino*, Portrait of Raphael; 65. *Correggio*, Portrait of himself; *73. *Ghirlandajo*, Nativity; 78. *Correggio*, Madonna and Child; 79. *School of Leonardo*, Mary and Joseph; 83. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child with St. Jerome. — XII. R. *Netherlands* masters, chiefly landscapes. — XIII. R. *Italian*. 1. *Caravaggio*, Card-players; 3. *Guercino*, Head of Christ; 10. *Domenichino*, Cardinal Ludovici; 14. *Ag. Caracci*, St. Jerome; 22. *Guido Reni*, David and Abigail; 27. *G. Reni*, Adoration of the shepherds; *Domenichino*, 25. Lot and his daughters, 31. David, 38. St. Jerome; 30. *Cesare da Sesto*, St. John the Evangelist; 33. *Fr. Francia*, Madonna; 35. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Nuptials of St. Catharine; 40. *Pordenone*, Portrait of a lady; 41. *Padovanino*, Venus and Cupid; 42. After *Seb. del Piombo*, Cardinal Polus; 51. *Dosso Dossi*, Repose during the flight to Egypt; 54. *Trevisani*, Lucretia; 58. *School of Tintoretto*, Christ and the adulteress; 60. *Palma Vecchio*, Mary with Jesus and John; 66. *Jac. Bassano*, The Virgin showing the child to the shepherds; 82. *Tihau*, Portrait of Cardinal Bembo. — XIV. R. *Spanish*. 2. *Blas de Prado*, Mary with the child and St. John; 3. *Spagnoletto*, St. Sebastian; 7. *A. Puga*, Nun; *Murillo*, 8. Peasant girl with distaff, 23. Portrait of himself, *28. Holy family, *29. Madonna with the child and two angels, *30. Madonna and Child giving bread to three missionaries, *31. Man with spade, 33. Flight into Egypt, 46. Joseph with the child; 15. *Zurbaran*, Head of Mary; *Spagnoletto*, 18. Portrait of a cardinal, 19. St. Paul the hermit; 24. *Alonso Cano*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene; 32. *Juan de Juanz*, The Saviour; 36. *Velasquez*, Portrait of a man on horseback; 38. *Moya*, Portrait of himself; 44. *A. Cano*, St. John in Patmos; 59, 60. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscapes; 62. *Fra Bartolommeo*, 63. *Leon. da Vinci*, 64. *Pontorno*, 67, 68. *Luini*, Madonnas.

On the Franz-Joseph-Quai, to the N. of the Academy, are the Danube Steamboat Company's Offices (Pl. 7). To the E. in the Franz-Joseph-Platz, are the hotels *Erzh. Stephan* and *de l'Europe*. Then, opposite the Academy, to the S., the *Exchange* (Pl. 4), with an Ionic portico (business hours 12—2). The Dorotheengasse to the l. and the Maria-Valcriengasse to the r. lead hence to the extensive new **Redoute - Buildings** (Pl. 22), erected in the Romanesque - Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms magnificently fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes of Hungarian legends by *Than* and *Lotz*. The *Credenzsaal* is embellished with two large mural paintings: *Wagner*, Tournament of King Matthew; *Lotz*, Banquet of Attila. Before the recent alteration of the building it contained the town theatre, where the National Assembly sat during the years of the Revolution, and which was partially destroyed during the bombardment of 1849.

Adjoining the Redoute buildings, at the corner of the Deakgasse, is the *Queen of England Hotel* (Pl. b), partly concealed from view from the Danube side by the new building of the first Hungarian *Insurance Company*. Adjoining the latter, finely situated on the Danube, is the imposing new *Grand Hôtel Hungaria* (Pl. a).

Farther along the Untere Donauzeil is the small **Greek Church** (Pl. 12), with a portal of red marble, fitted up in the interior in the manner peculiar to the Greek ritual. The choir is separated from

the nave by an *Ikonostas*, or screen covered with paintings of Greek saints. Divine service at 3 p. m. A few paces farther is the **Stadt-Farrkirche** (Pl. 14), or *Parish Church*, erected in 1726 on the ruins of a Turkish mosque, containing a poor monument to Marshal Kray (d. 1804), '*Hungarice decus*', and another to Ferenczy. At the back of it is the Rathhaus-Platz, with the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 21), built in 1844, with a peculiar tower.

The last of the new buildings on the Danube is the large new **Custom-House** (*Hauptzollamt*, Pl. 8), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, whence it is intended to construct a bridge (the *Alsó Hid*, or *Untere Brücke*) to the Blocksbad (p. 449) below the Blocksberg.

Pest, although the seat of a *University* (1000 stud.), transferred hither from Tyrnau (p. 472) in 1780, cannot boast of many scientific collections. The most important is the collection of Hungarian antiquities in the ***National Museum** (Pl. 18), a handsome modern edifice (entrance at the side, to the l.). Admission gratis on Mondays, 9—1 o'clock; on other days by payment of a fee (50 kr.).

1st Room: Roman inscriptions; Etruscan vase in bronze, inlaid with gold and silver; metallic tablets bearing the discharges of Roman soldiers. — *2nd R.*: Vases in earthenware, statuettes, Roman swords and tools, reliefs in bronze, trinkets. — *3rd R.*: Numerous weapons; halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, e. g. Stephen and Gabriel Bathori (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus); a remarkable sword from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of the Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in bone. — *4th R.*: Mediæval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Collin. — *5th R.*: Old cabinets, harp of Marie Antoinette. — *6th R.*: Carved ivory, mosaics, tabernacle for the host (date 1111). — *7th R.*: Modern sculptures, Venus and Cupid by Tadolini, model of Szechenyi's monument.

The *Picture Gallery* in the same edifice (admission gratis on Tuesd. and Sat., 9—1 o'clock; at other times, fee of 50 kr.), comprising about 200 Italian and Dutch works, is mediocre. Catalogues for the use of visitors. — The *Natural History Collection* (admission gratis on Thursd., 9—1) is more worthy of a visit.

In the Sandorgasse, opposite the Museum, is the **Landhaus** (Pl. 16), or House of the Estates, the hall of the Hungarian Diet, erected in 1866 (cards of admission to the meetings obtained at the office in the building). Near it, in the Kerepescher Gasse, is the *National Theatre* (Pl. 26), a simple building externally, but well fitted up. In the neighbouring Tabaksgasse is the ***Synagogue** (Pl. 24), a modern Moorish building in brick, with substructure of red marble.

Farther on in the Landstrasse is the extensive **Invalid Hospital** (Pl. 9), erected by Emp. Charles VI., now a barrack. Another and more extensive barrack is the **Neugebäude** (Pl. 19) in the Leopoldstadt, erected by Joseph II. in 1786, containing a vast quadrangle; it is expected, however, that this building will be removed to make way for the projected improvements. The **Ludoviceum** (Pl. 17) in the Ullöer-Str., at the S.E. end of the town, another very large building, was erected in 1837 as a military academy, but is now a military hospital.

The *Josephs-Platz* is adorned with the *Statue of Archduke Joseph* (Pl. 23), Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1868.

The Hungarian imperial diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. took place in the open air in the *Rákosfeld*, an extensive plain to the E. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions.

Four important Fairs annually held at Pest supply the half of Hungary with necessary commodities, in return for wood, raw hides, honey, wax, Slibowitza (a kind of brandy prepared from plums) &c.

b. Ofen

is connected with Pest by means of an imposing **Suspension Bridge** (toll 2 kr.), erected by the English engineer T. Clark, and completed in 1849. The chains are supported by two pillars, 150 ft. in height. Total length 418 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 42 ft. Opposite the bridge rises the castle-hill, a tunnel (2 kr.) through which leads to the *Horvathgarten* (p. 444).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (*Buda*). In 1247 King Bela IV. erected the royal palace, which from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohacs in 1526 was the usual residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman conquered it in 1511, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and entrusted the administration to a vizier and several pachas. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. The majority of the population (54,577) is German. Ofen, together with Pest (see p. 444), is the seat of the government authorities. Like Pest, the town consists of five quarters, the fortress, the *Wasserstadt* and *Landstrasse* on the N., the *Christinenstadt* at the back of the castle-hill, and the *Raitzenstadt* on the S., between the castle-hill and the *Blocksberg*.

The **Fortress**, with the handsome royal *château*, crowns the summit of a hill, around which the town is built.

The ascent is conveniently made by the *Bergbahn* ('mountain railway'), the carriages on which are drawn up and let down by means of a wire rope. They start to the l. of the entrance to the tunnel, and stop near the *Hentzi Monument* in the *Georgsplatz* at the top (fare 6 kr. there and back). The most frequented carriage-road is the *Albrechts-Strasse* ascending to the r. from the bridge to the *Wasserthor* in windings, and leading past the small *Protestant Church* (Pl. 8) to the *Georgs-Platz*. (A longer road leading down the Danube to the l. from the bridge, and round the castle-hill, enters the fortress by the *Burgthor* on the S. side.)

The ***Hentzi-Monument** (Pl. 11), to the memory of the general of that name and 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849, is a Gothic canopy in bronze, 66 ft.

in height, rising over a group representing an angel bestowing a crown of victory on a dying hero. (The monument is to be transferred to Vienna.). — On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz is the *Arsenal* (Pl. 17); opposite to it the *Palace of Count Sandor*, and the *Palace of Count Telecky*.

The *Royal Palace* (Pl. 13), erected by Maria Theresa, and partially burned down in 1849, has been restored in a style of greater magnificence, and now contains 203 apartments. The opening of the Hungarian Diet takes place in the throne-room. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen, sceptre, sword, coronation robes, &c.) are kept in a room in the l. wing. The garden surrounding the palace commands a beautiful view of Pest and the environs.

To the N. of the Georgs-Platz is the *Parade-Platz* with the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 14). Farther on, the *General-Commando* (Pl. 10), or residence of the commandant, may be reached to the r., and the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 15) and *Garrison Church* (Pl. 9) to the l. The latter is a Gothic building of the 13th cent., subsequently much disfigured, especially during the Turkish period.

The Hungarians demolished the fortifications after their surrender in 1849, but they have since been reconstructed with greater strength. The neighbouring heights, the *Blocksberg* on the S., and the *Schwabenberg* on the W., so called from the Swabian troops who encamped on it after the expulsion of the Turks in 1685, are also fortified.

The road from the Burgthor descends to the *Raitzenstadt* (Hungar. *Taban*), so called from its Rascian inhabitants, a race of Servian origin, most of whom are vineyard-owners. Greek service in the parish-church here on Sundays.

A broad carriage-road ascends from the Raitzenstadt through vineyards to the (1 M.) **Blocksberg** (793 ft.). The Observatory formerly here has been removed to make way for new fortifications. Fine view of both the towns, and over the extensive plain stretching up the river. On the E. side the Blocksberg slopes precipitously to the Danube, to which a footpath descends.

Three powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (117° Fahr.), rising in the precipitous limestone rocks at the S. base of the Blocksberg, are employed for baths at the ***Bruckbad** (Pl. 2).

Sultan Soliman caused an archiepiscopal palace to be converted into this bath-establishment (with Turkish inscription over the entrance), which Pacha Mahmoud subsequently extended by the addition of the dervish monasteries. The bath for the poor is a gloomy and spacious vault, supported by eight large columns, for bathers of both sexes, who in winter frequently luxuriate in the warm water for hours together. Bath 1½ kr. The reeking atmosphere in this den is most uninviting.

In the vicinity are two other baths of the same description, the *Raitzenbad* (Pl. 5), comfortably fitted up, and the *Blocksbad* (Pl. 1), on the Danube lower down.

Another bath founded by the Turks is the ***Kaiserbad**, Hungar. *Czászar-Fördő* (Pl. 3), 1¼ M. above the bridge, with a Turkish for-

tification towards the river, with four round towers, now converted into a mill. The café, colonnades, and gardens here, where a band always plays, are a very favourite resort (local steamboats see p. 444). The bath for the lower classes, resembling the Bruckbad, is under the ground-floor. The adjacent *Lucasbad* contains a swimming-basin.

On a hill, 8 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, in the midst of vineyards, is situated the **Turkish Chapel**, partially surrounded by a hoarding, a small mosque of octagonal form, 25 ft. in height, erected over the grave of the Shikh Gul-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. Above the dome rises a turret, adorned with the distinctive half-moon. The obligation to preserve this monument forms the subject of a special article in the Peace of Carlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

The **Wharves** at Alt-Ofen (p. 443) may also be visited. Permission obtained at the steamboat-office, near the Queen of England Hotel.

The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which *Adelsberger* is the most esteemed.

96. From Pest to Vienna.

Railway in 6³/₄—9 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 98, 8 fl. 24, 5 fl. 49 kr.); views of the Danube on the left.

Railway-station, omnibuses, and fiacres, see p. 444. (Immediately beyond the station to the r. the line to *Czegled*, &c. diverges; comp. p. 462.)

Palota, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a park, is frequently visited from Pest. On the hills to the l., on the r. bank of the Danube, lies the large town of Sz. *Endre*, inhabited by Rascians. Stat. *Dunakeszi*; then *Waitzen* (p. 443), an important-looking place when viewed from the river. Thus far the line traverses meadows and fields of maize. It now approaches the Danube. Near *Nagy-Maros* (p. 442) the *Wissegrad* (p. 442) comes prominently into view. At *Szob* the *Ipoly* falls into the Danube. Near *Nana*, the station for *Gran* (p. 442), 3 M. distant, the train traverses a number of islands at the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube.

From Waitzen to this point the scenery is picturesque. The line now quits the river and enters a monotonous hilly tract of arable land. Stations *Köbölkút*, *Neuhäusel* (Hungar. *Ersek Ujvar*), *Tót Megyer* (a village and castle belonging to Count Károlyi; to the r. the long, vine-clad *Neutragebirge*), *Tornocz* (where the *Waag* is crossed), *Sellye*, *Galantha*, *Dioszeg*, *Wartberg* (Hungar. *Scemps*).

The *Carpathian Mts.* gradually become more prominent. On the S.E. slope rises the white *Rothestein*, or castle of *Bibersburg*. Then *Megyer-Bel*, a handsome château with a tower. The village, château, and park of *Lanschütz*, Hungar. *Cseklesz*, the property of the dowager Countess Esterhazy, are charmingly situated.

The scenery becomes more attractive as Pressburg is approached. The line traverses innumerable vineyards, at a considerable height above the river, and crosses the railway to *Tyrnau* and *Szered*

(p. 472). *Pressburg* with its castle (p. 440) now comes in sight; close to the station the line penetrates the S. spurs of the Carpathians by a tunnel, traverses an undulating district, and enters the *Marchfeld* (p. 435). To the l., in the distance beyond *Neudorf*, the fortress of *Theben* (p. 440) is visible from the bridge over the *March*; less distant, the imperial chateau of *Hof*. At stat. *Marchegg* the railway divides: that to the l. leads by *Gross-Enzersdorf* and *Stadlau* (bridge over the Danube, see p. 434) to the '*Staatsbahn*' Station outside the Belvedere line (p. 173), while the line to the r. runs viâ *Gänserndorf* (p. 435) and *Floridsdorf* to the *N. Station* in the Leopoldstadt (p. 173).

97. From Vienna to Ofen by Neu-Szöny.

Railway in 12½ hrs; fares 15 fl. 6, 11 fl. 30, 7 fl. 54 kr.

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 173). Stations *Simmering*, *Schwechat-Kledierling* (where Dreher's extensive brewery is situated); to the r. the *Schneeberg* in the distance. The line crosses the *Schwechat*. Stations *Lanzendorf*, *Himberg* (*Laxenburg* lies 4½ M. to the W., p. 209), *Guttenhof-Velm*, *Gramat-Neusiedl* (to the l., on the *Fischa*, lies *Ebergassing*, with a chateau and park of Count Schloisnig), *Götzendorf* (to the r. the *Leytha Mts.*; the line approaches the *Leytha*), *Trautmannsdorf*, *Wilfleinsdorf*. Then *Bruck* on the *Leytha*, which here forms the boundary between Austria and Hungary, a town with 5000 inhab., and a chateau of Count Harrach, with an interesting botanical garden and extensive park.

In the distance to the r. of stat. *Parndorf* is the *Neusiedler See* (p. 454). Stations *Zurndorf*, *Strass-Somerein*, *Wieselburg* (Hungar. *Mosony*, on an arm of the Danube, below the influx of the *Leytha*). To the r. as far as the eye can reach extends a vast moor ('*Puszta*').

Raab, Hungar. *Győr* (*Lamm*; *Krone*), the Roman *Arabona*, is a busy commercial town with 19,000 inhab. at the influx of the Raab into the *Kleine Donau* ('*Little Danube*'), once strongly fortified. The Cathedral of the 12th cent. has been modernised. Under the handsome episcopal palace are well-preserved dungeons dating from the Turkish period. The Hungarian *Theatre* lies on an island with pleasant grounds between the Raab and the Danube. The lofty *Feuerthurm* commands a good survey of the town and environs. — Steamboat to *Gönyö*, see p. 442. — Branch-railway to *Steinamanger* (p. 454) in 4½ hrs.

On a spur of the *Bakonyer Wald*, 12 M. S.E. of Raab, lies the celebrated Benedictine Abbey of **St. Martinsberg**, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geisa, the daughter of St. Stephen. The *Church*, in the transition style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1481. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library, which contains valuable documents of the 11th cent. and 80,000 books, the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028) is preserved.

It is made of a material resembling crape, adorned with drawings, and bearing the inscription: *Regina casula hec operata et data ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae sitae in civitate alb: anno incarnationis XPI M: XXXI indictione XIII a Stephano Rege et Gisela r.* — The tower commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

Stations *Sz. János, Acs*; then **Neu-Szöny**, a fortified tête-de-pont of *Komorn* (p. 442), with which it is connected by a bridge of boats across the main arm of the Danube. The line turns towards the S. and traverses the wooded spurs of the extensive *Bakonyer Wald* which extends hence to the Plattensee. Stations *Nagy-Igmand, Kis-Bér* (with a large horse-rearing establishment), *Moór, Bodaik, Moha*.

Stuhlweissenburg, Hungar. *Székes Fehérvár* (*Hôtel Schlenk; König von Ungarn; Adler*), also termed *Alba*, the Roman *Alba Regalis*, or *Alba Regia*, was the town where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I. It is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the province of the same name. The town, which is widely built, and has a popul. of 22,683, contains little to interest the stranger. The principal Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet Vörösmarty, designed by Vay. The extensive marshes (*Sár Rét*) on the E. side of the town have been partially drained. — Railway to *Kanizza* and *Pragerhof* (for Trieste), see R. 98.

From *Stuhlweissenburg* to *Steinamanger* railway in 8 hrs.; fares 8 fl. 20, 6 fl. 15, 4 fl. 10 kr. Several unimportant stations; then **Veszprim** (*Krone*), an episcopal residence, with 12,000 inhab., situated on a steep rocky hill, and once a strong for res., long in possession of the Turks, of whom a slender minaret is still a memorial. Adjoining the episcopal palace is the *Gisela Chapel*, which Queen Gisela (see above) is said to have founded in honour of St. George in the 11th cent., but the present building appears to be later. The *Cathedral* in the transition style has a late Gothic crypt with slender octagonal pillars, dating from the 14th cent. In a ravine near the suburb is a ruined monastery.

The following station is *Herend*, with an extensive porcelain manufactory which is worthy of a visit. The line intersects the *Bakonyer Wald*; stations *Varos-Löd, Derecsér, Somlo-Vásárhely, Kis-Czell*, junction of the Raab line. Beyond stat. *Asszonyfa* the Raab is crossed; stat. *Sárrár, Vep, Steinamanger* (p. 454).

The line now runs towards the N.E. Stations *Dinies* (to the l. the *Velenczer See*, partially drained), *Nyék, Martonvásár* (with a handsome château of Count Brunswick), *Tarnok, Tétény* (on the Danube, p. 456), *Promontor* (p. 455); then through a tunnel to **Ofen** (p. 448).

98. From Trieste to Ofen.

Railway in 22–25 hrs.; fares 29 fl. 49, 22 fl. 16, 14 fl. 82 kr.

As far as *Pragerhof*, see p. 384. The line crosses the broad plain of the *Drau* towards the E., and then the river itself near stat. *Pettau*, a small town with a handsome church of St. George of the 14th cent. (containing some good sculptures and wood carving). Stations *Moschganzen, Gross-Sonntag, Friedau* (on the *Drau*), *Polstrau* (the church of which contains a handsome canopy). Stat.

Usakuturn is a small town belonging to Count Festetics; the once strongly fortified old château of Count Zriny is now a sugar manufactory. Diligence daily to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Warasdin*, a Croatian frontier town with 9000 inhab. on the r. bank of the Drau, with an old château of Count Erdödi.

The line traverses the *Mur-Insel*, a fertile plain between the Mur and the Drau. Stations *Kraljevec*, *Kottori* (with 3000 inhab., where the Mur is crossed). At stat. *Mura Keresztur* a line diverges to the r. to Mohacs and Esseg (R. 99), and to Agram (p. 385). Stat. **Kanizsa**, Germ. *Gross-Kirchen* (**Rail. Restaurant*), a market-town with 12,000 inhab., is the junction for Neustadt and Vienna (R. 99). Stat. *Kómarváros*.

The train now reaches the **Plattensee**, Hungar. *Balaton*, the largest lake in Hungary and in S. Europe, 46 M. in length, and 3—9 M. in width, and abounding with fish. The S. bank is flat, while the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and volcanic peaks on which the esteemed Schomlauer wine is produced. Stat. *Keszthely*; the small town, with a château of Count Festetics, and a well organised agricultural institution, lies on the N. bank of the lake, 3 M. from the railway. The train skirts the S. bank. On the opposite bank are the picturesque ruin of *Szigligeth*, the wine-producing *Badaeson*, and in the distance the ruin of *Csobancz*. Stations *Boglár*, *Scantód*. Opposite the latter, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of the Benedictine Abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1054. Stat. *Sió Fók* lies at the exit of the small river Sió from the lake.

Steamboat hence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to **Füred** (*Hôtel Meyer*), a bath with springs impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and much frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. During the season (May to September) the place is often crowded (R. at Horvath's or the new Logirhaus 1 fl. and upwards; less expensive at the villages of *Füred* and *Árács*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant). — *Veszprim* (p. 452) is situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Füred (carr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

Stations *Lepsény*, *Csikvár*; then **Stuhlweissenburg** (p. 452). Hence to Ofen, see R. 97.

99. From Vienna to Mohács by Kanizsa.

Railway in $16\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 21 fl. 93, 16 fl. 49, 11 fl. 4 kr.

As far as *Neustadt*, see p. 367. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the Leytha near stat. *Neudörfel* (3 M. to the S. is *Frohsdorf*, a seat of Count Chambord). A fertile, undulating district is traversed (vines, fruit, maize). To the l. rise the spurs of the Leytha Mts., which form the boundary between Austria and Hungary. Stations *Sauerbrunnen*, *Wiesen* (Hungar. *Rétfalu*). On the hill to the r. of the latter is the *Rosalien-capelle*, below which lies the castle of *Forchtenstein* (see p. 368). Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is stat. *Mattersdorf*, Hungar.

Nagy Marton. An agricultural district is now traversed as far as Oedenburg. Stations *Marz-Rohrbach*, *Schadendorf*, *Agendorf*.

Oedenburg (*König von Ungarn*; *Rose*; *Hirsch*; *Café* at the station), Hungar. *Soprony*, the Roman station *Sopronium*, is a dull town with 20,000 inhab. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ Prot.), in which Hungarian characteristics are little observable. The Benedictine church was erected with money found in a Turkish military chest dug up in the neighbourhood. Important cattle-markets are held here.

The **Neusiedler See** (*Fertő Tava*), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., is a salt lake 72 M. in circumference, 10—12 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it terminates in a swamp (*Hanság*, 'floating turf'), of greater extent than the lake itself. In summer when the water is low, crystallised salt is found on the banks. A few years ago the lake was entirely drained, and the cultivation of its bed had begun, but the water has since returned. — The vineyards on the W. bank near the small town of *Rust*, 12 M. N. of Oedenburg, yield the excellent wine of that name.

At the foot of the *Leytha Mts.*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of *Rust*, lies **Eisenstadt** (*Adler*), with a large château of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, restored in 1805, and fitted up with regal magnificence. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill, the hothouses of which contain upwards of 70,000 species of plants, command a view of the Neusiedler See. The *Leopoldinentempel* contains a statue of Princess Liechtenstein, née Esterházy, by Canova. Joseph Haydn, the great composer (d. 1809), is buried in the pilgrimage church of *Maria Einsiedel* near Eisenstadt.

Stations *Zinkendorf* (Hungar. *Nagy Czeg*) (with a château of Count Széchényi), *Schützen* (Hungar. *Lövö*), *Bück*, *Acsád*.

Steinamanger, Hungar. *Szombathely*, with 7561 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman *Sabaria*, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A. D. 48. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here. Remains of a triumphal arch erected by Constantius Chlorus and other memorials of the Roman period are still extant. The election of Septimius Severus as emperor took place here. The *Cathedral*, in the degraded taste of last century, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior. — Branch railway to *Raab* (p. 451) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 5 fl. 54, 4 fl. 16, 2 fl. 77 kr.; to *Stuhlweissenburg*, see p. 452.

Stations *Molnári* (where the *Raab* is crossed; to the r. lies *Vasvár*, Germ. *Eisenburg*), *Egervár*, *Sz. Iván* (where the *Zála* is crossed), *Sz. Mihály*, *Gelse*, **Kanizsa** (p. 453), junction of the Pest and Trieste line (R. 98).

Stat. *Mura Keresztur* (p. 453) on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drau* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the l. bank of the latter. Stations *Légrad*, *Zákány* (junction for Agram, p. 385), *Gola*, *Bercenche*, *Vizvár*, *Babócsa* (with a ruined fortress), *Barcs* (junction of an uncompleted line to Essegg, p. 466). The train quits the *Drau*. Stations *Darány*, *Szigetvár* (once a strong fortress, celebrated as the scene of the death of its heroic defender Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566, an event which forms the subject of a drama by Th. Körner), *Sz. Lőrincz*.

Fünfkirchen, Hungar. *Pecs* (**Palatin*; *Adler*), with 23,863 inhab., the capital of the province of Baranya and residence of a

bishop, is prettily situated. The *Cathedral*, a fine Romanesque basilica with four towers, was modernised in 1805. Beneath the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Domplatz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is a *Sucellum*, a subterranean vault, probably a mortuary chapel, of the 15th cent. Five *Mosques* of the Turkish period (1543—1686), three of them now in a ruinous condition, are still extant; the other two have been converted into the *Stadtkirche* and the *Franciscan Church*, the latter with a minaret in good preservation. Handsome synagogue. Extensive brown coal mines in the neighbourhood. The slopes of the hills yield excellent wine.

The line turns towards the S. Stations *Uszög*, *Ata*, *Trinitas*, *Villány* (junction for Essegg, p. 466), *Boly-Tötös*, **Mohács** (p. 456).

100. The Danube from Pest to Orsova.

Steamboat from Pest to Neusatz-Peterwardein (at 6. 30 a. m.) daily in 19½ hrs.; to Semlin-Belgrade five times weekly (Sund., Mond., Tuesd., Thursd., Frid.) in 29 hrs.; to Orsova Tuesd. and Frid. in 50 hrs. (Fares to Mohács 5 fl. 80, 3 fl. 80 kr.; to Essegg 9 fl. 30, 6 fl. 20; to Neusatz-Peterwardein 12 fl. 58, 8 fl. 40; Semlin 15 fl., 9 fl. 58; Baziasch 19 fl., 12 fl. 70; Orsova 24 fl. 10, 16 fl. 10 kr., *in paper*; 80 lbs. of luggage free. Food extra). — *Express Steamer* once weekly (Mond., 7 a. m.) from Pest to Orsova (Galatz and Constantinople) in 36—40 hrs. (fares to Mohács 10 fl. 36, 6 fl. 88, Essegg 16 fl. 76, 11 fl. 67; Neusatz 18 fl. 60, 14 fl. 30; Semlin 21 fl. 4, 16 fl. 30; Baziasch 24 fl. 73, 18 fl. 59; Orsova 37 fl. 3, 27 fl. 20 kr., *in silver*, food included). — The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with berths. Food and attendance good and not expensive. Tickets for the voyage up the stream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates. — *Through-tickets* from Pest to Constantinople (railway to Baziasch, express boat to Rustschuk, railway to Varna, steamer to Constantinople) in three days, 108 fl. 50, 75 fl. 50 kr. (food included); mixed ticket (Pest to Baziasch 2nd, Baziasch to Constantinople 1st class) 103 fl. 50 kr., *in silver*.

Below Pest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, and towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drau the scenery improves, and in the defile, 73 M. long, from Baziasch to below the Iron Gates is grand at places. When the river is low, the rapids and the Iron Gates are impassable for the larger steamboats, and passengers and goods are then transferred to smaller vessels at Orsova, Moldova, or Drencova. The Danube Company possesses a fleet of 140 steam-vessels (passenger and tug-boats), but owing to the difficulties of the river-navigation the traffic is comparatively inconsiderable.

The average hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Pest at 6. 30 a. m.

Pest, see p. 443. The vessel starts from the Franz-Josephs-Quai (p. 444), touches at *Ofen*, and then descends the stream. Fine retrospect of the sister towns, which soon disappear behind the Blocksberg. A number of floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of *Csepel*, upwards of 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side.

r. *Sachsenfeld* (Hungar. *Albertfalva*), with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

r. Stat. *Promontor* (station on the Pest and Trieste Railway,

p. 452), a wine growing place, in the upper part of which are a number of rock cellars converted into dwellings.

r. Stat. *Tétény* (p. 452), with a dilapidated château. Left bank marshy, and partially overgrown with willows.

r. Stat. *Erd*, or *Hamzsabég*, with a massive tower of the Turkish period.

r. Stat. *Ercsény*.

r. *Adony*, below which the arm of the river on the E. side of the island of Csepel rejoins the main stream. Numerous small islands.

l. *Szalk*, then *Apostag*.

r. Stat. *Duna Földvár*, picturesquely situated on a height, with 12,380 inhab., near which sturgeon are caught in considerable numbers.

l. Stat. *Ordas*. Then r. Stat. *Paks*, with 9000 inhab. Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

l. *Sz. Benedek*. Numerous floating mills.

l. Stat. *Kalocsa* (16,300 inhab.), an archiepiscopal residence, with a handsome cathedral and several churches. 3 M. inland. Scenery monotonous. Lower down, the windings of the river begin. The longest of these, on which the town of *Tolna* lies, is cut off by means of a canal. To the r. in the distance rise the *Szegszard Mts.*, which yield a highly esteemed wine.

r. Stat. *Dombori*, then *Gemencz*.

l. Stat. *Baja*, with 18,000 inhab., an important grain market, the harbour of the *Bácska*, one of the richest corn producing districts in Hungary.

r. *Bata*, where Roman antiquities have been found; and stat. *Duna Szekesü*, with a château and park; both villages picturesquely situated.

(4 p. m.) r. Stat. **Mohács**, an important market-town with 12,140 inhab., five churches, and houses generally thatched, celebrated in history as the scene of the disastrous battle of 29th Aug. 1526, in consequence of which Hungary fell under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of Czece. On 12th Aug. 1687 Charles of Lorraine gained a decisive victory over the Turks, almost on the same field, and thus delivered the country from their hated supremacy. The station of the Mohács and Fünfkirchen Railway is close to the landing-place. The scenery continues unattractive.

r. *Batina*, with marble and alabaster quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

l. Stat. *Bezdan* lies at the mouth of the *Franzens-Canal*, which connects the Danube and Theiss and is navigated by small steam-boats.

l. Stat. *Apatin* (11,047 inhab.), in a district where flax is

largely grown. The *Römerschanze*, an intrenchment 13 ft. in height, and 19 ft. in width, extends hence to the Theiss.

r. Stat. *Draueck*, at the mouth of the *Drau*, a considerable river, on which the strong fortress of *Essegg* (p. 466) lies 9 M. higher up (reached by a small local steamboat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the *Drau* the l. bank of the Danube continues flat, while the r. bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vineyards and fruit-trees.

r. *Erdöd*, with the ruins of a considerable castle.

(8. 45 p. m.) r. Stat. *Gombos*, a station on the Grosswardein and Essegg Railway (R. 103), which crosses the Danube here by means of a steam-ferry.

r. Stat. *Dálya*.

r. Stat. *Vukovár*, the capital of the Slavonic district of *Syrmia*, with 6282 inhab., and a château of Count Eltz picturesquely placed on a height. The neighbourhood yields wine and fruit in abundance. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and Slankamen is termed *Fruska-Gora* (the Roman Mons Almus). The well known Carlowitzer wine (see below) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

r. *Sarengrad*; then stat. *Illok*, or *Ujlak*, a market-town with a ruined castle and a château of Prince Odescalchi.

l. Stat. *Palanka*; r. *Cserevitz*.

l. Stat. *Futak*, with a château and park. The scenery now becomes more pleasing. In the distance rise the towers of Neusatz and the fortress of Peterwardein.

r. *Kamenitz*, prettily situated, with a château and park of Count Karácsonyi. On the hill a large military academy. The river now turns suddenly to the N.

(2 a. m.) l. Stat. **Neusatz** (*Hôtel Elisabeth*; *Kreuz*), a thriving town with 19,000 inhab., founded in 1740, almost entirely destroyed in 1849, and since rebuilt in a superior style, is the seat of the Greek bishop of the Baeska, with ten churches. The town is almost entirely concealed from view from the river by its fortified *têtes-de-pont* and promenades. Extensive corn-trade. A fortified bridge of boats connects Neusatz with

r. **Peterwardein**, a town with 4022 inhab., on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock on which the fortress stands (visitors admitted). The latter commands a fine view of Kamenitz, Neusatz, and Carlowitz, of the river itself, and the interminable plain. A covered passage descends from the fortress to the bridge of boats. The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the Franciscan church is the tomb of John Capistranus, the celebrated preacher of the Crusades. — On 5th Aug. 1716 Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwardein, thus chastising them for their violation of the Peace of Carlowitz.

At Peterwardein begins the *Banater Militärgrenze*, a district

extending hence as far as Transylvania, and governed solely by martial law like the contiguous Slavonic and Croatian frontier. Peterwardein, Carlowitz, Semlin, &c. are on the other hand 'free towns' governed by their own municipalities; their inhabitants are exempt from the military frontier service, and can only be summoned to the army in time of war.

Below Peterwardein the Danube describes a wide curve, and then turns again towards the S. The fortress long continues visible.

r. Stat. **Carlowitz**, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the river, with 5000 inhab., the seat of an archbishop of the 'non-united' Greeks, with a Greek cathedral, is historically memorable for the peace of 26th Jan. 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The chapel of *Mariafried* in the vineyards above the town occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine grown in the neighbourhood of Carlowitz is highly esteemed (see above).

r. *Slankamen*, where the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691.

r. Stat. *Titel*, opposite the influx of the *Theiss* (or *Tisza*), a broad and deep river (steamboat on Sund. and Thursd. at 8 a. m. from Semlin to Szegedin, p. 462, in 30 hrs.).

The hills on the r. recede. In the distance the minarets and towers of Belgrade become visible. On the l. bank the Austrian guard-houses (Czerdaken) begin here, each occupied by 4—6 frontier soldiers who are relieved weekly, and continue at intervals of about a mile and a half along the bank of the river down to the Wallachian frontier.

(6. 30 a. m.) r. Stat. **Semlin** (**Engel*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*), the last Austrian town on the r. bank of the Danube, with the Austrian custom-house and a number of handsome buildings (9000 inhab.). On the *Zigeunerberg* on the river are the remains of the castle of John Hunyadi, the celebrated Hungarian hero, who died at Semlin in 1456. The population is chiefly Servian. Considerable trade with Turkey.

r. The *Save*, or *Sau*, the boundary between Hungary and Servia, falls into the Danube $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Semlin. The island formed by its deposits is the haunt of numerous water-fowl. Steamboat on the Save from Semlin to *Sisseg* (p. 385) on Frid. and Mond. at 7 a. m. in 50 hrs.; local steamers between Semlin and Belgrade several times daily, fare 30 kr. (3 piastres).

r. Stat. **Belgrade** (HÔTEL DE PARIS, the cleanest, R. 12 piastres and upwards; KING OF SERVIA; STAG; MAISON VIEILLE; HÔTEL NATIONAL. Vienna beer at all of these. *Cafés* in the Dortschula in the Turkish style. Servian wines good (Negotin, &c.). Viands generally highly spiced. — Piastres, each worth 40 paras, are the current coin of the country, but Austrian gold and silver is in most common circulation, especially the old Austrian Zwanzigers: 1 ducat = 15 zw., 1 zw. = 4 piastres; 10 kr. Austrian = 1 piastre; Russian ruble = 5 zw.; old Austrian 3 kr. pieces = 10 paras, 6 kr. = 20 paras. Austrian bank-notes cannot be exchanged

without loss. The piastre is worth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. English), Servian *Beograd*, Hungar. *Nandor-Féhérvár*, the capital of Servia, with 30,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the dilapidated fortress. The town, the Roman *Singidunum*, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mahomed II., in 1522 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Maximilian of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks. Down to 1867 the fortress was occupied by a Turkish garrison, but the memorials of the Turkish period are fast disappearing. The mosques, whose slender minarets look so picturesque from a distance, are either converted to other purposes, or have fallen to decay (e. g. the *Batal-Dsamia* in the Dortschula). The principal mosque is in the fortress, where there is also a lofty tower with a Turkish clock dial.

The town consists of several different quarters. On the Danube, on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the *Dortschula*, or Turkish town, formerly the principal quarter, now almost entirely deserted, with the ruins of a palace of Prince Eugene (apparently of much earlier origin). On the Save, on the W. side, is the *Servian*, or *Rascian Town*, with steep streets, while the town, properly so called, lies on the S. side of the fortress, and possesses several new streets and buildings of some importance. The chief street is the *Teracia*, with the plain palace (*Konak*) of the prince, the new theatre, and the best shops (e. g. that of Joanovitz, Turkish tobacco 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ducats per oka of 2 lbs.; also handsome weapons, carpets, travelling rugs, &c., but dear). The town contains no sights, but the Oriental appearance of the narrow streets and their denizens will interest the traveller as yet unacquainted with the East. At the principal places of resort the traveller will generally make himself understood in French, German, or English. Passports are given up on quitting the steamboat and reclaimed at the police-office a few hours later. — The late Prince Michael Obrenowitsch was assassinated on 10th June, 1868, at *Topschidere*, the plain country-seat of the prince with a large park (where a monument is to be erected), 3 M. to the W.

The steamboat passes close to the walls of the fortress. The l. bank is flat and marshy.

1. The navigable *Temes* falls into the Danube, which is here $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in width, 9 M. below Belgrade. On the former, 3 M. above its influx, lies the free military town of *Pancsova* (13,000 inhab.).

r. *Semendria*, Hungar. *Wegszendrő*, a Servian town, formerly a Turkish fortress, is still surrounded by well-preserved, pinnacled walls.

1. Stat. *Kubin*. Then r. the influx of the Servian *Morawa*. The Danube forms a large island here. At *Passarowitz*, 9 M. to the S.,

the Peace of 1718 was concluded by which the Turks were deprived of their last possessions in Hungary.

r. *Rama*, a dilapidated Servian fort (near it are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies

l. *Uj-Palánka*, a fortified Austrian frontier post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

(12. 30 p. m.) l. Stat. **Baziasch** (**Rail. Restaurant; Steamboat Hotel*), the terminus of the railway from Vienna and Pest (R. 101), a small but increasing harbour town. To the N. in the vicinity are the coal-mines of *Orovitza*, connected with the Pest railway by a branch line. The Hungarian plain terminates here, and the Danube enters the hill district of the Southern Carpathians. To the r. are the ruins of the Servian fortress of *Gradistie*, at the mouth of the brook *Peth*.

l. *Alt-Moldova* (in the Temesvár Banat, 6 M. to the N., are the silver mines of *Neu-Moldova*). An excellent road, constructed by the Hungarian government in 1837—40, leads hence to Orsova and Turnu-Severin; its viaducts and cuttings are frequently visible from the steamer.

Below Moldova the Danube enters a narrow defile. In the middle of the stream rises the lofty, pointed *Babakaj* rock. On a pinnacle on the r. bank tower the imposing ruins of the fortress of **Golubacz*, which with a castle opposite once commanded the pass. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. According to the popular belief, the swarms of poisonous stinging flies, which frequently prove so destructive to the cattle in the plains of the Danube in summer, come from the *Golubacz Cavern*, a recess filled with water. To the r. below Golubacz are the remains of one of the Roman forts (*Gradisca*) which once defended the Via Trajana on the r. bank (see below). — At

l. Stat. *Drencova* begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ridges of rock, covered at times with barely 18 in. of water. When the river is low, passengers and goods are transferred to a smaller flat-bottomed steamer at Drencova, or, when the water is less shallow, at Orsova.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of *Izlas* and *Tachtalia*, and the projecting rock of *Greiben*, and suddenly enters a broad basin enclosed by wooded heights, resembling a lake. On the r. the Servian town of *Milanovatz*. On an eminence to the l., farther on, are the ruins of three towers, termed *Tricula*, and said to be of Roman origin.

The **Defile of Kasan*, the most imposing part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here 200 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Prior to the construction of the above-mentioned road from Moldova, the defile was impassable by the banks of the river. On the r. bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A. D. 103, along the river from

Orsova to Golubacz are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 6—8 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried occasionally round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes into which the beams were inserted are frequently observable in this defile. The road was destined for the use of cattle and foot-passengers, as well as for the purpose of towing vessels.

A rock rising from the stream in the middle of the pass causes the *Kasan Whirlpool*. High above the road on the l. bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Schukuru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general of that name with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1693. The cavern, which is spacious in the interior, but almost inaccessible, completely commands the Danube, here 285 yds. in width. At

l. *Dubowa* the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.). Opposite *O' Gradina*, near the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

IMP. CÆSAR DIVI. NERVÆ F. NERVÆ TRAJANVS. AVG.

GERM. PONT. MAXIMVS. T. P. M.

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign and the construction of the road.

(10 p. m.) l. Stat. **Alt-Orsova** (**König v. Ungarn*, R. from 50 kr., good view of the river; *Adler*), a prettily situated village, with the Austrian custom-house. When the river is low, travellers are conveyed hence by a smaller steamer through the Iron Gates to *Skela Gladova*. The inhabitants of Orsova are chiefly Wallachians, recognisable by their peculiar costume.

On an island in the Danube, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down, lies *Neu-Orsova*, a Turkish fort, now in a dilapidated condition, with the outwork of *Fort Elisabeth* on the r. bank. Opposite, on the l. bank, rises the *Alion* hill, which commands a good survey of the Iron Gates. At its base is the mouth of the *Bagna*, which forms the boundary between Austria and Wallachia. On the l. bank is the first Wallachian village *Vescerova*, with the Roumanian custom-house. Half-an-hour below it are the ***Iron Gates**, Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last great defile of the Danube. (A walk on the road from Orsova to *Turnu-Severin*, constructed by the Wallachian government in continuation of the road from Moldova to Orsova, will be found very interesting.) The river, here 210 yds. wide, descends through a defile $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length with a fall of 16 ft. The rushing of the rapids is sometimes audible at Orsova. When the river is high the steamers ascend without difficulty, but when low, the navigation of the narrow rocky channel with its formidable rapids is a troublesome matter. In point of scenery the Iron Gates are inferior to the Defile of *Kasan*.

The road along the bank leads from Orsova to *Skela-Gladova* and *Turnu-Severin* (Europe). The latter is a brisk Wallachian town

with the remains of a bridge of Trajan, once a structure of most imposing dimensions, and other Roman relics (carr. from Orsova 2½ fl.). Near the Servian village of *Sess* on the opposite bank are traces of a canal begun by Trajan for the purpose of avoiding the passage of the Iron Gates.

From Orsova to the Baths of Mehádia (12 M.) a very pleasant excursion by carriage (in 2½ hrs., 2½ fl.). The good road leads through the charming *Cserna* valley, with its vineyards and peach gardens, enclosed by lofty mountains (to the N. the *Domoglet*, 5200 ft.), passing the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing, and finally crossing a suspension bridge to the **Hercules Baths of Mehádia** (*Franzenshof, Franz-Josephs-Hof, Ferdinands-Hof, Rudolphshof, &c.*), beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the *Cserna*. The hot springs, 24 in number (125–146° Fahr.), which numerous inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans (*Thermae Herculis*), are strongly impregnated with sulphur. The most powerful is the *Hercules Spring*, which rises in a jet 18 in. thick and yields 5000 cubic ft. of water per hour. The spacious *Cursaal* was erected at the cost of the government. On both sides of it are galleries with shops. The valley, which in the height of summer is oppressively hot, is intersected by pleasant walks in every direction. Many of the visitors are Turks and Roumanians. — The small town of Mehádia, the Roman colony *Ad Mediam*, which still possesses several relics of that period, lies 6 M. to the W. of the baths, on the *Bela*. (In approaching the baths the road to the town diverges to the l. before the suspension bridge is reached.)

101. From Pest to Baziasch.

Railway (two trains daily) in 15 hrs.; fares 20 fl. 13, 15 fl. 14, 10 fl. 14 kr. (express ½5th higher; from Vienna to Temesvár in 15 hrs.).

On quitting the station the train leaves the *Stadtwälchen* (p. 444) to the r. (the line to Gödöllő and Kaschau diverges to the l., p. 468), and turns towards the S.E.; country flat and uninteresting. To the l. of stat. *Steinbruch* is Dreher's extensive brewery, with other manufactories. As far as stat. *Üllő* the hills of Ofen continue in sight. Stations *Monor*, *Pilis* (with two châteaux and a park). *Alberti-Irsa*; then **Czegléd** (**Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 20,091 inhab., junction of the Theiss Railway (to Szolnok, Debreczin, and Kaschau, R. 105), the Hungarian E. Railway (to Grosswardein and Klausenburg, R. 104), and the line to Arad and Temesvár (p. 463).

Stations *Nagy-Körös*, *Kecskemét* (a straggling, badly built town with 41,195 inhab.), *P. Páka*, *Félegyháza*, *Péteri*, *Kistelek*, *Szatymáz*, *Dorosma*, all places of little importance.

Szegedin (**Hôtel Wagner*, R. 80 kr. and upwards; *Kurfürst; Adler*), an important commercial town with 70,000 inhab., at the confluence of the Maros and Theiss, was formerly a strong fortress, of which the old Turkish *Castle* in the middle of the town is now the only remnant. The streets are broad and unpaved, the houses of one storey, and generally thatched. No sights. Busy traffic on the Theiss (steamer twice a week to Semlin, p. 458). A bridge of boats connects the town with *Neu-Szegedin* on the opposite bank.

Szegedin is the junction of the Alföld - Fiume Railway (to Grosswardein, Usaba, and Essegg, R. 103).

Below the town the train crosses the Theiss by a handsome iron bridge and enters the extensive and fertile plain of the *Bunat*. Stations *Szörögh*, *Oroszlámos*, *Valkány* (branch-line to *Perjámos*), *Mokrin*, *Nagy-Kikinda* (with 18,834 inhab., capital of the province of Torontal), *St. Hubert*, *Hatzfeld* (Hungar. *Isombolya*, with a chateau of Count Csekonic), *Gyertyámos*, *Szakálháza*.

Temesvár (* *Kurfürst*; *Trompeter*, R. from 70 kr.; * *Krone*, near the station, R. 50 kr.), a busy commercial town with 32,000 inhab., on the navigable *Béga Canal* which joins the Theiss at Titel (p. 458). The inner town is fortified and separated from the suburbs by a glacis, partially converted into a park. Temesvár is the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Servian bishop, whose *Cathedrals* are situated in the principal Platz. The *Synagogue* is a magnificent Byzantine edifice. On the Parade-Platz rises a Gothic *Obelisk*, 66 ft. in height, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected by the emperor to the memory of 'the brave defenders of Temesvár in 1849'. The town was besieged by the Hungarians under Vecsey from 25th April to 9th Aug. 1849, and almost entirely destroyed, but was at length relieved by Haynau. The castle erected by Hunyadi in 1443 has been so much altered that little of the original building remains. It is now an arsenal. The *Fabrikvorstadt*, connected with the inner town and the *Josephstadt* by a tramway, is the most important of the suburbs.

From Pest to Temesvár by Arad railway (the Theiss line) in 8—9 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 41, 11 fl. 58, 7 fl. 72 kr.). As far as *Czegléd*, see above; to *Szolnok*, see p. 466. The line crosses the *Theiss*, and at stat. *Százol* diverges to the r. from the Debreczin line (R. 104). Country traversed very unattractive. Stations *Pusztá Pó*, *Mező Túr*, *Gyoma* (where the *Körös* is crossed), *Mező Berény*, *Csaba* (junction for Grosswardein and Essegg, R. 103), *Kelégyháza*, *Lökesháza*, *Kurtics*. Then **Arad** (*Weisses Kreuz*) on the *Maros* (32,729 inhab.), with brisk trade and river traffic; also called *Alt-Arad* (*O-Arad*) to distinguish it from *Neu-Arad* (see below). On a tongue of land on the l. bank of the Maros rises the fortress, long defended by the Austrian General Berger against the Hungarians. — *Világos*, 14 M. to the E., is historically remarkable as the scene of Gorgey's capitulation on 17th Aug., 1849, in consequence of which numerous executions took place, chiefly at Arad. — From Arad to *Karlsburg* in Transylvania a railway runs through the valley of the Maros in 8 hrs. The banks of the Maros yield Menescher and other good wines.

The line crosses the Maros. Stations *Neu-Arad*, *Segenthaus*, *Vinga* (a free town, picturesquely situated), *Orczidorf*, *Merczidorf*, *Sz. András*, *Temesvár*.

Stations *Ságh*, *Zsebely* (where the *Temes* is crossed, p. 459), *Detta* (the *Berzava Canal* is crossed). Then *Versecz* (*Krone*), with 21,000 inhab., and one of the finest modern churches in Hungary. Near it is the Roman intrenchment (comp. p. 457), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill rising above the town on the E.

Stat. *Jassenova* is connected by a branch-line with the productive

coal-districts of *Orovitza* and *Steyerdorf* (to *Orovitza* in 3 hrs.; fares 2 fl. 2, 1 fl. 52, 1 fl. 1 kr.). Stat. *Weisskirchen*, Hungar. *Fehértéplom*, is a small town picturesquely situated among vineyards. Then *Baziasch* (p. 460).

102. From Pest to Debreczin, Szathmár, and Szigeth.

Railway to *Bustyaháza* in 18¼ hrs. (fares 16 fl. 31, 12 fl. 27, 8 fl. 18 kr.). From *Bustyaháza* to *Szigeth* (15 M.) diligence twice daily in 5 hrs., fare 2 fl. 80 kr. (railway in course of construction).

To *Czegléd*, see p. 462; to *Püspök-Ladány*, see p. 466. The line diverges to the l. from the *Grosswardein* line and traverses dreary, sandy plains, the country of the *Hajduks*. Stations *Kaba*, *Szoboszlo*.

Debreczin (* *Weisses Ross*, R. from 1 fl.; *Stier*), an important commercial town with 46,111 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy, but fertile plain. The Prot. *College* for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 stud.), was founded as early as 1531, and possesses a considerable library, a botanical garden with palm-house, and various collections.

At the end of the broad street leading from the station into the town is a large modern Prot. *Church*, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, *Kossuth* proclaimed the overthrow of the throne of *Hapsburg*. In the promenade beyond the church is a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet *Csokonai*, erected in 1871, and a monument, consisting of a dying lion on a pedestal of rock, to the *Honvéds*, who fell at the battle of *Debreczin* on 2nd Aug. 1849.

The town possesses two other Protestant, and one *Rom. Cath. Church*, with two handsome towers, and a good *Theatre*. The *Fairs* which take place four times annually are very important, and the horse-market is especially famous. In other respects the town presents the usual Hungarian characteristics. Pavements are unknown, and in rainy weather the mud in the narrower streets is atrocious. The town is connected by eight gates with the suburbs, around which on every side extends a vast plain.

In the *Grosse Wald*, to the N. of the town, is situated a *Bath*, much visited in summer.

From *Debreczin* to *Miskolcz* railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 48, 4 fl. 90, 3 fl. 30 kr.). The line traverses the interminable plain of the *Hajduks* towards the N. Stations *Hadház*, *Uj-Fehérto* (on a small lake to the l. of the line), *Nyíregyháza* (a town with 21,896 inhab.). *Sóstó*, a bath beneficial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula (poorly fitted up), lies on a salt pond in the woods, 1½ M. to the E. Towards the N.W. of stat. *Királytelek* the *Hegyallja* Mts. become visible; the isolated height most to the S. is the *Tokay* hill. Beyond stat. *Rakamaz* the line traverses a partially wooded plain, which generally lies under water in spring, by means of a lofty embankment, and crosses the *Theiss*. *Tokay*, with 5012 inhab., far famed for its wine, lies at the confluence of the *Bodrog* and *Theiss*. The *Hegyallja* Mts., the extreme S. spur of which is the hill of *Tokay*, yield about 3½ million gals. of genuine *Tokay* wine annually (the three qualities of which are known as *Essenz*, *Ausbruch*, and *Maschlasch*). Besides *Tokay*, the neighbouring towns of *Zambor*, *Mád*, *Tállya*, and *Tolcsa*

are also noted for their wines. The world-wide reputation of the wines of Tokay is due to the extreme care which for centuries has been bestowed here on the vineyards and the process of wine making. King Bela IV. is said to have introduced the vine, as well as vine-dressers, from Italy in the 13th cent. Many of the vineyards are the property of government. The quantity of wine produced in this district, including the genuine Tokay, averages 18 million gals. annually.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokay hill, which is covered with vineyards to a height of 300 ft. At stat. *Tarcsal* the line now in course of construction to *Ujhely* and Galicia diverges to the N. To the r. lie the towns of *Mád* and *Tállya* (see above). Stations *Szerencs*, *Tisza-Lucz*. The line crosses the *Hernád*, and at stat. *Zsolcza-Alsó* reaches the Pest and Kaschau line (R. 105) and the large railway-station of *Miskolcz* (p. 468).

Stations *Vámos - Percs* (a town of the Hajduks), *Ér - Mihályfalva*, *Reszege-Szaniszló*. The country here, most of which belongs to Count Karolyi, is fertile and well cultivated, and intersected with avenues of poplars. Stat. *Nagy-Karoly* (Hirsch), a market-town with 12,754 inhab., and a château and park of Count Karolyi. Large Roman Cath. and Greek church.

The marshy and unhealthy plains of the *Krasna* are next traversed. Stat. *Kis - Majtény*; then **Szathmár** (*Krone*), a royal free town with 18,354 inhab., situated on both banks of the Szamos, at present the terminus of the railway. The episcopal *Cathedral* is a handsome building with a dome and a Corinthian portico. The Platz in front of it is embellished with a marble bust of the Hungarian poet *Kölcscey*.

The line to Szigeth traverses a swampy plain towards the N., and approaches the spurs of the Carpathians; stat. *Mikola*, *Halmi*, *Fekete-Ardó*. At stat. *Királiháza* it approaches the Theiss, which it follows up to its sources in the province of *Marmaros*, a basin enclosed by the principal chain of the Carpathians. The scenery is very picturesque about *Wörösmart*. On a lofty hill near stat. *Huszt* are the ruins of a castle of that name. Stat. *Bustyaháza* is at present the terminus of the line, which will be opened as far as Szigeth in 1874. **Szigeth**, or *Marmaros Szigeth (Town Hotel)*, the capital of the province of Marmaros, with 8833 inhab., is beautifully situated on the Theiss. To the E. rise the Carpathians, partially covered with snow. In the vicinity are the rocksalt strata of *Sugatay* and *Rona-szék*; nearer the town those of *Szatina*. A visit to the mines should not be omitted. The salt obtained here is generally pure and crystalline, surpassing that of Wieliczka. Various articles cut out of the rock-salt are offered for sale. The extension of the railway to this remote corner of Hungary is designed chiefly to facilitate the salt and timber traffic. — Bears are still common in this part of the Carpathians, and bear-hunts frequently take place in the district around Szigeth.

103. From Grosswardein to Essegg.

Railway in 17 hrs.; fares 16 fl. 38, 12 fl. 29, 8 fl. 19 kr.

Grosswardein, see p. 467. The line crosses the *Körös*. Scenery unattractive. Stations *Less*, *Csefa*, *Szalonta* (a large village with 12,311 inhab.), *Sarkad* (beyond it the extensive swamps of the *Körös* are traversed), *Gyula* (a market-town with 18,495 inhab., and two châteaux of Count Wenkheim), *Csaba* (junction for Pest and Arad, p. 463).

Stations *Czorvas*, *Orosháza* (a village with 14,500 inhab.), *Samson*, *Hód Mező Vasárhely* (a large market-town with 49,000 inhab. and thatched houses). Near *Alygyő* the train crosses the Theiss by a handsome bridge, and reaches **Szegedin** (p. 462), junction of the Pest and Temesvár line (R. 101).

Stations *Horgos*, *Palics*; then **Maria Theresiopel**, Hungar. *Szabadka* (*Stadt Pest; Lamm*), an agricultural town with 56,323 inhab. (many of them Servians), resembling a large village, in the *Bácska*, the most fertile corn district of Hungary. Stations *Bajmok*, *Militits*; then **Zombor** (*Jägerhorn*), capital of the *Bácska*, a straggling town with 24,309 inhab., and thoroughly Hungarian in character. The unpaved streets are sandy and dusty in dry weather and excessively muddy in wet. The line crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 456). Stations *Priglevitz* Sz. *Ivan*, *Szonta*, *Gombos-Bogojewa* (where the Danube is crossed by a steam-ferry), *Erdőd* (p. 457), *Dálya* (also on the Danube, p. 457), *Szarvas*.

Essegg (*Casino; Hôtel de l'Europe*, new, R. from 80 kr., both in the upper town; *Hirsch*, in the fortress), a town and fortress on the *Drau*, with 17,247 inhab., the Roman *Mursia*, is the capital of the *Veröcz* province, and the most important commercial place in *Sclavonia*. It was frequently destroyed during the Turkish wars, and therefore now presents a modern aspect. The town consists of three parts, the upper and the lower, and the fortress. In the lower town is the handsome *Comitatshaus*, or seat of the authorities of the district. The fortress, erected in 1712, is one of the strongest in Austria. — Steamboat on the *Drau*, see p. 457.

From Essegg to Villány railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 66, 1 fl. 11 kr.). Stations *Dárda*, *Baranyavár-Monostor*, *Magyar Boly*, *Villány* (p. 455).

104. From Pest to Klausenburg.

Railway in 12—15 hrs.; fares 15 fl. 77, 11 fl. 86, 7 fl. 91 kr.

To *Czegeled*, see p. 462. Stations *Abony*, *Szolnok* (a town with 15,847 inhab. and four churches, where the Theiss is crossed), *Százol* (line to the r. to Arad and Karlsburg, p. 463), *Török Sz. Miklós*, *Fegyvernek*, *Kis-uj-Szállás*, *Karczag*, *Püspök-Ladány* (junction for Debreczin, R. 102). A monotonous and interminable plain is now traversed. Stations *Saap*, *Berettyó-Ujfalu*, *Mező-Peterd*,

Mező-Keresztes. In the distance appear the hills of Grosswardein, the spurs of the Transylvanian Carpathians.

Grosswardein, Hungarian *Nagy-Várád* (* *Grüner Baum*, R. from 80 kr.; *Adler*; *Lamm*, moderate; *Apollo*), a pleasant town with 28,698 inhab., on both banks of the *Körös*, which is crossed by two bridges, consists of the inner town and three suburbs, the *Várád-Olaszi*, *Várád-Velenceze*, and *Váralja*. The town is the residence of three bishops, a Roman Catholic, a United Greek, and a Non-united Greek. The palace of the Romish bishop in *Várád-Olaszi* is a handsome structure in the rococo style, adjoining the tasteless Cathedral of last century. The two Greek cathedrals are in the *Stadtplatz*, where there is also a small church of St. Ladislav. The *Calvarienkirche*, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.E., commands a fine view of the town and mountains, with the vast plain stretching to the S. and W. At *Hajó*, a village 3 M. S. of the town, are the *Felix*, or *Bishop's Baths*, which were known to the Romans. The slopes which enclose the town on the N. and E. sides yield excellent wine.

The line crosses the *Körös*, the valley of which it now follows. Scenery more attractive. Stations *Mező-Telegd*, *Elesd*, *Rev.* The construction of the line now becomes an object of interest, and tunnels, cuttings in the solid rock, and bridges follow each other in rapid succession. Stations *Czucsza*, *Banffy-Hunyad* (fine view of the lofty *Vlegyásza* to the r.). The line ascends in long curves, affording charming views of the mountains, and beyond a long tunnel and a lofty viaduct descends gradually into the *Nadas Valley*. Stations *Egeres* (with an old château), *Magyar-Nádas*.

Klausenburg, Hungarian *Kolozsvár* (* *Hôtel Biasini*, R. from 1 fl.; *Hôtel National*; *König Matthias*; *Honvéd*, unpretending), the capital of the Hungarian part of Transylvania, with 26,382 inhab., is beautifully situated on the r. bank of the *Szamos*. The inner town is enclosed by dilapidated old walls. In the principal *Platz* is the Gothic cathedral of *St. Michael*, begun by King Sigmund in 1401, and completed under Matthew Corvinus, with nave separated from the aisles by clustered columns. The new *Protestant Church* near the Hungarian gate has a good façade with two slender towers. The great King Matthew Corvinus, the second son of John Hunyadi, was born at Klausenburg in 1443; the house of his birth near the Franciscan church is now a military hospital. On the S.W. side of the town, situated in charming grounds, is a villa in the Italian style, presented to the town by Count Mikó, containing a *Museum* of interesting Transylvanian antiquities and Roman relics (Klausenburg was the *Claudiopolis* of the Romans). — On an island in the *Szamos* is the *Volksgarten*, with baths and a summer theatre. The *Citadel* on the l. bank commands a charming view of the town and environs.

105. From Pest to Kaschau and Eperies.

Railway to Kaschau in 10 hrs. (fares 12 fl. 78, 9 fl. 59, 6 fl. 39 kr.); from Kaschau to Eperies in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 44, 1 fl. 8, 60 kr.).

Stations *Steinbruch* (p. 462), with Dreher's brewery on the r.; *Rákos* (p. 448), with extensive brick-works; *Czaba Keresztur*, *Pécel*, *Isaszegh*, *Gödöllő* (with a royal château and beautiful park, frequently visited by the imperial family in summer). The line intersects part of the royal park. The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a wide curve, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and Theiss. On a height to the l. lies the monastery of *Besenyő*. Stations *Aszód*, with a château of Baron Podmanizky, *Tura*, *Hatvan* (*Rail. Restaurant), a small town on the *Zagyva* with a large church and a château of Prince Grassalkovich, junction for *Altsohl* (p. 470).

From the next stat. *Vámos-Györk* a branch-line runs in ½ hr. (74, 56, 37 kr.) to *Gyöngyös* (*Lamm; König v. Ungarn), a dull town (15,000 inhab.) at the base of the *Mátra Mts.*, which extend from this point to Erlau, and yield the excellent Erlauer wine.

Stations *Ludas*, *Kaal-Kapolna*, *Füzes-Abony*.

Branch-line to *Erlau*, Hungar. *Eger* (**Krone*, R. from 70 kr.), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 19,150 inhab., once fortified, and still surrounded with decaying walls. In 1535 it sustained a memorable siege from the Turks, on which occasion the town owed its preservation to the heroic conduct of the women. Large modern *Cathedral* in the Italian style, erected by Archbishop Pyrker of Erlau (d. 1847), with a handsome dome, and Corinthian porticoes at the W. front and at the ends of the transepts. The interior, borne by green marble columns with white capitals, is peculiar. The *Lyceum*, with a library and well organised observatory, was also erected by Pyrker. The town contains numerous churches monasteries, schools, and charities. Near the archiepiscopal park are the *Bishop's* and the *Rascian Baths*, well fitted up, with warm springs used as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.

Stations *Mező-Kúresd*, *Mező-Nyárad*, *Emöd*, *Nyék-Ládháza*. The slopes of the Erlau hills continue to rise on the l.

Miskolcz (*Unghar. Krone; Stadt Pest*), a brisk commercial town with 21,200 inhab., the capital of the province of Borsod, with seven churches (St. Stephen's, late Gothic of the 13th cent.), contains nothing to interest the traveller. Charming excursion to the valley of **Diós-Györ*, 6 M. W. (carr. 3 fl.), a romantic ravine with numerous stamping-mills, beyond the village of that name. — The baths of *Tapoliza* (accommodation unpretending, but good, R. 50 kr.), with warm springs rising in a cold pond, lie 3½ M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

The line crosses the *Sajó*, an affluent of the *Hernád*. Stat. *Zsolcza*, junction of the *Debreczin* and *Czegled* line (R. 102). The picturesque valley of the *Hernád* is now traversed. Stations *Szikszó*, *Forró-Encs*. To the r. the *Hegyallja Mts.*, the E. slopes of which produce the famous Tokay (comp. p. 464), with several ruined castles. Stations *Garadna* (with a château of Count Pechy), *Hidas-Némethi*, *Csány*, *Barcza* (with two pretty country-seats).

Kaschau, Hungar. *Kassa* (**Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station, R. from 1 fl.; *Schiffbeck*; **Lederer*; **Maffei*, confectioner; *fiacre* into the town 1 fl., but pleasanter on foot through the Szechenyi grounds), an ancient royal free town with 21,742 inhab., on the r. bank of the Hernád, consists of the regularly built inner town, formerly a fortress, and three suburbs separated from it by a broad glacis. The trade and manufactures of the place are considerable. The most important building is the **Church of St. Elizabeth*, the finest Gothic church in Hungary, erected by the French architect Villars d'Honnecourt during the reign of King Lewis I., in 1342—1382, with double aisles, a polygonal choir, and two unfinished towers (the higher covered with an unsightly modern roof). The W. and N. Portals are adorned with statues and sculpturing in the best Gothic style (beginning of 14th cent.). In the interior is a magnificent canopy of the richest open work, 66 ft. in height, executed by Stephen Crom in 1472. Good modern stained glass. The late Gothic high-altar with four wings, is adorned with 48 early German paintings on a gold ground, attributed to Wohlgemuth. Adjacent to the S. portal is the stair ascending to the roof, which is surrounded by an elegant open balustrade. The church was judiciously restored in 1850—1860. — The best of the other churches are that of *St. Michael*, in the transition style of the 13th cent., with a pretty tower; the *Franciscan*, now the *Garrison Church*; the Dominican, with damaged frescoes; and the new *Protestant*, covered with a round dome. — Pleasant walk to the baths of *Bankó*, among the hills, 1 hr. to the N.W. The chalybeate waters of *Rank*, 12 M. E. (carr. 6 fl.), attract many visitors in summer.

To *Rosenau* and the *Cavern of Agtelek*, a very interesting excursion (one day and a half there and back, carr. 12—14 fl., or by diligence to Rosenau). The road leads W from Kaschau to (9 M.) *Torna*, with a small château (2 M. to the N. lies the beautiful valley of *Szadellő*); then through a picturesque country to (9 M.) *Rosenau* (Adler, poor), the seat of a bishop, with 9000 inhab., beautifully situated on the *Sajó*. On a rock, 1 M. from the town, rises Count Andrásy's well preserved old castle of *Kraszna Horka*. — From Rosenau the road leads S. to *Szilice* (near which are ice-grottoes worth visiting) and (6½ M.) *Agtelek*. Immediately above the village (guide 2 fl.) is the entrance to a celebrated stalactite cavern, hardly inferior to that of Adelsberg, and most beautiful when illuminated with Bengal lights. A visit to the different chambers occupies 3—4 hrs.; the largest are the 'Ball Room' and the 'Garden of Paradise'. The most remote recesses of the cavern have not yet been explored.

The excursion may be pleasantly extended as follows. From *Agtelek* viâ *Pleissnitz*, Hungar. *Pelsőz* to (9 M.) *Jelschau*, Hungar. *Jolsra*, with a large château of the Duke of Coburg-Koháry; (9 M.) *Murany*, with a ruined castle; and then through the wild and beautiful *Valley of Straczena* to (10½ M.) *Dobschau* (Inn) and (12 M.) *Igló*, a station on the Kaschau and Oderberg Railway (p. 476).

The line to Eperies (Kaschau and Oderberg line, R. 107) crosses the *Swinka* by a lofty bridge at stat. *Köszeg-Abos*, and passes through a deep cutting, beyond which a pleasing view of the fertile valley of the *Tarcsa* is obtained. Stat. *Lemes*.

Eperies (**Hotel Stamm*, R. from 80 kr.), an old town on the Tarcza (8714 inhab.), still surrounded by walls, the capital of the province of Sarós, contains many mediæval buildings. The late Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas*, with a modern tower, contains several ancient pictures. The *Calvarienberg* on the S. W. side of the town commands a fine view of the fertile valley, bounded by wooded heights. The strong saline spring and salt-works (7500 tons annually) of *Sóvár* lie $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

On the Lemberg road, 24 M. to the N. of Eperies (carr. 9—10 fl.), lies **Bartfeld** (*Casino*), a very ancient town (6000 inhab.) with a handsome Rathhaus of the 15th cent., the archives of which contain some valuable old documents. The Gothic church of St. Ægidius, of the 14th cent., contains finely carved choir stalls and altars of the 15th and 16th cent. — The baths of *Bartfeld* (R. in the Curhaus from 80 kr.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N., formerly much resorted to by the Hungarian and Polish aristocracy, possess a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, employed for drinking and bathing. Beautiful walks in the adjoining pine-forests. — The baths of *Krinica* (*Hôtel de Varsovie*; *Drei Rosen*) in Galicia, 9 M. to the N. of Bartfeld (carr. 4 fl.), with elegant public rooms, are much frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. *Zegestov*, another bath, very beautifully situated 6 M. to the W., is a pleasant and inexpensive summer residence.

106. From Pest to Altsohl and Ruttká. The Hungarian Mines.

Railway to Altsohl in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 10 fl. 8, 7 fl. 56, 5 fl. 4 kr.; to Ruttká in 12—15 hrs., fares 15 fl. 7, 11 fl. 30, 7 fl. 53 kr.

To *Hatvan*, see p. 468. The line here diverges from the Miskolcz and Kaschau line. Stations *Szantó*, *Pásztó*, *Kis-Terenye*, *Batóny*, *Salgó-Tarján* (with a ruined castle and valuable coal-mines). The line quits the pleasant valley of the *Zagyva*, crosses the *Medves* hills, and descends into the broad and fertile valley of the *Eipel*, or *Ipoly*, to stat. *Füleke* (with the ruins of a once fortified castle of Count Berchtold). To the l. in the distance, the still habitable old mountain castle of *Gács*, the seat of Count Forgách.

Stat. *Losonc* (*Casino*), a considerable town, entirely destroyed by the Russians in 1849, with a large cloth manufactory. Stations *Lónyabánya* (beyond which the picturesque valley of the *Slatina* is entered), *Szalatnya*.

Altsohl, Hungar. *Zolyom*, an old town on the *Gran*. The *Schloss* on the l. bank of the *Slatina*, erected in 1350, and still habitable, was frequently the residence of King Matthew Corvinus. Near the village of *Ribar*, 3 M. to the N., is the favourite bath of *Szliacz*, with hot chalybeate springs visited chiefly by ladies, and one of the best organised watering-places in Hungary (charges somewhat high).

At Altsohl the railway divides. One line (in course of construction) ascends the valley of the *Gran* towards the N. to *Rosenberg*, a station on the Kaschau and Oderberg line (p. 474), via **Neusohl**, Hungar. *Besztercebánya* (*Krebs*), the most important of

the Hungarian mining towns (11,780 inhab.), the seat of a bishop and capital of the province of Sohl, charmingly situated at the confluence of the Gran and Bistritz. The German church contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. The copper and silver mines of *Herrengrund* lie $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of the town.

The main line (Altsohl and Sillein) descends the valley of the Gran for 12 M. (stations *Garam-Bereencze*, *Bartos-Lehotka*), and then enters the narrow valley of the *Javornik* to the r.

Kremnitz, Hungar. *Körmöczbánya* (*Hirsch*), an old mining town (8000 inhab.), surrounded with walls, situated in a deep valley, possesses celebrated gold and silver mines, which are still very productive, although the richest veins are now exhausted. The old *Castle* contains the *Cathedral*, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. The ducats and silver coins of Kremnitz are struck at the *Mint* in the market-place; near it a fountain with a lofty jet. The mines are drained into the Gran by a tunnel 9 M. in length, constructed in 1852.

The following stations are *Turesek*, *Stubnya-Fürdő*, Germ. *Unter-Stuben*, a village on the Stubna, visited for its mineral springs, *Znyo-Váralja*, a market-town on the Thurocz with 1500 inhab. The line intersects the broad valley of the Thurocz; stat. *Pribócz*, with an old château, *Thurocz Sz. Márton*, and *Ruttka*, junction of the Kaschau-Oderberg line (p. 474).

Schemnitz, Hungar. *Selmeczbánya* (**Traube*, moderate), another famous mining town with 22,000 inhab., $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. W. of Altsohl, lies in a profound ravine, so narrow that there is barely room for the single street of which the town consists. The gate-towers are the only remains of the walls which once surrounded the town. The picturesque old *Schloss* at the W. end of the town, built in the 13th cent., is now a ruin, with the exception of a few rooms used as a prison. To the S. is a small modern château, the *Schlösschen*, or *Jungfernschloss*, now used as a fire-watch tower. Schemnitz is the seat of a celebrated academy for the education of miners and foresters, much visited by Germans and foreigners until German was exchanged for Hungarian as the language of tuition. The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I., but are now almost exclusively Slavonians. The yield of the mines, some of which extend under the town, is still considerable ($1\frac{1}{2}$ million fl.), although insignificant compared with their former value. A visit to them is interesting and easily accomplished (permission at the office). The longest shaft ('Kaiser-Joseph II. Erbstollen') is 9 M. in length. — The *Calvarienkirche*, on a lofty hill to the E. of the town, is an interesting church, and commands the best survey of the environs.

The once valuable gold-mines of *Königsberg*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of Schemnitz, are now almost entirely exhausted.

107. From Pressburg to Kaschau by Tyrnau and Sillein.

Valley of the Waag. Tatra Mountains.

Railway to Tyrnau (30 M.) in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 34, 1 fl. 95, 1 fl. 17 kr.). From Tyrnau to Sillein (about $76\frac{1}{2}$ M.) by two-horse carriage in two days (6—7 fl. per day). Diligence uncomfortable and not recommended. From Sillein to Kaschau (164 M.) *Railway* in $12\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 11 fl. 70, 8 fl. 77, 5 fl. 85 kr.

Pressburg, see p. 440. The station is near the bridge, from which the line leads in a wide curve to the station of the Vienna and Pest line (R. 96) on the N. side of the town. It then passes under the railway viaduct. Stations *Ratzdorf*, *Wajnor* (to the l. the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, to the r. a fertile plain), *St. Georgen* (where excellent wine is produced), *Grünau*, *Bösing* (Hungar. *Bazin*, an old walled town, with a small mineral bath prettily situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.), *Schenkowitz* (to the l. of which lies the town of *Modern*, at the foot of the Carpathians), *Báhony*, *Cziffer* (with a château and park of Count Zichy).

Tyrnau, Hungar. *Nagy Szombat* (**Zur Eisenbahn*; *Adler*), an important looking old town (9734 inhab.), with numerous churches and monasteries, lies on the *Tyrnau*. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1389, restored in 1820, with two clumsy towers added in the last century, is worthy of a visit. The old fosse of the town is converted into promenades, adorned with beautiful roses in summer. — A tramway leads from Tyrnau to *Kereztur* and *Szered* (on the *Waag*, with 4000 inhab. and a château of Prince Esterhazy), while we now follow a road leading from Tyrnau towards the N.E., and traversing the fertile plain of the *Waag*.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leopoldstadt*, Hungar. *Lipótvára*, on the r. bank of the *Waag*, originally built as a fortress in 1665 for protection against the Turks. On the l. bank of the *Waag*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., lies *Freistadt*, Hungar. *Galgocz*, a town with 6000 inhab., commanded by the handsome château of Count Erdödy (superb view from the top).

The road follows the r. bank of the *Waag*. On the r. rise the steep wooded slopes of the *Neutra Mts.* — (12 M.) *Pistyán* with a bath of that name, used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism, lies on an island in the *Waag*. On 26th July, 1599, the Turks attacked the baths, when attended by numerous patients, massacred the men, and carried away the women as prisoners.

On rocky heights to the r. and l. are seen the ruined castles of *Temetvény* and *Csejthe*. The latter was once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth v. Bathory, who is said to have caused upwards of 600 young girls to be murdered within ten years for the purpose of restoring herself to youth by means of their blood. She was afterwards thrown into prison, where she died in 1610.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neustadt*, Hungar. *Vág Ujhely*, a small town with 5400 inhab., possesses an old church, founded in 1413. The valley

of the Waag now contracts. On a lofty rock to the r. are the considerable ruins of the castle of *Beczko*, rising above the small town of that name.

At (9 M.) *Trentschin* the road crosses the Waag. The small town (4000 inhab.), the capital of the province of that name, is commanded by an extensive old stronghold. The latter contains a well, 600 ft. in depth, hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 106 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The Gothic *Parish Church* of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528) contains the interesting monument of a Count *Illeshazy* (d. 1648), consisting of an alabaster statue in a niche of black marble, and a monstrelance presented by Emp. Charles IV. to King Lewis I. in 1326. The church is reached by a covered flight of 122 steps.

Farther on is the dilapidated monastery of *Skalka* on the l. From (3 M.) *Trentschin-Tepla* a road leads to the l. to the (4½ M.) *Baths of Trentschin*, near the village of *Teplitz*, with warm sulphur springs used for drinking and bathing. They are well fitted up (R. from 60 kr.) and visited by 1500—2000 patients annually.

The next place in the valley of the Waag is *Dubnitz*, with a château of Baron *Sina*, then *Illava* with a large Schloss used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the l. *Pruskau* with a Schloss of Count *Königsegg*; on a precipitous rock in the distance the picturesque ruin of *Oroszlánkő*. Then by *Lidetz* to (15 M.) *Bellus*. The road now cuts off the long bend described by the Waag between this and *Bistritz*, but the longer route through the wild and picturesque valley, viâ *Puchov* and *Ortore* is far preferable. To the l. near *Bistritz* rises the finely situated ruin of that name. At *Predmir*, farther on (27 M. from *Trentschin*), a view to the r. is disclosed of the romantic **Szuljov Valley*, with its curious rock formations resembling castles. Then *Bitse* on the l. with an old castle, and the ruin of *Chritschó* on the r. At *Marczey* the valley suddenly turns to the S.E. (to the l. Schloss *Budetin*), and the road at length reaches (10½ M.)

Sillein, Hungar. *Zsólna* (Rail. Restaurant), a village with 3000 inhab. on the l. bank of the Waag, a station of the Kaschau and Oderberg Railway.

From *Sillein* to *Oderberg* railway in 5¼ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 86, 3 fl. 65, 2 fl. 43 kr.). The line ascends the *Kiszuca Valley*, which descends from the Beskid Mts. to the N. Stations *Klein-Neustadt*, *Csávza*. The line here quits the picturesque valley, ascends rapidly in long curves to the *Jablunka Pass*, and descends into the valley of the *Olsa*. Stations *Jablunkau* (a small town in Austrian Silesia with 3000 inhab.), *Trzmielz*, *Teschen* (on the *Olsa*, with 10,000 inhab., the capital of the duchy of that name, now in the possession of Archduke Albert). Next stat. *Dombräu*, then *Oderberg* (p. 437).

On the l. *Teplitza*, and a château with two towers. Stat. *Varin*. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for the river, road, and railway. On the r. bank of the Waag the ruin of *Stretnó*, on the l. that of *Ovar*. The rapids of the river here are frequently

dangerous to rafts. At stat. *Ruttká* the line to *Kremnitz* and *Pest* (R. 106) diverges to the r. Stations *Turán*, *Kralovan* (on a lofty rock in the valley of the *Arva*, which opens here, 9 M. N.E., is situated the handsome, well-preserved castle of *Arva*), *Lubochna*. Then *Rosenberg (Inn)*, a small town in the province of *Liptau*, with a Piarist monastery rising on a hill above it.

The mineral baths of *Koritnitza*, 9 M. to the S., a cure for affections of the liver and stomach consist of a few rustic, but clean Swiss cottages (R. from 40 kr.).

At stat. *Teplá* a view is disclosed of the *Liptau* and *Zips* Carpathians. Stations *Páriszáza*, *Liptó Sz. Miklós* (at *Demanová*, 3 M. S., are several stalactite and ice grottoes), *Hradek* (with a ruined castle). Fine view here of the *Zips Alps*, or *Tatra Mts.*; the nearest peak is the *Kriván* (8205 ft.). The line skirts the S. base of the *Tatra Mts.*, the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which present a most picturesque appearance. Stations *Vázec* (ascent of the *Kriván*, see p. 475), *Lucivná* (route to the *Mengsdorf* valley, see p. 475). Fine view hence of the *Gerlsdorf* peak, the highest of the *Carpathians* (8724 ft.). Stat. *Poprad*, or *Deutschendorf (Inn)* is one of the sixteen free *Zips* towns founded by *Saxon* immigrants in the 12th cent., which still retain their German language and character.

The *Tatra*, the central mass of the *Carpathian Mts.*, is a granite range rising from the table-lands of *Liptau* and *Zips* (valleys of the *Waag* and *Popper*), 18 M. in length from the *Tychi* to the *Zsdjár Pass*, and 11½ M. in width, and of an average height of 6000 ft. above the sea-level. These mountains, which rise between the vast steppes of *Russia* and the great *Hungarian plains*, and form one of the climatic boundaries of *Central Europe*, abound in remarkably wild scenery. Barren, fissured peaks, precipitous ridges, and bleak valleys with deep lakes are their chief features, relieved but rarely with green pastures or human habitations. The highest peaks are not free from snow except during the height of summer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow.

The dwellers on the S. side of the *Tatra* are *Slavonians*, on the N. Poles, and in *Zips*, on the E. side, *Germans*. The only good inns are at *Kesmark* and *Schmeks*, but tolerable accommodation may be obtained in case of necessity at *Lucivná*, *Vázec*, and on the N. side at *Javorina* and *Zakopana*. The best season for exploring this district is from the middle of June to the end of August. Guides 1—1½ fl. per day; those of *Schmeks* and *Kesmark* speak German; all the others a *Slavonic* dialect.

Excursions. Those usually made are the following: From *Vázec* ascend the *Kriván*. From *Lucivná* visit the *Mengsdorf Valley*, the *Popper* and *Hinszko* lakes, and the *Lake of Csorb*. From *Schmeks* visit the *Velka Valley* (ascend the *Polnische Kamm*), ascend the *Great* and *Little Kohlbach Valley*, ascend the *Schlagendorf* and *Lomnitz* peaks. From *Kesmark* enter the *Steinbach* and *Weisswasser* valleys, and cross the *Kopa* or the *Zsdjár Pass*, to *Javorina*. From *Javorina* ascend the *Javorina Sroka*, visit the *Fünfseenthal* ('valley of the five lakes') and the *Grosse Fischsee*. From *Zakopana* ascend the *Magura*, and visit the *Koszielsk Valley*.

Schmeks, a prettily situated little bath (charges moderate) at the foot of the mountains, 10½ M. N.W. of *Poprad*, is an excellent starting-point for expeditions into the *Tatra*. It is reached by the carriage-road by *Matzdorf* and *Mühlenbach* (two-horse carr. 3 fl.), or by the footpath via *Gross-Schlagendorf*, 1½ M. shorter. The most interesting excursion from *Schmeks* is to the *Valley of the Kohlbach*. A good footpath ascends N. to the (1¼ hr.) *Kämmchen*, and descends thence to the *Great Kohlbach Waterfall*, very picturesquely situated, with the *Lomnitz* peak rising on



the E. From the fall descend the *Treppchen*, a slope with terraces somewhat resembling a flight of steps, to the r. into the *Little Kohlbach Valley*, and visit the wild and desolate **Five Lakes* (6811 ft.) at its upper end (guide necessary, 9–10 hrs. there and back). — The ascent of the *Lomnitzer Spitze* (8648 ft.) is usually undertaken from this point (3–4 hrs., suitable for practised climbers only, with an able guide). An easier and more interesting excursion is the ascent of the **Schlagendorfer Spitze* (8054 ft.): after $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path into the *Velka Valley* is quitted to the r.; (1 hr.) the *Three Schlagendorfer Lakes* (5479 ft.); thence to the summit in 3 hrs.; admirable view. — The *Velka Valley* affords another interesting excursion: bridle-path over the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kreuzhübel* (4669 ft.) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) beautiful green **Velka Lake* (5377 ft.), into which a waterfall 320 ft. in height is precipitated from the *Granatenewand*, a cliff forming a barrier across the valley. At the *Blumengarten*, a beautiful pasture at the head of the valley, the (1 hr.) *Velkaer Langensee* (6322 ft.) is reached. On the W. rises the huge *Gerlsdorfer Spitze* (8724 ft.), the highest of the Tatra Mts. Then a rugged ascent to the summit of the *Polnische Kamm* (7247 ft.), whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains, with the *Geformte See* (6552 ft.), or 'frozen lake', far below.

The **Valley of Mengsdorf*, one of the grandest of the Tatra, is best visited from *Lucsivna* (railway-station, see p. 474); from Schmek's to *Lucsivna* ($11\frac{1}{2}$ M.) two-horse carr. 3 fl. At *Lucsivna* there is a tolerable inn with two beds (beautiful *view of the mountains). The route (guide necessary) leads by *Mengsdorf* to the magnificently situated **Popper-See* (4957 ft.), drained by the *Popper* (or *Poprád*), and commanded by the *Bászia* (7982 ft.) on the W., the *Tupa* (7808 ft.), and the *Vizsoka* (8317 ft.), or *Tatra-Spitze*, on the E. At the head of the valley, 2 hrs. higher, beneath the precipices of the *Mönch*, which on the N. side rises precipitously from the *Fisch-See*, lies the *Hinszko-Lake* (6138 ft.). In a broad rocky valley ascending to the r., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down, is the lonely *Frosch-See* (*Zabie Staw*), passing which the traveller (after 3 hrs. of laborious climbing from the *Poppersee*) reaches the principal crest of the mountain, immediately on the N. side of which the *Meerauge* and the *Grosse Fischsee* are seen far below. — A visit to the *Csorber See* (4557 ft.) is easily combined with the return-route hence. It lies at the foot of the mountains, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. of the entrance to the *Mengsdorf Valley*, on the watershed between the *Waag* and *Popper*. This lake is very deep and surrounded by pine-forest and fragments of rock; on the N.W. rises the *Krivan*.

The ascent of the *Krivan* (8205 ft.) may be undertaken either from the *Csorber See*, or from *Vazec* (railway-station, p. 474). From *Vazec*, or from the inn of *Bjelanszko*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W., a tolerable road leads N. to the pasture of *Pawlowa* at the foot of the mountain ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Then an ascent to the E., round the S.E. spurs of the *Krivan* into the valley of the *Weisse Waag*, and by an old miners' path part of the way up; the last part of the ascent is steep at places (from *Vazec* 6–7 hrs.). Interesting mountain view; towards the W. the mountain descends in huge precipices to the *Terianszko Lake* (6358 ft.) in the *Koprow Valley*, beyond which the *Semracsin Lake* (5033 ft.) and several others are also visible.

Kesmark (*Krone*, in the suburb; *Café*, in the town), picturesquely situated on the *Popper*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.E. of *Poprád*, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a 'royal free town' since 1380. This is another good starting point for excursions. The **Schlossberg* above the town affords a good survey of the Tatra. The **Steinbachsee* (5384 ft.) in the *Steinbach-Valley* is reached hence in 5 hrs. (fatiguing), imposing rocky scenery. The *Weisswasser Valley*, is also very interesting: by the *Stösschen* (3796 ft.) to the *Grüne*, *Rothe* (5938 ft.), and *Weisse See* (by *Forberg* to the *Grüne See* $5\frac{1}{2}$, back 4 hrs., or back by the *Weisse See* 5 hrs.; guide advisable).

From *Kesmark* to *Javorina* on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: a road through the *Kollina-Valley* and over the *Zsdjár-Pass* (3481 ft.), a drive of 6 hrs. (two-horse carr. 6 fl.), and a bridle-path over the *Kopa Pass* (58.9 ft.). The latter diverges from the route to the *Weisswasser Valley* to the r. at the *Stösschen*, and descends through the

valley of the *Javorina Copper Mines* to the (8 hrs.) **Javorina Iron Works** (Inn with two beds), the property of Baron Palocsay. The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest in the Tatra, is to the * *Grosse Fischsee* (4623 ft.), the largest lake among the Carpathians, wildly and romantically situated in the *Bialka Valley*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant. A raft in the lake may be used for the purpose of crossing it, and the traveller may then ascend a rocky barrier beyond to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Meerauge* (3927 ft.), a smaller lake of dark brown colour, to which the *Meeraugen-Spitze* (5759 ft.) descends precipitously. — To the waterfall ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) in the *Rosztoky*, or *Five Lake Valley* is also a pleasant excursion: the route ascends from the Bialka Valley at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Javorina, to the * waterfall (5148 ft.) 90 ft. in height, situated below the lowest of the *Five Polish Lakes*, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky valley. — The * *Javorina Siroka* (6660 ft.), easily ascended with a guide in 4–5 hrs., affords an admirable insight into the savage rocky scenery of the N. Tatra.

From Javorina to **Zakopana** a road leads (15 M., carr. 3 fl.) by *Podspadi*, *Jurgow*, *Bukowina*, and *Poronin*. The hill by the forester's house at Bukowina commands an admirable view of the entire Tatra range. A road leads to the l. from the village of *Zakopana* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Zakopana Iron Works** (Inn with two beds). Easy ascent thence in 2 hrs. to the summit of the *Magura* (5617 ft.), a wooded mountain affording a picturesque view of the W. spurs of the Tatra and of the *Sieben-Seenthal* ('valley of the seven lakes'). The finest excursion from Zakopana is to the * *Koszielisk Valley* (2 hrs. to the W.), the romantic rocky ravine of the *Schwarze Dunajec* (rustic inn $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the entrance). A rough bridle-path leads hence in 6 hrs. over the *Tychi Pass* (5928 ft.) and through the valley of that name to *Pribilina* in Liptau.

The line crosses the Poprád and quits the valley of that stream. A low hill near the next stat. *Kapsdorf* constitutes the watershed between the Danube and Vistula. Stat. *Igló*, Germ. *Neudorf*, on the Hernád, is another of the sixteen Zips free towns.

Leutschau, Hungar. *Lőcse* (*Adler*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., is an old town with 6887 inhab. The church of *St. James* is a fine Gothic edifice of the 13th cent. with a slender tower. It contains an elegant tabernacle, several well carved altars, and some good pictures and monuments. Fine organ. The Rathhaus, with its open arcades, is in the Platz on the S. side of the church. Beautiful view of the Tatra.

The line follows the valley of the Hernád. Stations *Marksdorf*, *Wallendorf-Kirchdrauf*. The last of these possesses an interesting cathedral (St. Martin's) begun in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late Gothic style. It contains curious mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well preserved. At stat. *Krompach* there are numerous iron-works. Stations *Stefanshütte*, *Margiczán*. The line traverses a narrow and picturesque rocky valley, frequently by means of cuttings in the rock. Stations *Kis-Ladna*, *Abos* (branch-line to *Eperies*, p. 470); then through a tunnel into the broad and beautiful lower valley of the Hernád.

Kaschau, see p. 469.

Krakau, Cracovie



108. From Vienna to Cracow. Wieliczka.

Railway in 10½–13 hrs. (express to Oderberg in 6½, thence to Cracow in 4 hrs.); fares 19 fl. 98, 14 fl. 58, 9 fl. 72 kr.

From Vienna to *Oderberg*, see p. 437. The line now proceeds in an E. direction, within a short distance of the Prussian frontier. Country uninteresting. Stations *Petrowitz*, *Seibersdorf*, *Pruchna*, *Chybi*, *Dzieditz* (branch-line in 1 hr. to *Bielitz* and *Biala*, two Protest. manufacturing towns, separated by the *Biala*, the frontier-river between Silesia and Galicia). The *Biala* is crossed farther on. Stations *Jawiszowice*, *Oswiecim* (beyond which the *Vistula* is crossed), *Chelmek*, *Chrzanów*, *Trzebinia* (where the line to Upper Silesia and Warsaw diverges), *Krzyszowice*, and *Zabierzów*.

Cracow. Hotels. HÔTEL DE RUSSIE; HÔTEL DE LONDRES, opposite the post-office; *WEISSE ROSS, Florianzgasse, with restaurant; *HÔTEL DE DRESDE; HÔTEL DE Saxe. Dinners always à la carte, as in Austria.

Fiacre per drive 1, per hr. 2, to the Kosciuszko Hill 4, to Wieliczka 32 fl. Polish, and 4 fl. gratuity.

Commissionaires (per day 6, half day 3 fl. Polish), here termed 'factors', and always Jews, frequently importune travellers at the station or hotel (*Leopold Grünzeug* at the *Weisse Ross* is recommended).

Money. Accounts are kept at Cracow in Polish florins: 1 fl. = 25 Austr. kr. = 6d.

Cracow, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudowa* and the *Vistula* (*Wisla*), once the capital of Poland, where the kings were crowned down to 1764, subsequently the capital of a small independent state, was finally annexed to Austria after the insurrection of 1846 and fortified (40,086 inhab., 12,000 Jews). The churches and towers, the lofty *Schloss*, and other handsome buildings impart an imposing aspect to the town from the suburbs. In July, 1850, the busiest part of the town, to the W. of the 'Ring', was burned down.

The fortified *Schloss* (Pl. 20), on the *Wawel* hill at the W. end of the town, was originally erected by Casimir the Great in the 14th cent., but most of the present buildings are modern. It was the residence of the Polish kings till 1610, when Sigismund III. transferred his seat to Warsaw. This vast pile consists of a number of different large buildings erected by various kings of Poland. In 1846 it was converted into a barrack and hospital.

The **Cathedral*, or *Schlosskirche* (Pl. 9), a Gothic church on the E. side of the *Schloss*, consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great, is the place of sepulture of the Polish kings and heroes. Beneath the nave is a Romanesque crypt.

To the r. in the nave, on the E. side, is a brazen trap-door forming the entrance to a *Vault* constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, where Poland's three most illustrious heroes repose: John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipsic in 1813), and Kosciuszko, who died in exile at Soleure in 1817. A fourth sarcophagus contains the remains of King Ladislaw IV. and his queen. The sacristan opens the vault (35 kr.). — *Chapels*: 1st. near the vault, recumbent figure in porphyry of King Casimir Jagello (d. 1492), by the eminent Nuremberg sculptor *Veit Stoss*, a native of Cracow. Monument of King Ladislaw

Jagello (d. 1434). Opposite to it the *Monument of Bishop Soltyk (d. 1788), who, as the relief indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians, on account of his opposition to their measures at the Polish Diet in 1767. — 2nd. **Thorvaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but unfortunately in a bad light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorvaldsen*. — 5th. Mausoleum of the Sigismunds of the Jagello family; recumbent figures in red marble of King Sigismund Jagello (d. 1548) and Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572). Dome of the chapel is gilded copper. Opposite is **Thorvaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 8th. Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble; opposite to it the *Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, by *Veit Stoss*, in red marble under a canopy. — 11th. This chapel was once connected with the palace, and was used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory. Throne of red marble. Monument of King Stephen Bathori (d. 1586), in red marble. Opposite to it, behind the high altar, the monument of King John Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 177), as the reliefs indicate. — The 18th chapel, in the centre of the church, contains a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver cherubim, in which are preserved the relics of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — The *Treasury*, accessible before 10 a. m. only, contains the jewels and other valuables of the former kings, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically wrought vessels in gold and silver.

**St. Mary's* (Pl. 14), another of the 36 churches of Cracow deserving of inspection, is a handsome Gothic structure of 1276, containing a high altar carved by *Veit Stoss*, and several old tombstones. The spacious building opposite, in the centre of the market-place, is the *Tuchhaus* (Pl. 23), or cloth-hall, now a magazine for merchandise. The tower belonged to an earlier *Rathhaus*.

The handsome modern saloons of the mediæval buildings of the *University* (Pl. 26), which was founded by Casimir the Great in 1349, contain the *Library*. The old library-hall is adorned with frescoes by the Polish painter *Stachowitz*.

St. Anna's church, near the university, contains some good mosaics in marble and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543).

The *Dominican Church* (Pl. 10), partially burned down in 1850, contains a restored lateral chapel, with Gothic altar, and a fine large window with stained glass by *Hübner* of Dresden.

The *Floriantor*, a large and singular structure erected in 1498 for protection against the Turks, is situated near the railway-station (Pl. 1), in the grounds which surround the town. To the E. of the station are the *Botanic Gardens*, belonging to the university, and the *Observatory* (Pl. 24).

On an island to the S.E. is the suburb of *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter. Farther to the S.E. a bridge crosses the Vistula to *Podgorze*. To the l. rises the *Krakusberg*, said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

The **Kosciuszkoberg*, on a hill about 3 M. to the N., is a mound of earth, 300 ft. in height, thrown up by the united efforts of the entire population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that

name. The summit commands a fine * view of Cracow and Podgorze, with the conical Krakusberg; S. the Carpathians, seldom free from snow; W. the Babiagura and its neighbours; then the Vistula, the course of which may be traced for a long distance; N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of Bielany. The *Chapel of St. Bronisława*, with a hermitage, adjoins the mound.

* **Salt Mines of Wieliczka.** *Railway* in 32 min.; fares 72, 54, 36 kr. (pleasanter by carriage, see p. 477). Visitors are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays only. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office. The charge fixed by tariff varies from 5 to 100 fl. according to the illumination desired (that at 5 fl. very inadequate). The hour appointed is generally 2. 30 p. m. Visitors then don mining attire (10 kr.) and set out accompanied by an attendant (1—2 fl.). The inspection of the mines occupies 2 hrs. Specimens of the rock-salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

The greatest depth of these mines is 800 ft. They consist of seven different levels or storeys, one above the other, and yield about 50,000 tons of salt annually. Length of the mines, from E. to W., nearly 2 M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1260 yds. Upwards of 1000 workmen are employed. The different storeys are connected by a labyrinth of passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 380 M. Several of the 16 ponds which the mines contain are traversed by boats. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are of spacious dimensions, are employed as magazines. Several of them are architecturally decorated, containing candelabra, &c. hewn in rock-salt, which, when properly illuminated, present a beautiful and impressive spectacle. There are also two chapels, with altars, statues, and other ornaments formed of the natural rock. In the larger of these mass is celebrated annually on 3rd July, after which a banquet is given. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80—100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solid consistency. The chapels were partially destroyed by the inundation of 1868.

The **Tatra Mts.** are most conveniently visited from the S., from the recently completed Kaschau and Oderberg Railway (p. 474). Those who desire to visit them from Cracow may take the diligence which runs twice weekly from *Bochnia* (see below) to *Kesmark* (p. 475) in 21 hrs. (fare 4 fl. 70 kr.). The best starting-point for the N. side of the mountains is *Neumark* (tolerable inn), 69 M. S. of Cracow. Diligence from *Bochnia* to *Neu-Szandecz* in 7 hrs. (3 fl. 80 kr.); from *Szandecz* to *Neumark* open waggon with two-horses in 7—8 hrs. (5—6 fl.). From *Neumark* to *Jarorina* or *Zakopana* (p. 476) two-horse carr. in 3—4 hrs. (3 fl.).

109. From Cracow to Lemberg.

Railway in 11½—13½ hrs.; fares 16 fl. 20, 12 fl. 15, 8 fl. 10 kr.

Stations *Bierzanow*, *Podlże*, *Kłay*, *Bochnia* (with extensive salt-mines, connected with those of Wieliczka, see above), *Slotwina*, *Bo-gumilowice*, *Tarnow* (a town belonging to Prince Sangusko; curious monuments of the Ostrog and Tarnow families in the cathedral), *Czarna*, *Dembica* (with a château of Prince Radzivil), *Kopczyce*, *Sedziszow*, *Rzeszow* (with 5000 inhab.), *Lancut* (2000 inhab., ½ Jews; with a château and park of Count Potocki), *Przeworsk* (with a park of Prince Lubomirski), *Jaroslaw* (Schetz's Inn), with 3400 inhab. (⅔ Jews), the property of Prince Czartoryski, *Radymno*, *Przemysl* (an old walled town on the *San*, with six churches, the seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop).

The villages of the Rusniacs (Ruthenians, or Russianians), a Slavonic race who inhabit this district of Galicia, are miserably poor and squalid. Next stations *Medyka*, *Mosciska* (2500 inhab.), *Sadowa-Wisznia* (2200 inhab.), *Grodek* (lying between two lakes), *Mzsana*.

Lemberg, Polish *Lwow*, French *Léopol* (*Hôtel de Russie*; *H. d'Angleterre*; *H. de l'Europe*; *Birne* and *Hirsch* in the Krakauer Gasse), the capital of Galicia, with 70,384 inhab., seat of a Rom. Cath., an Armenian, and a Greek archbishop, contains little to attract the traveller. The town itself is insignificant, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs. The *Rathhaus* in the market-place is modern. The *Dominican Church*, an imitation of the Carlskirche at Vienna, contains the monument of a Countess Dunin-Borowska by *Thorvaldsen*.

On an eminence at the end of the Jesuitengasse stands the *Greek Cathedral* of St. George, with the archiepiscopal *Palace*.

The *Unirersity*, re-opened in 1847, is attended by 1000 students. The library and cabinet of natural history were seriously injured by the bombardment of 1848. *Ossolinski's National Institution*, in the Breite Strasse, contains collections relating chiefly to the literature and history of Poland, and has a printing-office of its own.

INDEX.

- Aalbachthal**, the 139.
Aalen 35.
Abbach 59.
Aberg, the 423.
Abersee, the 230.
Abfalterbach 342.
Abony 466.
Abos 476.
Abdorf 429.
Abtenau 229.
Abtey s. St. Leonhard.
Achalm, the 29.
Ache, the **Achensee** 137.
 —, the **Bregenzer** 280.
 —, the **Brixenthaler** 262.
 —, the **Constanzer** 110.
 —, the **Gasteiner** 254. 256.
 —, the **Grosse** 145. 262.
 —, the **Königsseer** 243.
 —, the **Kössener** 145.
 —, the **Krimmler** 275.
 —, the **Oetzthaler** 300.
Achen, defile 137.
Achenkirch 137.
Achenkogel, the 300.
Achensee, the 137.
Achenwald 137.
Achsbach 168.
Ackernalp, the 141.
Acquabuona 346.
Acs 442. 452.
Acsád 454.
Adame, Val di 325.
Adamello, Mte. 325.
Adamsthal 434.
Adda, the 293. 294.
Adelheidsquelle 132.
Adelholzen 145.
Adelsberg 386.
Adelschlag 65.
Adelsheim 41.
Adige, the 288 &c.
Adlerfluss, the **Stiller** 433.
Adlerhöhle (**Schafberg**) 232.
Adlersruhe, the 358. 365.
Adlerwand, the 114.
Adlitz, the 370.
Admont, monast. 378.
Adony 456.
Affenthal, the 350.
- Ailenz** 375.
St. Agata 226.
Agatharied 139.
Agendorf 454.
Ager, the 220. 233.
Aggenstein-Spitz, the 115. 120.
Aggstein 217.
Aglasterhausen 41.
Agnello, Mte. 347.
Agnola, Val 323.
Agordo 348.
 —, Val 348.
 —, Canal di 318.
Agram 385.
Agtelek 469.
Agums 290.
Ahornspitze, the 270.
Ahornthal, the 57.
Ahrenthal, the 340.
Ahrnschwang 427.
Aibling 142.
Aicha 340.
Aigen, château 240. 250.
Aineth 349.
Aistaig 18.
Aitrang 109.
Alà 318.
Alb, the **Swabian** 27.
 —, the **Rauhe** 13.
Alba 335. 452.
St. Alban 126.
Albe, the 241.
Albensee, the 219.
Alberfeldkogel, the 223. 224.
Alberschwende 280.
Albertfalva 455.
Alberti-Irsa 462.
Albrechtsberg 214.
Aldingen 19.
Alexanderbad 163.
Alfalter 148.
Alfenzbach, the 283.
Algäu, the 112.
Algyö 466.
Alionberg, the 461.
Allach 66.
Allarschneid, the 356.
Alleghe 348.
 —, Lake of 348.
- Allerheiligen** (**Styria**) 376.
Allmannshausen 125.
Allmendingen 14.
Alm, the 241. 250.
Almbach-Klamm 242. 243.
Alpeiner Ferner, the 305.
Alpirsbach 18.
Alpsee, the (near **Hohen-schwangau**) 117.
 — (near **Immenstadt**) 110.
Alpspitze, the 128.
Alt-Aussee 226.
Alte Feste, the 41. 55.
Altenberg 429.
Altenburg 42.
 —, the (**Franconia**) 46.
 —, — (**Tyrol**) 310.
Altmarkt 378.
Altenmühl 223.
Altensadt 15.
Althegnenberg 66.
Altach 133.
Altmühl, the 36. 59. 64.
Altmünster 223.
Altmuhr 64.
Altmunster 223.
Alt-Ofen 443.
Alt-Orsova 461.
Alt-Oetting 146.
Alt-Paka 430.
Alt-Prags 341.
Altsattel 424.
Altsohl 470.
Altstätten 112.
Alwind 111.
Ambach 124.
Amberg 148.
Ameisenbühl, the 369.
Am Lech 280.
Ammergau, the 128.
Ammerland 124.
Ammersee, the 126.
Ammerthaler Oed 352.
Ammerwald Thal 121. 128.
Amper, the 66. 126. &c.
Ampezzo Valley, the 344.
Ampfing 146.
Ampola, Val 320.
Amras, Schloss 268.
Amsel, the 428.

- Amselfing 149.
 Amstetten 214.
 Andalo 323.
 Andechs 126.
 St. Andrä 383. 429.
 Sz. András 463.
 Andraz 347.
 Andreasinsel, the 113.
 Andrian 311.
 Anfo 326.
 Angelo, Passo del 316.
 Anger 151.
 Angerer Kopf, the 280.
 Angerthal, the 361.
 Anif, château 250.
 Ankathal, the 148.
 Ankogl, the 259.
 Anlaufthal, the 259.
 Annaberg 229. 420. 437.
 Ansbach 64.
 Antelao, Mte. 346.
 Antermoja, Val 335.
 Antholz 341.
 Antholzer Thal, the 341.
 Antivari 404.
 St. Anton 283.
 —, chapel 128.
 —, ruin 310.
 St. Antonier-Joch, the 283.
 S. Antonio 294.
 Apatin 456.
 Aperer Pfaff, the 306.
 Apostag 456.
 Aprica 329.
 Aprica, Passo d' 329.
 Aquileia 399.
 Araba 335. 338.
 Arács 453.
 Arad 463.
 Arber, the 167.
 Arbesau 419.
 Arco 319.
 Ardagger 216.
 Ardetzenberg 281. 282.
 Arlberg, the 283.
 Arlscharte, the 253. 393.
 Arno, the 325.
 Arno, Lago d' 325.
 Arnoldstein 390. 400.
 Arsie 348.
 Artelshofen 148.
 Artstetten 214.
 Arva 474.
 Arzel 304.
 Asbach 41.
 Asch 42.
 Aschach 153. 157.
 Aeschach 111.
 Aschaffenburg 37.
 Aschamhütte, the 354.
 Aschau (Zillerthal) 270.
 — (Lechthal) 121.
 — (Innthal) 140.
 Aschbach 214.
 Aschenheim 63.
 Aschlerbach, the 311.
 Asiago 331.
 Asling 141. 394.
 Aspern 439.
 Assach 392.
 Assenza 321.
 Asszonyfa 152.
 Asten 214.
 Astfeld 310.
 Aszód 468.
 Ata 454.
 Attel, the 141.
 Atter-see, the 233.
 Attwang 220.
 Atzgersdorf 208.
 Atzwang 308.
 Au (Vorarlberg) 280.
 — (Oetzthal) 301.
 Aubach, the 140.
 Auer 316. 332.
 Auerbach 67.
 Aufkirchen 124.
 Augsburg 60.
 Augstenberg, the 281.
 Aulendorf 15.
 Aurach 140. 263.
 Aurach, the 41.
 Auronzo Valley, the 346.
 Aussee 226.
 Aussenruf 314.
 Aussig 416.
 Austerlitz 435.
 Auwal 432.
 Avio 318.
 Avisio, the 316. 332.
 Babakáj 460.
 Babiagura, the 179.
 Babócsa 454.
 Bacher-Mts., the 384. 388.
 Bachlenke, the 350. 355.
 Backeralp, the 141.
 Bácska, the 156. 466.
 Badacson, the 453.
 Badelwand, the 371.
 Baden (near Vienna) 210.
 Badersee, the 130.
 Badia s. St. Leonhard.
 Bagna, the 461.
 Bagolino 326.
 Bahony 472.
 Baiersdorf 17.
 Baireuth 158.
 Baja 456.
 Bajmok 466.
 Bakonyer Wald 452.
 Bakov 430.
 Balaton, the 453.
 Baldeck, ruin 29.
 Baldo, Monte 320.
 Ballenstein 441.
 Ballino 319.
 Balzers 282.
 Bamberg 44.
 Bammenthal 41.
 Banat, the 457.
 Banffy-Hunyad 467.
 Bankó 469.
 Bannwaldsee, the 115.
 Banz, monast. 43.
 Baranyavár Monastor 466.
 Barcola 399.
 Barcesine 320.
 Barcs 454.
 Barcza 468.
 Bardolino 322.
 Barenbad Alp, the 138.
 Bärenfall, the 258.
 Bärenkogel, the 254.
 Bärenköpfe, the 138. 277.
 364.
 Barenreut 161.
 Baren-See, the 9.
 Barenthal 382.
 Bartfeld 470.
 St. Bartholomew 244.
 Bartholomew, lake of 243.
 S. Bartholomeo, Mte. 322.
 Bartos-Lehotka 471.
 Baselga 319.
 Bassano 331.
 Bászta, the 475.
 Bastei, the 415.
 Bata 456.
 Batina 456.
 Bátony 470.
 Baumdorf 68.
 Baumgarten Alp, the 271.
 Baumgartner Alp, the 369.
 Bavarian Forest, the 164.
 Bayerdiessen 126.
 Bayrisch-Zell 140.
 Baziasch 460.
 Bazin 472.
 Bebenhausen 18.
 Bechowitz 432.
 Beczkó 473.
 Beczwa, the 437.
 Bedole, Maiga 324.
 Béga Canal 463.
 Bela, the 462.
 Belforte 323.
 Belgrade 458.
 Belluno 347.
 Bellus 475.
 Belpole Alp, the 394.
 Bempflingen 16.
 Sz. Benedek 456.
 Benedictbeuern 132.
 Benedictenwand, the 132.
 Beneschau 436.
 Bensn 430.
 Beraun 426.
 —, the 426. 428.

- Berchtesgaden 242.
 Berchtholdsheim 58.
 Berettyó-Ujfalu 466.
 Berg (Bavaria) 124.
 — (near Cannstatt) 8.
 Bergen 36. 145.
 Bergerkogel, the 353.
 Berger Thörl, the 358.
 Bergtheinfeld 155.
 Bergtheim 155.
 Bernau 145.
 Berneck 161.
 Berner Klause, the 318.
 Bernina Pass, the 295.
 Bernried 124.
 Berolzheim 64.
 Berwang 119.
 Berzava, the 463.
 Berzencze 454.
 Besenbach 132.
 Beseno, castle 317.
 Besenyő 468.
 Besigheim 31.
 Beskides, the 473.
 Besztercebánya 470.
 Bettingen 14.
 Betzenstein 148.
 Betzigau 109.
 Beurener Fels, the 28.
 Beuron 23.
 Beuron, monast. 23.
 Beutelsbach 34.
 Beuthen 438.
 Bezdan 456.
 Bezingen 17.
 Bezzeca 320.
 Biacesa 320.
 S. Biagia, Isola di 322.
 Biala 477.
 —, the 477.
 Bialka, the 476.
 Biberach (Swabia) 15.
 Biberkopf, the 280.
 Bibersburg 450.
 Bichel 110. 132.
 Bieberwier 119.
 Biehanj 416.
 Biela, the 416. 417.
 Bielach, the 214.
 Bielánszko 475.
 Bielaný 479.
 Bielerhöhe, the 283.
 Bieltitz 477.
 Bieringen 18.
 Bierzanow 479.
 Biessenhofen 109. 115.
 Bietigheim 2.
 Bildstöckl Joch, the 306.
 Bilin 420.
 Bindlach 158. 160.
 Biois, Val 333. 348.
 Birgsau, the 114.
 Birkenfeld 10.
 Birkensee 67.
 Bisamberg, the 219. 432.
 Bischofsgrün 162.
 Bischofschaube, the 166.
 Bischofshofen 253.
 Bisenz 437.
 Bistritz 436. 475.
 Bistriza, the 386.
 Bitse 473.
 Bivio di Prad or Brad s.
 Prad.
 Blahhaus, foundry 253.
 Blanitz, the 428.
 Blansko 434.
 Blau, the 13. 14.
 Blaubeuern 14.
 Blaue Gumpen, the 129.
 Blaueis Glacier, the 246.
 Blaufelden 33.
 Blaulach, the 17.
 Bleiberg 389.
 Bleiburg 388.
 Bleichach 112.
 Blenheim 59.
 Blindheim s. Blenheim.
 Blindsee, the 119.
 Blocksberg, the 449.
 Bludenz 282.
 Bluhnbach, the 253.
 Blumau 308.
 Bobingen 109.
 Böbrach 168.
 Böchgraben, the 377.
 Bochnia 479.
 Bockkarscharte, the 360.
 Bocklet 157.
 Böckstein 258.
 Bodaik 452.
 Bodelshausen 20.
 Boden 281.
 Bodenbach 416.
 Bodenbühl, the 261.
 Bodenmais 166.
 Bodensee s. Lake of Con-
 stance.
 Bodenwöhr 427.
 Bodrog, the 464.
 Bogenhausen 108.
 Boglár 453.
 Bogojewa 466.
 Bogumilowice 479.
 Böhheimkirchen 213.
 Bohemian Forest, the
 426.
 Böhmisches-Brod 432.
 — -Hörschlag 429.
 — -Kamnitz 430.
 — -Leipa 430.
 — -Trubau 433.
 — -Zwickau 430.
 Boimont, ruin 310.
 Boita, the 345.
 Bolladore 294.
 Boly-Tötös 455.
 Bona, Val 325.
 Bondo 325.
 Bondone 326.
 Bonowicz 385.
 Bopfinger 35.
 Bopser, the 7.
 Borca 346.
 Borgo di Val Sugana 331.
 Bormio 294.
 Boruniza, the 386.
 Borzago, Val 324.
 Bösig 430.
 Bösing 472.
 Boskowitz, ruin 434.
 Botenlaube, ruin 155. 156.
 Bolitz, the 436.
 Botsch, the 384.
 Bovegno 326.
 Böwell Alp 355.
 Bowitz 428.
 Bowojach 352.
 Boxberg 41.
 Bozen 309.
 Brag, the 2.
 Brambach 67.
 Bramberg 275.
 Brand 283.
 Brand, the 301.
 Brandberg 271.
 Brandberger Kolm 270.
 273.
 Brandeis 433.
 Brandeisl 419.
 Brandenberger Thal, the
 140. 143.
 Brandhof, the 375.
 Brandholz 162.
 Brandis, castle 314.
 Brandjoch, the 264.
 Brandnerthal, the 283.
 Brannenburg 142.
 Branowitz 435.
 Branzau 431.
 Branzoll 316.
 Bras 426.
 Brate, Val di 325.
 Bratz 283.
 Braulio, the 293.
 —, Monte 293.
 Braunau 147.
 Brazza 404.
 Brè 320.
 Brecherspitze, the 140.
 Bregez 279.
 Bregenz Wald, the 280.
 Breguzzo, Val 325.
 Breitach, the 112.
 Breitenberg 168.
 Breiten-Gussbach 44
 Breitenschützing 220
 Breitenstein, the 144.
 Breitenwang 118. 121.

- Breithorn, the 262.
 Breitkopf, the 364.
 Breittlahn 271.
 Brennbühl 285.
 Brenner 306.
 Brennerbad, the 306.
 Brennersee, the 306.
 Brennkogl, the 278. 359.
 361.
 Breno 329.
 Brenta, the 330.
 Brenta Mts., the 323.
 Brenta alta, the 323.
 Brenta, Bocca di 323.
 Brenz, the 35.
 Brescia 326. 329.
 Breslau 438.
 Brettach, the 33.
 Brettboden, the 363.
 Bretten 1.
 Bretterspitz, the 357.
 Brettfall, chapel 270.
 Bribano 348.
 Briccus Chapel, the 363.
 Brione, Monte 320.
 Brionian Islands, the 401.
 Brixen (Brixenthal) 263.
 — (on the Eisack) 308.
 Brixener Klaus, the 307.
 Brixlegg 143.
 Brodek 437.
 Brombach 34.
 Bruchsal 1.
 Bruck on the Mur 371.
 — on the Amper 127.
 —, Abbey 431.
 — on the Leytha 451.
 — (Pinzgau) 277.
 Bruck, castle 342. 349.
 Bruckbad, the 449.
 Bruckberg 73.
 Bruckenaue 157.
 Bruckmühl 142.
 Bruhl, the 208.
 Brunau 300.
 Bruneck 340.
 Brunn 208.
 Brunn 433.
 Brunnenthal 152.
 Brunnensdorf 420.
 Brunnsee 384.
 Brunnthal 108.
 Brunschkopf, the 131.
 Brusau 433.
 Brux 420.
 Bschlaps 281.
 Bubentsch 417.
 Buchau 138.
 —, the 378.
 Buchberg 169. 369.
 Buchberger Leite, the 169.
 Buchboden 282.
 Bucheben 279. 361.
 Buche di Vela 319.
 Buchelbach 119.
 Buchenau, castle 153.
 Buchenstein 338. 347.
 Buchheim, castle 220.
 Buchhorn 16.
 Buchkogel, the 382.
 Buchlau 437.
 Buchloe 109.
 Buchlowitz 437.
 Buchsberg, the 213.
 Buchwald 230.
 Buck 454.
 Buda 448.
 Budetin 473.
 Budigsdorf 433.
 Budweis 428.
 Bug 46.
 Bukowina 476.
 Buoch 34.
 Buon-Consiglio, castle 317.
 Burgau 66.
 Burgberg 112.
 Burgbernheim 64.
 Burgegg, the 143.
 Burgeis 288.
 Burgerbach, the 350.
 Burgfarnbach 41.
 Burghalde, the 109.
 Burghausen 43.
 Burglengenfeld 67.
 Burgsinn 38.
 Burgstall 311.
 —, the Hohe 305. 364.
 —, the (Algäu) 113.
 Burgstein, the 85. 164.
 Burladingen 22.
 Busazza, la 325.
 Buschtiehrad 419.
 Bustyháza 465.
 But, the 343.
 Gaderzone 324.
 Cadine 319.
 Cadinspitzen, the 346.
 Cadore, Val 346.
 —, Pieve di 346.
 Caffaro, Val 326.
 Calavino 319.
 Calceranica 330.
 Caldes 327.
 Caldonazzo 330.
 Calliano 317.
 Calmbach 11.
 Calw 2.
 Cambelle, Val 330.
 Camignone 329.
 Camonica, Val 328. 329.
 Campi 320.
 Campidello 335.
 Campil, Val 338.
 Campo 319.
 —, Lago di 325.
 Campo di Croce, Val di 338.
 Campolungo Pass, the 338.
 Canale 400.
 Canale, Val 334. 348.
 Canalthal, the 400.
 Canazei 335.
 Cannstatt 7.
 S. Canzian 386. 387.
 Capella Mts., the 403.
 Capellen (Styria) 372.
 Capo di Cane 323. 324.
 Capo l'Isola 399.
 Capo di Ponte 329. 347.
 Caporetto 400.
 Caprile 347.
 Caprino 320.
 Carano 333.
 Cardano 310.
 Carè Alto, the 323. 324.
 Caresolo 324.
 Caresa Pass, the 334.
 Carel, Alp 324.
 Carlowitz 458.
 Carlsbad 420.
 Carlsburg 38.
 Carls Eisfeld 228.
 Carlsöhle, the 30.
 Carlssteg, the 271.
 Carlsstadt 38. 385.
 Carlsstein, ruin (near Reichenhall) 250.
 Carnian Alps, the 385.
 Carolinenfeld 141.
 Carpathian Mts., the 474.
 Carso s. Karst.
 Carthaus 304.
 St. Cassian 338.
 Castagnovizza 400.
 Castelbell 289.
 Castelfondo 327.
 Castelfranco 332.
 Castellazzo, Mte. 333.
 Castelletto 321.
 Castello (Val di Sole) 328.
 — (Lago di Garda) 321.
 Castello di Sasso 347.
 Castelnuovo 322. 331. 404.
 Castelruth 337.
 Castrozza, Val 333.
 S. Caterina 294.
 St. Catharina 304.
 Cattaro 404.
 Cavalese 333.
 Cavallina, Val 329.
 Cavedago 323.
 Cavedine 319.
 Caveno, Corno di 325.
 Cedegolo 329.
 Cede, Val di 294. 299.
 —, Vedretta di 299.

- Ceggio, the 330.
 Cellero 325. 329.
 Cembra, Val 332.
 Cencenighe 348.
 Ceneda 349.
 Ceppina 294.
 Cerrano 318.
 Cercan 436.
 Cercen, Cima di 324. 325.
 Cereda Pass, the 334.
 Cettinje 404.
 Cevedale, Monte 298.
 —, Passo 299.
 Cham 427.
 Chelmek 477.
 Chemnitz 420.
 S. Chiatar 327.
 Chiemsee, the 144.
 Chièse, the 325.
 Chiuro 295.
 Chiesa di Verona, the 318.
 Chlumetz 436.
 Chodau 423.
 Chorinsky-Klause, the 227.
 Choteschau 426.
 Chotusitz 431.
 Chotzen 433.
 Chrast 426.
 Christeles See, the 114.
 St. Christina 339.
 Christlieger 244.
 St. Christopher 283.
 Chrtischó 473.
 Chrzánów 477.
 Churburg, the 288.
 Chwatierub 417.
 Chybi 477.
 Cilli 384.
 Cimego 325.
 Cislouberg, the 333.
 Cisman, the 331. 334.
 Cittadella 332.
 Cittanova 401.
 Cividate 329.
 Civita, Mte. 348.
 Clam, ruin 215.
 Clarahütte, the 355.
 Cles 327.
 Cogolo 328.
 Colfosco 338.
 Colico 296.
 Collio 326.
 S. Colombano, Monte 293.
 Comano 323.
 Comelico, Val 347.
 Como, Lake of 296.
 Condino 325.
 Conegliano 349.
 Confinale, Monte 294.
 Constance 25.
 Constance, the Lake of 111.
 St. Constantin 337.
 Contrin Valley, the 335.
 Conzei, Val 325.
 Cordevole, the 347.
 Corfara 338.
 Corfu 404.
 Corniale 399.
 Corno Bianco 325.
 Cornon, Mte. 347.
 Cortenedelo 329.
 Corteno 329.
 Cortina di Ampezzo 345.
 Corvosee, the 314.
 Cosel 438.
 Costalunga Valley, the 334.
 Costonzella Pass, the 333.
 Cracow 477.
 Crailsheim 33.
 Crasemann 162.
 Creppa Rossa, the 341. 345.
 Crespena Pass, the 338.
 Cridola, Mte. 346.
 Crimmitzschau 42.
 Cristallino, Mte. 345.
 Cristallo, Monte (Stelvio) 292.
 Cristallo, Monte (Ampezzo) 344. 346.
 Croatenloch, the 253.
 S. Croce 349.
 Croce Domini Pass 326.
 Croda Malcora 346.
 Cronheim 36.
 Crozzon di Lares 325.
 Csaba 463. 466.
 Csáczka 473.
 Csakatur 453.
 Csány 468.
 Cséfa 466.
 Csejthe 472.
 Cseklec 450.
 Csépel 455.
 Cserevitz 457.
 Cserna, the 462.
 Csikvár 453.
 Csobánc 453.
 Csorb, Lake of 475.
 Culmbach 43.
 Curona 327.
 Curzola 404.
 Cusiano 328.
 Czaba-Keresztur 468.
 Czarna 479.
 Czaslau 431.
 Czece 456.
 Czepléd 462.
 Czernoschin 428.
 Czernosek, Gross- 416.
 Cziffer 472.
 Czorvas 466.
 Daberkamm, the 355.
 Daber-Thal, the 355.
 Dachau 65. 108.
 Dachauer Moos, the 66. 108.
 Dachsen 20.
 Dachsstein, the 226. 228. 392.
 Dai, Col 348.
 Daila, castle 401.
 Dalaas 283.
 Dalcone, Val 323.
 Dallau 41.
 Dallwitz 423.
 Dálya 457. 466.
 Damm, Sasso di 334.
 Dammberg, the 377.
 Danube, the 13. 14. 23. 67. &c.
 Daone, Val di 325.
 Darány 454.
 Darching 138.
 Dárda 466.
 Daré 324.
 Darfo 329.
 Darzo 326.
 Dassnitz 424.
 Daumen, the 120.
 Dazio 326.
 Debreczin 464.
 Deferegen Thal, the 349.
 Deggendorf 149.
 Deisenhofen 138.
 Deisslingen 19.
 Dellach 343.
 Dellacher Keestlecken 355.
 Demanova 474.
 Dembica 479.
 Demir Kapu 461.
 Denno 327.
 Dentre, Val di 293.
 Dercolo 327.
 Desenzano 322.
 Detta 463.
 Dettelbach 41.
 Dettingen (on the Main) 37.
 — (Swabia) 18. 28.
 Deutsch-Altenburg 440.
 — Brod 431.
 — Landsberg 382.
 Deutschendorf 474.
 Devcsér 452.
 Dewant 359.
 Diavolo, Ponte del 294.
 Dichtelmühl 223.
 Diedorf 66.
 Diemendorf 124.
 Dienten 260.
 Diessen 126.
 Dietfurt 23.
 Dietmannsried 15.

- Dietringen 115.
 Dimaro 327.
 Dinies 452.
 Dinkelscherben 66.
 Dios-Győr 468.
 Dioszeg 450.
 Dippelwand, the 374.
 Dirrenstangel, the 373.
 Disgrazia, Monte della 296.
 Distelhausen 34.
 Ditzbach 13.
 Ditzingen 2.
 Divazza 387.
 Dobel 11.
 Döbling 211.
 Dobracz, the 389.
 Dobrawitz 430.
 Dobrichowitz 425.
 Dobritschan 419.
 Dobschau 469.
 Dohna 415.
 Dollach 359.
 Dolladizza s. Kalditsch.
 Dollnstein 65.
 Dölsach 342. 359.
 Dombori 456.
 Dombrau 473.
 Domegliara 318.
 Domegge 346.
 Domoglet, the 462.
 Donatiberg, the 384.
 Donaudorf, castle 216.
 Donaumoos, the 58.
 Donaufstuf 71.
 Donauwörth 58.
 Donnerkogln, the 229.
 Donnersberg, the (Bohe-
 mia) 418.
 Dont 348.
 Dorf 301.
 Dorfer Alpen 357.
 Dorfer Glacier, the 352.
 Dorfer Oed, the 357.
 Dorfer Thal, the 353.
 Dorfheim, ruin 261.
 Dornau, the 271.
 Dornbach 212.
 Dornbirn 281.
 Dorner Alm, the 231.
 Dorosma 462.
 Dorso 323.
 Dos Trento, the 317.
 Dössner Scharie, the 393.
 Dosson di Genova 325.
 Drachenhöhle, the 371.
 Drachenstein, the 235.
 Drau, the 384. 457. &c.
 Draueck 457.
 Dreiherrnspitze, the 356.
 Dreischusterspitze, the 341.
 Dreissesselstein, the 168.
 Dreithorspitze, the 128.
 Drei Zinnen, the 341.
 347.
 Drena, Castello di 319.
 Drencova 460.
 Dres 327.
 Dresden 415.
 Drò 319.
 Drusen-Thor, the 383.
 Dubnitz 475.
 Dubowa 461.
 Duino 399.
 Dumpen 301.
 Duna Földvár 456.
 Duna Szekcső 456.
 Dunajec, the 476.
 Dunakeszi 450.
 Durchfahrtscharte, the 299.
 Durlach 2.
 Durlassboden, the 273.
 Durlasbach 15.
 Durnberg, the 251.
 Durnholz 310.
 Durnstein, castle 313.
 Durnstein 214.
 Duronbach, the 335.
 Duron Alp, the 336.
 Duron Valley, the 336.
 Durreberg, the 118.
 Durrenboden, the 273.
 Durrenschober, the 379.
 Durrensee, the 314.
 Durrenstein, the 341. 373.
 Durrenstein, ruin (Da-
 nube) 217.
 — (Styria) 391.
 Dusselbach 148.
 Dusslingen 20.
 Dux 419.
 —, Hinter- 272.
 Duxer Joch, the 272.
 Duxerthal, the 272.
 Dzieditz 477.
 Ebelsbach 158.
 Ebelsberg 215.
 Eben 138.
 Ebenhausen 155.
 Ebensee 223.
 Ebensfeld 41.
 Ebenwand Ferner, the 289.
 Ebenzweyer, castle 223.
 Ebergassing 151.
 Ebermannstadt 56.
 Ebersbach 12.
 Ebersdorf 217.
 Echaz, the 16.
 Eckartshausen 33.
 Eckbauer, the 129.
 Eckenberg, the 128.
 Eckersdorf 160.
 Eckmühl 72.
 Edelboden 376.
 Edenstetten 168.
 Edolo 328.
 Eferding 153.
 Eger 424.
 Eger, the 35. 163. 416.
 Egeres 467.
 Egern 135.
 Egervár 454.
 Egg 280.
 Egg, château 168.
 Eggenberg, castle 371.
 382.
 Eggenburg 429.
 Eggenthal, the 310. 334.
 Eggolshaus 46.
 St. Egidien 369.
 Egna s. Neumarkt.
 Eningen 14.
 Ehrenberg, castle 118.
 Ehrenberger Klause 118.
 Ehrenburg 340.
 Ehrenhausen, castle 383.
 Ehrwald 119.
 Eibach 13.
 Eibenschütz 435.
 Eibsee, the 130.
 Eichberg 221.
 Eichgraben, the 213.
 Eichstädt 65.
 Eidechsenberg, the 340.
 Eiskopf, the 355.
 Einöde, baths 391.
 Einödsbach 114.
 Einstein, the 120.
 Eipel, the 470.
 Eisack, the 306. 339. &c.
 Eiseler, the 120.
 Eisenarzt 145.
 Eisenbreche, the 120.
 Eisenbrundl 441.
 Eisenburg 454.
 Eisenerz 378.
 Eisenerzhöhe, the 376.
 Eisenstadt 454.
 Eisenstrasse, the 377.
 Eiserne Thor, Mt. 211.
 Eisgrub 435.
 Eishof 304.
 Eis-Joch, the 304.
 Eisingen 13.
 Eissee-Pass, the 299.
 Eiswandbühl, the 364.
 Elbe-Teinitz 433.
 Elbigenalp 281.
 Elbogen 423.
 Elchingen 66.
 Elend Alp, the 140. 393.
 Elesd 467.
 Ellbach 139.
 Ellend 439.
 Ellwangen 34.

- Elm 38.
 Elmau 129. 262.
 Elnen 281.
 Elsbethen 240.
 Elsenz, the 41.
 Elster 67.
 Elster, the 42. 67.
 Eltersdorf 47.
 Eltmann 158.
 Embach 279.
 Emersdorf 390.
 Emöd 468.
 Emiskirchen 41.
 End der Welt Ferner, the 298.
 Endersbach 34.
 Endorf 144.
 Sz. Endre 450.
 Enego 331.
 Enge, the 121.
 Engelburg, ruin 169.
 Engelhardsberg 56.
 Engelhardszell 152.
 Engelhaus, ruin 423.
 Engelswand, the 301.
 Engelwies 23.
 Engelzell, monastery 152.
 Engen 20.
 Engerau 441.
 Enstingen 30.
 Enguiso 320.
 Eningen 29.
 Enn, castle 333.
 Enneberg Valley, the 337.
 Enns 214. 215.
 —, the 214. 392. etc.
 Ennsdorf 377.
 Ennseck, castle 214.
 Enter-Rothach 136.
 Enz, the 10.
 Enzberg 10.
 Enzinger Boden 357.
 Enzklosterle 11.
 Eperies 470.
 Epfendorf 19.
 Eppan 310.
 Epprechtstein, the 163.
 Erbach 15.
 Eresény 456.
 Erd 156.
 Erding 146.
 Erdöd 457. 466.
 Eremitage, château 160.
 Ergoldsbach 72.
 Erkenbrechtsweiler 28.
 Erlakloster 215.
 Erlaf, the 216.
 Erlafsee, the 374.
 Erlakogel, the 222.
 Erlangen 47.
 Erlau 168. 468.
 Erling 126.
 Erlsbach 341. 350.
 Ermetzhofen 63.
 Er-Mihályfalva 465.
 Erms, the 29.
 Ernstshofen 377.
 Erpfendorf 262.
 Eplingen 30.
 Ersek Ujvar 450.
 Erzbach, the 378.
 Erzberg, the 378.
 Erzenboden, the 377.
 Erzgebirge, the 419.
 Erherzog Johannis Klause 140.
 Eschenau 33.
 Eschenbach 64. 148.
 Eschenklamm, the 127.
 Eschenlohe 127.
 Eschlohe, ruin 314.
 Essegg 466.
 Essendorf 15.
 Essingen 35.
 Essling 439.
 Esslingen 12.
 Esterbergalp, the 130.
 Esztergom s. Gran.
 Etsch s. Adige.
 Ettal 127.
 Ettaler Mandl 128.
 Etting 127.
 Etwashausen 41.
 Etzelwang 148.
 Etzerschloss, the 243.
 Eubigheim 41.
 Euerdorf 157.
 Eulau 416.
 Evas s. Fassa.
 Ewiger Schnee 253.
 Eyach 18.
 Eys 288.
 Fadisen 283.
 Faë, Col 327.
 Falban, Mt. 336.
 Falcade 334. 348.
 Falepp, the 136. 139. 140.
 Falepp 140.
 Falgendorf 433.
 Falkenau 124.
 Falkenstein, ruin near Sigmaringen 23.
 —, — (Innthal) 142.
 —, — (Bavar. Forest) 166.
 —, —, the (Königssee) 244.
 —, — (near Reichenhall) 146.
 —, — (Carinthia) 362.
 —, — (Wolfgang-See) 231.
 Falkniss, the 282.
 Fall, castle 388.
 Fallbach, the 113.
 Fallerbach, the 340.
 Falschung Spitz, the 304.
 Faltenbach Waterfall 113.
 Falzalp, the 246.
 Falzthurm Alp 138.
 Fanes Pass, the 338.
 Fantaisie, the 160.
 Farchant 128.
 Farnbach, ruin 261.
 Farnau, the 222.
 Fasana 401.
 Fassa, Val 334.
 Fauken, the 129.
 Faurndau 12.
 Favrio 319.
 Fedaja Pass, the 335.
 Federaun 390.
 Fegyvernek 466.
 Fehérléptoml 164.
 Feistritz 343. 388. 394. 395.
 —, the 388. 391.
 Fekete-Ardó 465.
 Feldafing 124.
 Feldbach 383.
 Feldkirch (Tyrol) 281.
 — (Carinthia) 392.
 Félégyháza 462.
 Felix Baths, the 467.
 Felixdorf 367.
 Fellheim 15.
 Fellhorn, the 262.
 Felsberg, the 435.
 Felt Alp, the 280.
 Feltre 348.
 Fend 302.
 Ferdinandshöhe, the 292. 416.
 Ferchenbach, the 129.
 Ferleiten 278. 359.
 Fermin, Cima da 348.
 Fernau Glacier, the 306.
 Fern 119.
 Fernstein, castle 119.
 Fersina, the 330.
 Fertő Tava 454.
 Feuchten 286.
 Feuerbach 2.
 Feuerpaffen, the 245.
 Feuerseng, the 256.
 Fichtelgebirge, the 160.
 Fiemme, the 333.
 Fiera, la 334.
 Fils, the 12.
 Filseck, château 12.
 Finberthal, the 284.
 Finkenberg 272.
 Finsterbach, the 308.
 Finstermünz 287.
 Fiorentina, Val 347.
 Fischea, the 451.
 Fischach, the 220.
 Fischament 439.
 Fischbach, the 301.

- Fischbach 142.
 Fischbachau 139.
 Fischen 112. 126.
 Fischhausen 139.
 Fischhorn, castle 260. 277.
 Fischingen 18.
 Fischsee, the Grosse 476.
 Fischunglalp, the 245.
 Fiume 403.
 Flachau, the 392.
 Flachhorn, the 262.
 Flanitz 166.
 Fläscherberg, the 282.
 Plattach 260.
 Flavon 327.
 Fleimenthal, the 333.
 Fleiss, the 362. 366.
 Flirsch 284.
 Flitsch 395. 400.
 Flobberg, the 35.
 Floitenthal, the 271.
 St. Florian, Abbey 214.
 Floriansberg, the 16.
 Floridsdorf 435.
 Fluchthorn, the 284.
 Flügelhof, the 136.
 Fluhenstein 120.
 Fochezkopf, the 277.
 Fodara Vedia Alp, the 338.
 Folletto, Mte. 323.
 Fondo 311.
 Fondoi 311.
 Fontane fredde 333.
 Fonzaso 334. 348.
 Forada, Forcella 347.
 Forbes 429.
 Forchheim 46.
 Forchtenstein, castle 368.
 Forno 334. 348.
 —, Malga di 294. 299.
 Forno, Passo 297.
 Forró-Encs 468.
 Forst 289.
 Försterhöhle, the 57.
 Fraele, Val 293.
 Fragant 360. 362.
 Fragenstein, ruin 132.
 Fragsburg, the 311. 314.
 Frakno s. Forchtenstein.
 Francon, Switzerland 56.
 Frankenmarkt 220.
 Frankfurt 37.
 Franzdorf 386.
 Franzensbad 425.
 Franzensburg 209.
 Franzens-Canal 456. 466.
 Franzensfeste 307. 339.
 Franzenshöhe 292.
 Franzenthal 430.
 Franz-Josephs-Bad 384.
 Franz-Josephs-Höhle 363.
 Frassene 334.
 Frastanz 282.
 Frauenalpe, the 130.
 Frauenau 166.
 Frauenberg, the 379.
 Frauenburg 428.
 —, ruin 391.
 Frauenstein 230.
 Frauenwörth, the 144.
 Frauht, the 264.
 Freddo, Col 345.
 Freiberg-See 113.
 Freienfeld 307.
 Freienturm 389.
 Freihöls 148.
 Freilassing 146. 247.
 Freinberg, the 154.
 Freising 73.
 Freistadt 472.
 Freiwaldau 438.
 Freiwand Glacier, the 352. 364.
 Frerone, Mte. 323.
 Fresen 388.
 Freudenberg 38.
 Freyenstein 216.
 Freyn, the 372.
 Freynsattel, the 372.
 Freystadt 429.
 Freyung 169.
 Fridau 214.
 Friedau 452.
 Friedberg 66.
 Friedrichshafen 16.
 Friedstein 379.
 Friesach 391.
 Frillensee, the 130.
 Frischau 134.
 Fritzbach, the 229.
 Frohnau 246.
 Frohnleiten 371.
 Frohnwies 247. 261.
 Frohsdorf 453.
 Frölichsburg, the 288.
 Frondeck 18.
 Froschsee, the 475.
 Frossnitz-Thal, the 351.
 Fruska-Gora 457.
 Frusnitz Glacier 357. 358.
 Frutz, the 281.
 Frutzbach 281.
 Fuchsberg, ruin 310.
 Fuchsstadt 157.
 Fucine 328.
 Fuente, ruined fortr. 296.
 Fügen 270.
 Füle 470.
 Fulpmes 305.
 Fumo, Val di 325.
 Fünfkirchen 454.
 Fured 453.
 Furkelen s. Cevedale.
 Fürstenbrunnen, the 241.
 Fürstenburg, castle 288.
 Fürstenfeld 127.
 Fürstenstein, ruin 169.
 Furt 276.
 Furth 427.
 Furth 41.
 Furtschagl Alp 271.
 Furva, Val 294.
 Fusch, the 277.
 —, the Baths of 278.
 — Thörl, the 361.
 Fuscherkahrkopf, the 364.
 Fuscherkahr-Scharte, the 360.
 Fuschl 233.
 Fuschsee, the 233.
 Fussen 115.
 Futak 457.
 Futschöl-Pass, the 284.
 Füzes-Abony 468.
 Gabbio, Mte. 325.
 Gabelbachgereuth 66.
 Gacht, Pass 121.
 Gachtspitz, the 121.
 Gács 470.
 Gaden 209.
 Gader Thal, the 337.
 Gadleim 158.
 Gallenz 244.
 Gaicht 121.
 Gail, the 389. 390.
 Gailenkirchen 33.
 Gailenreuth 57.
 Gailitz, the 400.
 Gaimersheim 65.
 Gainfahn 367.
 Gais 340.
 Gaisalp, the 137.
 Gaisbach 279.
 Gaisberg, the 240.
 Gaishorn 379.
 —, the 120.
 Galantha 450.
 Galgocz 472.
 Gall, the 327.
 St. Gallen 378.
 Gallenkirch 283.
 Galleno 329.
 Gallenstein, castle 378.
 Galthür 283. 284.
 Gamertingen 22.
 Gampenhof, the 297.
 Gampen Pass, the 327.
 Gamperton Thal, the 282.
 Gams 376. 388.
 Gamsenegg 388.
 Gamsfeld, the 229.
 Gamskahrkogel, the 255.
 Gannerathal, the 283.
 Ganserndorf 435.
 Garadna 468.
 Garam-Berzence 471.
 Garatshausen 124.

- Garda 321.
 Garda, the Lake of 321.
 Gardena Valley, the 339.
 Gardone 326.
 Gargazon 311.
 Gargellenthal, the 283.
 Gargnano 322.
 Garmisch 128.
 Garsten 377.
 Gartenau, castle 241.
 Gartnerkogel, the 390.
 Garza, Val 326.
 Gaschurn 283.
 Gassen 341.
 Gassenleier Felsen 241.
 Gastein, the 254.
 —, Dorf 254.
 —, Hof 254.
 —, Wildbad 256.
 Gatschach 343.
 Gattern 151.
 Gausselfingen 22.
 Gauting 122.
 Gavadina, Val 325.
 Gavia, Monte 294.
 Gavia Pass 294. 328.
 — Valley 294.
 Gazza, Monte 319. 323.
 Gebhardsberg, the 280.
 Gedersdorf 218.
 Geforne Wand, the 272.
 Gehesdorf 168.
 Geiereck, the 241.
 Geiersburg 416.
 Geiglstein, the 145.
 Geiselhöring 72. 148.
 Geislingen 13.
 Geisterspitze, the 291.
 Geitau 140.
 Gelse 454.
 Gemencz 456.
 Gemona 343.
 Gemshügel, the 441.
 Gernsjoek, the 137.
 Gemünden 38. 158.
 Gennach, the 109.
 Genova, Val di 324.
 St. Georg 340.
 St. Georgen (Bavaria) 126.
 — (Franconia) 159.
 — (Pinzgau) 278.
 — (Styria) 384. 391.
 — (Hungary) 472.
 Georgenau 29.
 Georgenberg 143.
 Georgsberg, the 417.
 Georgensgmünd 36.
 Gepaatsch Glacier 287.
 Gepaatschjoch, the 287.
 Gerasdorf 435.
 Gerlachshelm 40.
 Gerlos 273.
 —, the 273.
 Gerloswand, the 270. 273.
 Gerlsdorfer Spitze, the 475.
 Gernsbach 11.
 Gernspitz, the 118.
 Geroldseck 118.
 Geroldshausen 40.
 Gersthofen 60.
 Gerstruben 114.
 St. Gertrud 297. 314.
 Gesaus, defile 378.
 Gesenke, the 348.
 Gessertshausen 66.
 Gfrill 327.
 S. Giacomo 295.
 Giau, Mte. 348.
 Giesshübel 423.
 St. Gilgen 232.
 St. Gilgenberg 160.
 Gimpelspitz, the 118.
 Gindelalp, the 136. 139.
 Ginevrie Alp, the 324.
 Gingen 13.
 Ginzling 271.
 S. Giovanni (Friaul) 399.
 — (Istria) 399.
 — (Lake of Garda) 321.
 — (Fassa) 334.
 Gitschthal, the 343. 390.
 Giudicaria 323.
 Giudicaria 323.
 S. Giuliano, Lago 424.
 Glan, the 241. 388. 391.
 Glaneck, castle 241.
 Glaneck 392.
 Glashutten 137. 160.
 Gleichenberg, Baths 383.
 Gleif, the 310.
 Gleirscher Jöchl, the 301.
 Glockerin, the 277. 364.
 Gloggnitz 369.
 Glurns 288.
 Gmund 135.
 Gmünd (Carinthia) 393.
 — (Bohemia) 429. 436.
 — (Gerlos) 273.
 — (Swabia) 35.
 Gmunden 221.
 Gobetta, Cime di 293.
 Göding 436.
 Gödöllő 468.
 Göflan 288.
 Gogolin 438.
 Gaisern 226.
 Goito 322.
 Gola 454.
 Goldberg Scharte, the 259.
 — 366.
 Goldbergsee, the 366.
 Goldegg 214.
 Goldmühlthal, the 161.
 Goldshofe 34. 35.
 Göller, the 378. 432.
 Gollersdorf 432.
 Golling 251.
 Gollrad Iron works 374.
 Goltsch-Jenikau 431.
 Goltzschthal, the 42. 67.
 Golubacz 460.
 Gomagoi 290.
 Gombos 457. 466.
 Gonberge, the 385.
 Gond 289.
 Gondelsheim 1.
 Gönyö 441.
 Göpfritz 429.
 Göppingen 12.
 Gördeina s. Gardena.
 Gorheim, monastery 43.
 Göriach Alp, the 254.
 Gorizia 400.
 Görkau 420.
 Görz 400.
 Gosaldo 334.
 Gosau 228.
 Gosau-Mill, the 227.
 —, the Lakes of 229.
 Gosau-Zwang, the 227.
 Goss, château 390.
 Gossensas 307.
 Gossgraben, the 393.
 Gossmannsdorf 63.
 Gosnitz 42.
 Gosnitz-Fall, the 363. 365.
 Gossenstein 57.
 Gosting, castle 371. 382.
 Gotschakogel, the 370.
 St. Gottardo 294.
 Gottesgabe 420.
 Gottesthal, abbey 216.
 Gottes-Zell, monast. 35.
 — 168.
 St. Gotthardt 383.
 Gottmadingen 20.
 Göttweih, Abbey 218.
 Gotzenalp, the 244.
 Gotzenthal 245.
 Götzis 281.
 Goyen, Schloss 314.
 Grabensattel, the 382.
 — 391.
 Grabenstetten 28.
 Gradisca 400. 460.
 Gradištie 460.
 Grafenau 169.
 Grafenberg 433. 438.
 Grafenegg 218.
 Grafenberger Alp 140.
 Grafenstein 388.
 Grafling 141.
 Grafrath 127.
 Grainau, Ober- 130.
 Grainet 169.
 Gramat 451.
 Gramci Alp 138.
 Gramsen Ferner, the 289.
 — 327.

- Gran 442.
 Gran, the 470.
 Grande, Val 345.
 Graseck 129.
 Grasstein 307.
 Graspang Thal, the 121, 128.
 Gratsch 313.
 Grattenbergl, the 263.
 Gratwein 371.
 Gratz 379.
 Gratzen 429.
 Grauenock, the 340.
 Graue Wand, the 242.
 Graukogl, the 255.
 Graupen 418.
 Greben 460.
 Greddig 241.
 Greifenberg 127.
 Greifenburg 343.
 Greifenstein, castle 219, 311, 429.
 Grein 216.
 Greinburg, château 216.
 Greiner, the 271.
 Greith 375.
 Grenzhorn, the 144.
 Gressenberg 382.
 Gries (near Bozen) 309, 311.
 — (Brenner) 306.
 — (Fassa) 335.
 — (Selrain) 301.
 — (Sulzthal) 301, 306.
 Griesbach 168.
 Griesen 122.
 Grieskirchen 152.
 Griffen 383.
 Grignano 287.
 Grigno 331.
 Grimm, Joch 333.
 Grimming, the 379.
 Grintouz, the 388.
 Grinzing 212.
 Gröbming 392.
 Grodek 480.
 Groden 358.
 Gröden Valley, the 359.
 Grödenerbach, the 308.
 Grödener Joch, the 339.
 Grödig 241.
 Grönbach 15.
 Grosina, Val 294.
 Grosio 294.
 Grosotto 294.
 Grossaitingen 109.
 Gross Arl-Thal, the 253.
 Gross-Auheim 37.
 Grosse Burgstall, the 364.
 Gross-Czernosek 416.
 Grossdorf 356.
 Gross Elend Scharte, the 393.
 Gross-Enzersdorf 451.
 Grosse Geiger, the 351.
 Grossglockner, the 358, 365.
 Gross-Gmain 249.
 Grosshesselohe 108, 138.
 Gross-Kirchen 453.
 Grosskopf, the 278.
 Gross-Maros 442.
 Gross-Prüfening 59.
 Gross-Raming 377.
 Gross-Reifling 378.
 Gross-Sachsenheim 2.
 Gross-Sontag 452.
 Grosstiefenthal 140.
 Gross-Venediger, the 351, 353.
 Grosswardein 467.
 Gross-Weikersdorf 429.
 Grosse Wiesbachhorn, the 277, 364.
 Gross-Wossek 430.
 Grub 261, 351.
 Grubalm Valley 277.
 Grunau 472.
 Grünau, the 371.
 Grunbach 34.
 Grünberg 428.
 Grunberg, the 425.
 Gruner Felsen, the 29.
 Grundsee, the 226.
 Grün-See, the 357.
 Grunsfeld 40.
 Grunspitz, the 121.
 Grunstein, the 119.
 Grünten, the 112.
 Grussbach 434.
 Gruttenstein 249.
 Gschloss, Inner 351.
 Gschnitzthal, the 306.
 Gschutt, Pass 229.
 Gsiesthal, the 341.
 Gsieser Joch, the 311, 350.
 Gstatterboden 378.
 Gsteig, the 301.
 Gubach-Spitze, the 355.
 Guckhull, the 56.
 Guerdenza, the 338.
 Guffert, the 137.
 Guglalp, the 246.
 Guglöd 166.
 Guglielmo, Mte. 329.
 Gummern 343.
 Gumpendorf 205.
 Gumpoldskirchen 210.
 Gundelsdorf 43.
 Gundlalp, the 112.
 Gunskirchen 219.
 Guntersdorf 432.
 Guntramsdorf 210.
 Günz, the 66.
 Günzach 109.
 Günzburg 66.
 Gunzenhausen 36, 64.
 Gurgl 304.
 Gurgler Joch, the 304.
 Gurglerthal, the 304.
 Gürk, the 388.
 Gurfeld 385.
 Gurten 147.
 Gusella, Mte. 346, 348.
 Gutenberg 28.
 Gutenstein 23, 367.
 Güterstein 29.
 Güttenhof 451.
 Guttenstein 388.
 Gutthal, the 361.
 Gwabl 349.
 Gyertyámos 463.
 Gyoma 463.
 Gyöngyös 468.
 Győr 451.
 Gyula 466.
 Haag 214.
 Haar 141.
 Habachthal, the 275.
 Habersfeld, the 229.
 Habenstein, the 164.
 Habichtspitze, the 305.
 Habstein 430.
 Hadersdorf 213.
 Hadersdorf 219.
 Hadház 164.
 Hafnerck, the 393.
 Hafnerzell 152.
 Hagenbuchach 41.
 Hagengebirge, the 253.
 Hahnenkamm, the (near Berchtesgaden) 252.
 — (near Hanau) 37.
 Haidhausen 141, 146.
 Haidhof 67.
 Haidstein 168.
 Haigerloch 18.
 Haimbach 213.
 Haimingen 285.
 Hainbach 145.
 Hainburg 440.
 Hainzenberg, the 270, 272.
 Hailachbach, the 301.
 Hajo 467.
 Haldensee, the 121.
 Hall (Swabia) 33.
 — (near Steyer) 219.
 — (Tyrol) 143.
 Hallein 250.
 Hallstadt 227.
 Hallthurn, Pass 245.
 Hals, ruin 151.
 —, the 375.
 Hammelburg 157.
 Hammerau 245.
 Hammersbach 130.
 Hamzsabég 456.

- Hanau 37.
 Hangende Stein, the 241
 Hanna, the 437.
 Hanság, the 454.
 Hans Heiling's Rock 423
 Hansgörgl-Berg, the 148
 Happurg 148.
 Harbatzhofen 110.
 Harburg 58.
 Hardt, the 19.
 Harsdorf 158.
 Hartenstein 148.
 Hartmannshof 148.
 Haselburg 310.
 Haselgraben, the 155.
 Hasenohr, the 288.
 Haslach 169.
 Haspelmoor 66.
 Hassfurt 158.
 Hasslach, the 43.
 Hättingen 20.
 Hatvan 468.
 Hatzfeld 463.
 Hauernköpfe, the 359.
 Haus 392.
 Hauseck 148.
 Hausen (on the Danube)
 23. 24.
 — (Franconia) 157.
 — (Swabia) 22.
 Hausham 139.
 Hausling 271.
 Hausstein, the 165. 216.
 Hauzenberg 168.
 Hayenbach, ruin 152.
 Hechingen 20.
 Hegyallja Mts., the 161.
 Heidelsheim 1.
 Heidenheim 35.
 Heidersee, the 288.
 Heidingsfeld 40. 63.
 Heigenbrücken 38.
 Heilbronn 31.
 Heilbrunn, bath 132.
 Heiligenberg 24.
 Heiligenblut 362.
 Heiligenbluter Tauern,
 the 361.
 Heiligengeist 272.
 Heiligenkreuz, Abbey
 209.
 Heilig-Kreuz 302.
 Heiligwasser, pilgrim-
 ch. 269. 286.
 Heilsbronn 64.
 Heimertingen 15.
 Heimfels 342.
 Heimgarten, the 127.
 133.
 Heinrichsburg, the 59.
 St. Heinrich 124.
 Heiterwang 119.
 Helenenthal, the 211.
 Helfenstein, castle (Mo-
 ravia) 437.
 —, ruin (Swabia) 13.
 Hellbrunn, château 240.
 Hellenstein, ruin 35.
 Helmstadt 41.
 Henfenfeld 147.
 Herberlingen 14. 15.
 Herblingen 20.
 Herend 452.
 Hergatz 109.
 Herlasgrün 42. 67.
 Hermagor 390.
 Hermannskogel, the 213.
 Hermentingen 22.
 Hernád, the 465. 468.
 Herrenalb 11.
 Herregrund 471.
 Herrenworth, the 144.
 Herrlingen 14.
 Herrnbergtheim 56.
 Herrnskretschen 415.
 Hersbruck 148.
 Hersching 126.
 Herzogsstand, the 133.
 Herzogsstuhl, the 392.
 Hesselberg 36.
 Hettingen 22.
 Hetzendorf 208.
 Heuberg, the 144.
 Heuchelberg, the 2.
 Heuchelberger Warte,
 the 31.
 Heufeld 142.
 Heuthal, the 262.
 Hidas-Némethi 468.
 Lieburg, ruin 275.
 Hiefau 376. 378.
 Hienheim 58.
 Hietzing 207.
 Hilm 214.
 Himberg 451.
 Himmelkron 43.
 Himmelschroffen, the 114.
 Hindelang 120.
 Hinzsko-Lake, the 475.
 Hinterbrühl 209.
 Hinterbühl 353.
 Hinter-Dux 272.
 Hintereis Glacier, the
 303.
 Hinter-Graseck 129.
 Hinterriss 135.
 Hintersee, the 229. 246.
 Hinterstein 120.
 Hinter-Thiersee 141.
 Hinter-Wildalpen 376.
 Hippersdorf 429.
 Hirschaid 46.
 Hirschau 11.
 Hirschberg 430.
 Hirschberg, the 126.
 Hirschbühl, the 247.
 Hirscheegg 113. 280.
 Hirschenprung, the 113.
 Hirschenstein, the 168.
 Hirschtietzen, the 383.
 Hirschwang 369.
 Hirt 391.
 Hirzbachalp, the 278.
 Hochalpe, the 280.
 Hochalm Spitze, the 393.
 Hochberg, the 145.
 Hoch-Eppan, castle 310.
 Hochfeiler, the 271.
 Hoch-Finstermünz 287.
 Hochgall, the 340.
 Hochgern, the 144.
 Hochgeschirr, the 223.
 Hochgolling, the 392.
 Hochgruber Glacier 360.
 Hochjoch, the 303.
 Hochkaiser, the 262.
 Hochkalter, the 246.
 Hochkohl, the 214.
 Hochkönig, the 253.
 Hochkopf, the 135.
 Hochleiten, the 376.
 Hochleiten Spitze, the 291.
 Hochlekengebirge, the
 223. 233.
 Hochnarr s. Hohenaar.
 Hochplatte, the 109.
 Hochschloss, the 126.
 Hochschober, the 349.
 Hochschwab, the 375.
 Hochstadt (near Hanau)
 36.
 — (near Lichtenfels) 43.
 Höchstädt 59.
 Hochstaufen, the 248.
 Hochsteg, the 270.
 Hochtauern, the 259.
 Hoch-Vernagt-Glacier,
 the 303.
 Hochvogel, the 120.
 Hochwiden 307.
 Hochwildspitze, the 304.
 Hof Mező Vasárhely 466.
 Hof (Bavaria) 42.
 — (Salzburg) 233.
 —, château 451.
 —, Gastein 254.
 Höfats Spitze, the 114.
 Höfen 11.
 Höllein 219.
 Hofmannshutte, the 364.
 Högelberg, the 247.
 Hohbirch, the 148.
 Hohe Aderl, the 352.
 Hohe Bogen, the 167.
 Hohe Burgstall, the 305.
 364.
 Hohe Docke, the 360.
 Hohe Ferner, the 271.
 Hohe Frassen, the 283.

- Hohe Freschen, the 281.
 Hohe Fricken, the 128.
 Hohe Gaisl, the 345.
 Hohe Gang, the 360.
 Hohe Gerlos, the 273.
 Hohe Göll, the 230.
 241.
 Hohe Kasten, the 281.
 Hohe Mundi, the 137.
 Hohenaar, the 259. 278.
 366.
 Hohenasberg 2.
 Hohenaschau 145.
 Hohenau 169. 435.
 Hohenburg 134.
 —, the 277.
 Höhendorf 127.
 Hohenems 287.
 Hohenfernerjoch, the
 289. 328.
 Hohenheim 9.
 Hohenhöfen 20.
 Hohenkamp-Alp 357.
 Hohenkarpfen 19.
 Hohenkrähen 20.
 Hohenkrumbach 250.
 Hohenmauth 433.
 Hohenmauthen 388.
 Hohennagold 2.
 Hohenneuffen 28.
 Hohen-Osterwitz, castle
 391.
 Hohenrechberg, ruin 27.
 Hohen-Salzburg. fortr.
 238.
 Hohen-Sattel, the 264.
 Hohenschwangau 116.
 Hohenstadt 148. 433.
 Hohenstaufer, the 27.
 Hohentauren 379.
 Hohentwiel, ruin 20.
 Hohen-Urach, ruin 29.
 Hohenwartscharte, the
 365.
 Hohenwerfen, castle 253.
 Hohenwittlingen 29.
 Hohenzollern, castle 21.
 Hohe Peissenberg, the
 125.
 Hohe Riffel, the 365.
 Hohe Salve, the 263.
 Hohe Tenn, the 278.
 Hohethron, the (Unters-
 berg) 241.
 Höhgan, the 20.
 Höhlenstein 344.
 Hölenthal, the 369.
 Hohlstein 118.
 Hohllochthurm, the 11.
 Hohlwege, defile 261.
 Hohenberg, the 110. 111.
 Hoisengut, the 223.
 Holländer Dörfel 212.
 Hölle, the (Styria) 374.
 376.
 Hollenburg 218.
 Holleneck, castle 382.
 Höllengebirge, the 223.
 224. 233.
 Höllenthal, the (near
 Weichselboden) 374.
 — (Semmering) 369.
 Höllenthalklamm, the
 the 130.
 Hollersbach 275.
 Hollersbacher Scharte,
 the 352.
 Höllkogel, the 223.
 Hölltobel, the 114.
 Holtschitz 420.
 Holzen, château 60.
 Holzgau 281.
 Holzkirchen 138.
 Honauer Thal, the 30.
 Honburg, ruin 19.
 Hopfgarten (Brixenthal)
 263.
 Hopfgarten (Defereggens-
 thal) 350.
 Hopfrehen 280.
 Hopfsbach-Alp, the 357.
 Horatitz 420.
 Horazdiowitz 428.
 Horb 18.
 Horgos 466.
 Horn 429.
 Hornberg, the 262.
 Hörndl Joch, the 272.
 Horomislitz 426.
 Horowitz 426.
 Hörping-Schlegleisen-
 Thal 271.
 Hörsching 219.
 Hostiwar 436.
 Hostiowitz 419.
 Hotten 126.
 Hötting 269.
 Hradisch 433. 437.
 Hradzen 426.
 Hrasnig 385.
 Huben 301. 349.
 St. Hubert 463.
 Huhnerkobel, the 166.
 Hullein 437.
 Hundham 139.
 Hundskogel, the 225.
 Hundstein, the 260.
 Hünerspiel, the 307.
 Hungerburg, the 269.
 Hussinetz 428.
 Huszt 465.
 Hütelberg, the 440.
 Hüttan 229. 392.
 Hütteldorf 213.
 Hüttenstein 231.
 Hüttisau 280.
 Hüttwinkel Thal, the
 279. 361.
 Idria 386.
 Idro 326.
 Idro, Lago d' 326.
 Igersberg 149.
 Iglaui 431.
 Iglawa, the 431.
 Igling 109.
 Iglo 469. 476.
 St. Ilgen 1.
 Ilkahohe, the 124.
 Illava 475.
 Ill, the (Tyrol) 282.
 Iller, the 13. 109. etc.
 Illereichen 15.
 Illertissen 15.
 Illingen 2.
 Illklamm, the 282.
 Illok 457.
 Illsangmühle, the 245.
 Illstern 340.
 Ilz, the 151.
 Imberger Horn 120.
 Immenedingen 19.
 Immenstadt 110.
 Imnau 18.
 Imperia, Val 334.
 Imst 284.
 In der Au 271.
 Ingent, the 270.
 Ingolstadt 65.
 Inn, the 284. 286. etc.
 Inner-Oschlöss 351.
 Inner-Weissenbach 224.
 Innichen 341.
 Inning 127.
 Inningen 109.
 Innsbruck 264.
 Inzell 146.
 Inzighofen 23.
 Inzingen 285.
 Ipf, the 35.
 Iphofen 41.
 Ipoly, the 450. 470.
 Ips 216.
 —, the 214.
 Ipsitz 214.
 Iron Gates, the 461.
 Irrenlohe 67. 148.
 Irrsee, monastery 109.
 Irrstorf 235.
 Isar, the 77. 131. etc.
 Isareck 73.
 Isazegh 468.
 Ischgl 184.
 Ischl 224.
 Isch Salt Mine, the 226.
 Isel, hill 268.
 Isel, the 342. 349.
 Iselsberg, the 359.
 Iselthal, the 349.

- Isen, the 146.
 Isenburg 36.
 Isenburg, castle on the Main 36.
 Iseo 329.
 Iseo, Lago d' 329.
 Iser, the 430.
 Isera 318.
 St. Isidor 310.
 Isl, the 342. 349.
 Isola (near Trieste) 399
 Isola dei Frati 322.
 Isoletto, rock 321.
 Isombolya 463.
 Isonzo, the 400.
 — Valley, the 400
 Isperbach, the 216.
 Itter, château 262.
 Sz. Ivan 454.
 Ivano, château 331.
 Izlas 460.
- Jablunka Pass 473.
 Jablunkau 473.
 Jachenau, the 134.
 St. Jacob (Pütscherthal) 271.
 — (Prettau) 272. 341.
 — (Arlberg) 283.
 — (Defereggenthal) 341. 350.
 —, château 240.
 Jagdhausalp, the 340. 350.
 Jägerkamp, the 140.
 Jägerlaube, the 428.
 Jägersburg, the 46.
 Jägermayr, the 154.
 Jainzer Thal, the 225.
 Jamthal, the 284.
 Sz. János 452.
 Jaroslaw 479.
 Jassenova 463.
 Jauerburg 394.
 Jaufen, the 315.
 Jauenburg, ruin 315.
 Jauken, the 343. 355.
 Javorina 476.
 Javornig, the 386.
 Javornik, the 371.
 Javrè 324.
 Jawiszowice 477.
 Jedlersee 432.
 Jelschau 469.
 Jaxt, the 32. 33.
 Jaxtfeld 32.
 Jaxtheim 34.
 Jaxtzell 34.
 Jenbach 143.
 Jenner, the 245.
 Jettenberg 246.
 Jettingen 66.
 Joachimsthal 420.
 Jochberg 263.
- Jochberg, the 120.
 Jochenstein, the 152.
 Joch Grimm 333.
 Jochmühle, the 133.
 St. Jodok 306.
 S. Johann (North. Tyrol) 262.
 — am Kofel 310.
 — (Ahrenthal) 340.
 — in the Pongau 253.
 — (Swabia) 29.
 — (Wochen) 394.
 — im Wald 349.
 — island (Königssee) 244.
 Johannsberg, the 364.
 Johannshutte, the (Gross-Glockner) 364.
 — (Gross-Venediger) 353.
 Johnsbachthal, the 378.
 Joketa 42.
 Jolsva 469.
 Jörgenhütte, the 358.
 St. Joseph, Abbey 381.
 Josephsthal, the 139.
 Jossa 38. 157.
 Judenalp, the 360.
 Judenburg 379. 391.
 Jufahl 304.
 Jugend, the 117.
 Julian Alps, the 385.
 Jungbunzlau 430.
 Jungfernsprung, the 359. 382.
 Jungingen 22.
 Jungnau 22.
 Jurgow 476.
- Kaaden 420.
 Kaal-Kapolna 468.
 Kaba 464.
 Käfermarkt 429.
 Käferthal, the 360.
 Kahl 37.
 Kahlenberg, the 211.
 Kahlenbergendorf 429.
 Kahralpe, the 354.
 Kainach, the 382. 383.
 Kaining 169.
 Kainzen-Bad, the 131.
 Kaiser, the 142. 145.
 Kaiserbrunn 369.
 Kaiserjoch, the 283.
 Kaiserklause, the 140.
 Kaiserschild, the 378.
 Kaiserstrasse, the 262.
 Kaiserthal, the 142.
 Kaiserwacht, the 137.
 Kalditsch 333.
 Kalocsa 456.
 Kals 357.
 Kalsdorf 383.
 Kalser Tauern, the 357.
 — Thal, the 357.
- Kaiser Thörl, the 356.
 Kaltegg 168.
 Kaltenbrunn (on the Tegernsee) 136.
 — (Tyrol) 131. 286.
 Kaltenhausen 250.
 Kalterer See, the 310.
 Kaltren 310.
 Kalwang 379.
 Kamenitz 457.
 Kammer, château 233.
 Kammerbühl, the 425.
 Kammerlinghorn, the 247.
 Kammersee, the (near Aussee) 226.
 — (Salzkammergut) 233.
 — (Passeyr) 315.
 Kamor, the 281.
 Kampenn 310.
 Kampenwand, the 145.
 Kandrin 438.
 Kanitz 435.
 Kanitzer Bad s. Kainzen-Bad.
 Kanizsa 453. 454.
 Kapfenberg 371.
 Kapfenburg, the 35.
 Kappel 115. 284.
 Kapps-Höhle, the 57.
 Kaprun 277.
 Kapruner Thal, the 276
 Kapruner Thörl, the 277.
 Kapsdorf 476.
 Kapunitzer Köpfe, the 353.
 Karawanken Mts., the 383. 388.
 Karbitz 416.
 Karczag 466.
 Karesser Alp, the 285.
 Karlingerkees, the 365.
 Karlowitz 458.
 Karlsbad, the 34.
 Karlsburg 463.
 Karlstein, Schloss 426.
 Karneid 310. 334.
 Karpfenwinkel, the 124.
 Karst, the 387.
 Kartitscher Joch, the 342.
 Karwendelspitz, the 131.
 Kasan, defile of 460.
 Kaschau 469.
 Kasereck, the 361.
 Kasern 272. 275. 341.
 Kasimierz 478.
 Kasmark 475.
 Kastenriegel, the 374.
 Katschberg, the 393.
 Kattowitz 428.
 Katzenkopf, the 133.
 Katzensteig, the 365.
 Katzenstein 314.

- Kaufbeuren 109.
 Kaufering 109.
 Kaunerwand, the 244.
 Kaunserthal, the 286.
 Kecskemét 462.
 Kehlburg, the 340.
 Kelheim 59.
 Kellberg 168.
 Kellerjoch, the 270.
 Kellerlahn, the 315.
 Kellerwand, the 343.
 Kellmünz 15.
 Kematen 271. 301.
 Kematenjoch, the 350.
 Kemmlach 214.
 Kemnath-Neustadt 160.
 Kempten 109.
 Kenheim 2.
 Kerezsur 472.
 Kerka, the 403.
 Kerma Pass, the 394.
 Kesmark 475.
 Kesselberg, the 133.
 Kesselbühl, the 277.
 Kesselfall, the (Königs-see) 244.
 — (Heiligenblut) 363.
 — Nassfeld 258.
 Kesselwand Glacier 303.
 Keszthely 453.
 Kétégyháza 463.
 Kiefersfelden 142.
 Kienberg 388.
 —, the 146.
 Kienburg 349.
 Kierling 212.
 Kikinda 463.
 Kilchberg 18.
 Killer 22.
 Killerthal, the 22.
 Kindberg 370.
 Kinsberg, castle 425.
 Kinzig, the 37.
 Királyháza 465.
 Királytelek 464.
 Kirchahorn 160.
 Kircheng 249.
 Kirchberger-Joch, the 314.
 Kirchdorf 115. 165.
 Kirchheurnbach 56.
 Kirchenlaibach 161.
 Kirchenlamitz 163.
 Kirchentellinsfurt 17.
 Kirchheim 31. 40.
 — unter Teck 28.
 Kirchschatz 155.
 Kirchseon 141.
 Kirchstein, the 134.
 Kirchstetten 213.
 Kirschbaumer Schloss, the 152.
 Kirstein 142.
 Kis-Bér 452.
 Kis-Czell 452.
 Kis-Ladna 476.
 Kislau 1.
 Kis-Májtény 465.
 Kismartonys-Eisenstadt.
 Kissingen 155.
 Kisslegg 15.
 Kistelek 462.
 Kistenkopf, the 127.
 Kis-Terenye 470.
 Kis-uj-Szállas 466.
 Kiszuca, the 473.
 Kitzbühl 263.
 Kitzbühlerhorn, the 144. 262.
 Kitzingen 41.
 Kitzlochfall, the 279.
 Kitzsteinhorn, the 277.
 Klabawa 426.
 Kladno 419.
 Klafferstrass 168.
 Klagenfurt 388.
 Klais 131.
 Klamm, ruin (near Nas-sereit) 119.
 —, — (Semmering) 370.
 —, the, defile (Arlberg) 283.
 Klamm-Joch, the 340.
 Klamm-Pass, the 251.
 Klammstein, ruin 151.
 Klardorf 67.
 Klaus, the 376.
 Klausen 308.
 Klausenbach, the 141.
 Klausenburg 467.
 Klauzenbach 166.
 Klay 479.
 Kleblach-Lind 343.
 Kleiderling 451.
 Klein-Elend-Scharte, the 259. 393.
 Kleinglockner, the 365.
 Klein-Hermanitz 436.
 Kleinhesselohe 108.
 Klein-Hohenheim 9.
 Kleinnunnen 215.
 Klein-Ostheim 37.
 Klein-Pöchlarn 217.
 Klein-Reifling 378.
 Klein-Stubing 7.
 Kleintiefenthal 140.
 Kleinzell 443.
 Klesheim 211.
 Klingenberg 48.
 Klingenbrunn 165.
 Kloascher Thal, the 140.
 Kloben, the 359. 378.
 Klobenstein 308.
 Klobenstein, Pass 145.
 Klöpfelsberg, the 427.
 Klösterle (Vorarlberg) 283.
 — (Bohemia) 420.
 Klosterneuburg 212.
 Klostertal, the 283.
 Kniepass, the (Reutte) 118.
 — (near Unken) 262.
 Knittelfeld 391.
 Knorrhütte, the 130.
 Knuttenthal, the 340.
 Köbölkut 450.
 Kochei 132.
 Kochelsee, the 132.
 Kochendorf 32.
 Kocher, the 33.
 Ködnitz Glacier, the 358.
 Köflach 382.
 Kögelalp, the 137.
 Kohlbad Valley, the 474.
 Kohlgrub 128.
 Kohlstatt 140.
 Kolben, the 278. 366.
 Kolbermoor 142.
 Kolin 430. 433.
 Kollinkofel, the 343.
 Kollmann 303.
 Kolosvár 467.
 Kolowrat Cavern, the 241.
 Komarváros 453.
 Komburg, castle 33.
 Komorn 442.
 Komotau 420.
 Köngen 16.
 König Otto's Höhe 423.
 Königgratz 433.
 Königshof 433.
 Königsbach, the (Königs-see) 244.
 Königsberg 158. 424.
 Königsberg, Alp 245.
 Königsdorf 134.
 Königshofen 34. 41.
 Königsjoch, the 297. 298.
 Königssee, the 243.
 Königspitze, the 299.
 Königstein (Saxony) 415.
 Königswald 416.
 Königswand, the 299.
 Königswart 427.
 Kopa Pass, the 475.
 Kopczyce 479.
 Koppelwies 314.
 Koppen, the 226.
 Kopro Valley 475.
 Kor-Alpe, the 383. 388.
 Koritniza 474.
 Körnőczbánya 471.
 Kornau 113.
 Korneuburg 219. 432.
 Kornthal 9.
 Körös, the 463. 466.
 Kosciélisz Valley 476.

- Kosciuszkoberg, the 478.
 Kössene, the 164.
 Kössen 145.
 Kostel 435.
 Kosten 416.
 Köstendorf 220.
 Köszeg Abos 469.
 Kothmaissling 427.
 Kotlina Valley 475.
 Kotnow 436.
 Kötschach 390.
 Kötschachpass, the 340.
 Kötschachthal, the 259.
 Köttingbrunn 367.
 Kottori 453.
 Kötzing 167.
 Kräb, the 223.
 Kraichgau, the 2.
 Krainburg 394.
 Krainerhütten, the 211.
 Krakusberg, the 478.
 Kraljevec 453.
 Kralovan 474.
 Kralup 417.
 Kramer, the 130.
 Krampen 372.
 Kramul, the 358.
 Kranabitsattel, the 224.
 Kranichsfeld 384.
 Krankenheil, Baths 134.
 Kranzhorn, the 141.
 Krasna, the 465.
 Kraszna-Horka 469.
 Kratzenberg, the 276.
 Krauchenwies 23.
 Krautinsel, the 144.
 Krazer, the 114.
 Kreckelmoos 121.
 Kreibitz 430.
 Kreilspitze, the 297.
 Kreischbach 58.
 Kreizenstein, castle 219.
 Kremnitz 471.
 Krempelstein, castle 152.
 Krems 218.
 Krenmsier 437.
 Krensmünster 219.
 Kren 121.
 Kressnitz 85.
 Kreuth (Carinthia) 390.
 —, Wildbad 136.
 Kreuzberg, the 157. 341.
 Kreuzbödele 303.
 Kreuzeck, the 343.
 Kreuzen 215.
 Kreuz-Joch, the 310.
 Kreuzkamm, the 302.
 Kreuzlingen 26.
 Kreuzspitze, the 303.
 Krieglach 370.
 Krimml 274.
 Krimmler Glacier 354.
 Krimmler Tauern 275.
 Krimmler Thörl, the 354.
 Krinica 470.
 Krippen 415.
 Kritzendorf 429.
 Krivan, the 475.
 Kromau 435.
 Krompach 476.
 Kronach 43.
 Kronau 395.
 —, Pass of 395.
 Kronburg, ruin 284.
 Kron-Metz, ruin 327.
 Kropfsberg, ruin 143.
 Kroppenstein, ruin 260.
 Krottenkopf, the 114. 130.
 Krottensee, the 234.
 Krumau 428.
 Krumbach 280.
 Krumm-Nussbaum 214.
 Krumpendorf 389.
 Krün 134.
 Krupa 419.
 Krzeszowice 477.
 Krzizanowitz 437.
 Kubin 459.
 Kubitzen 426.
 Kuchel 251.
 Kuchelbad 425.
 Kuchelberg, the 313.
 Kuchler Göll, the 245.
 Kuchler-Loch, the 244.
 Kuck, Mte. 394.
 Kuebach 310.
 Kufstein 142.
 Kugelberg, the 29.
 Kugellucken, cavern 371.
 Kuhlucht, the 129.
 Kuhsdorf 388.
 Kuhrainalp, the 246.
 Kuhschneeberg, the 367.
 Kührtreien, ravine 302.
 Kulm 416. 419.
 Kulpa, the 385.
 Kumberg, the 281.
 Kundl 143.
 Kupfer 33.
 Kupferzell 33.
 Kups 43.
 Kurtatsch 310. 316.
 Kurtics 463.
 Kurzenberg, the 303.
 Kurzras 303.
 Kuttenberg 430.
 Kwassitz 437.
 Laa 435.
 Laaberweinting 72.
 Laakirchen 221.
 Laak 394.
 Laas 288.
 Laase 385.
 Laaser Ferner, the 288.
 Laaser Spitz, the 288.
 Laatsch 289.
 Labeck, castle 288.
 Laber, the 72.
 Lachenspitz, the 121.
 Lackenhäuser 168.
 Lackenboden, the 369.
 Ladendorf 435.
 Ladis 286.
 Ladritscher Brücke, the 307.
 Lagarina, Val 318.
 Lagazuoi, Mte. 347.
 Lagersberg, the 285.
 Lago Bianco and Nero (Ortler) 294.
 Lagoscuro, Cima 325.
 Lahfeld, the 245.
 Lahn 119.
 Laibach 385.
 —, the 385.
 Laiz 23.
 Lam 167.
 Lambach 220.
 Lamboiwald, the 37.
 Lammer, the 230.
 Lamprecht-Ofenloch 261.
 Lana 311.
 Lancut 479.
 Landeck 284.
 Landeckthal, the 351.
 Landeshag 153.
 Landestrost, castle 66.
 Landl 141.
 Landro 344.
 Landsberg 109.
 Landshut 72.
 Landskron(Bohemia) 433.
 —, castle(near Bruck) 371.
 Lanersbach 272.
 Langbath 223.
 Langbathseen, the 223.
 Lange Ferner, the 289. 299.
 Langegg, castle 310.
 Langenbach 73.
 Langenbrücken 1.
 Langenbrunnen 23.
 Langendorf 157.
 Langenfeld 41.
 Langenisarhofen 149.
 Langenlebar 429.
 Längenthal, the 301.
 Langenwang 112.
 Langenzersdorf 432.
 Länggries 134.
 Langkoff, the 334. 336.
 Langtaufener Thal, the 302.
 Langthal, the 304. 339.
 Langthaler Joch, the 304.
 Langthalwand, the 245.
 Lans 268.
 Lanser Köpfe, the 268.
 Lanschütz 450.

- Lanzendorf 451.
 Laperwitz Glacier 357.
 365.
 Lapesthal, the 350.
 Lardaro 325.
 Lares, Vedretta di 324.
 Lasnitzthal, the 353.
 Lasöring, the 352. 353.
 Lassing, the 374.
 Latemar, the 334.
 Laterns 281.
 Latsch 289.
 Lattenberg, the 245. 248.
 Lauchheim 35.
 Lauda 34. 40.
 Laudachsee, the 223.
 Laudegg, ruin 286.
 Laudenbach 33. 39.
 Lauenberg, ruin 110.
 Lauf 147.
 Laufach 38.
 Laufen 226.
 Lauffen 31.
 Launsdorf 391.
 Laupheim 15.
 Lauter 145.
 Lautrach 281.
 Lavant, château 391.
 Lavaredo, Cime di 347.
 Lavenone 326.
 Lavis 316. 332.
 Laxenburg, château 209.
 Lazinsertal, the 304.
 Lazise 322.
 Lebenberg, castle 313.
 Lebring 383.
 Lecchio, Isola 322.
 Lech, the 60. 66. 116 &c.
 Lechfeld, the 109.
 Lechleiten 281.
 Ledro, Lago di 320.
 —, Pieve di 320.
 — Valley, the 320.
 Legerwand, the 299.
 Legrad 454.
 Lehrberg 64.
 Leibnig-Thal, the 349.
 Leibnitz 383.
 Leilachspitz, the 121.
 Leipa 430.
 Leipheim 66.
 Leipnik 437.
 Leiste, the 40.
 Leiterbach, the 363. 365.
 Leiterhütte, the 358.
 Leiterkees, the 365.
 Leiterköpfe, the 358. 365.
 Leitmeritz 416.
 Leitstuben 145.
 Leitzachthal, the 139.
 Lemberg 480.
 Lemes 469.
 Lend 254. 279.
 Lengenfeld 67. 301. 395.
 Lengdorf 276.
 Lengmoos 308.
 Lenninger Thal, the 28.
 Lentberg, the 138.
 Lenzumo 320.
 Leoben 390.
 Leobersdorf 367.
 Leobschütz 438.
 Leonberg 2.
 St. Leonhard (Enneberg)
 338.
 — (Defereggen) 350.
 — (Carinthia) 388.
 — (Passeyr) 315.
 — (Pitzthal) 304.
 Leonhardsberg, the 136.
 Leoni 124.
 Leonstein 389.
 Léopol s. Lemberg.
 Leopoldsberg, the 212.
 Leopoldskron, château
 240.
 Leopoldstadt 472.
 Leopoldstein, castle 378.
 Leopoldsteiner See, the
 378.
 Lepšény 453.
 Lermos 119.
 Lesece 387.
 Lesina 404.
 Leska, the 432.
 Less 466.
 Lessach 357.
 Lessach Thal, the 342. 357.
 Lestina 431.
 Lettowitz 433.
 Leutkirch 15.
 Leutschau 476.
 Levade, Mte. 324.
 Levico, Lago di 330.
 Leytha Mts., the 451. 453.
 Liboch 382. 417.
 Libotz 419.
 Libschatz 417.
 Lichtenberg 261. 290.
 —, castle 288.
 Lichteneg 167.
 Lichtenfels 43.
 Lichtenstein, château 30.
 Lichtenstern 33.
 Lichtenwald 385.
 Lichtwer, castle 143.
 Lidetz 475.
 Liebenstein 120.
 Liebenstein, castle 425.
 Liebenzell 11.
 Lieburg, the 342.
 Liechtenstein, ruin 209.
 —, principality 282.
 Liemberg Mine 277.
 Lienz 342.
 Lieser Thal, the 343. 393.
 Liesing 208. 342.
 Lietzen 379.
 Lilienstein, the 415.
 Limberg 429.
 Limone 322.
 Lindau 111.
 Lindenhof, the 111.
 Lingenan 280.
 Linsenberg, the 19.
 Lintthal 271.
 Linz (on the Danube) 153.
 Linzgau, the 24.
 Lipizza 399.
 Lipotvára 472.
 Liptau 474.
 Liptó Sz. Miklós 474.
 Lisenser Thal, the 301.
 Lissa 403.
 Listolade 348.
 Littai 385.
 Littau 433.
 Livinalongo, Val 347.
 Livrio, Monte 291.
 Lizzana 318.
 Lobau, the 439.
 Lobbia Alta and Bassa
 325.
 Lobnitz, the 388.
 Lobositz 416.
 Loch, Sasso di 334.
 Lochau 279.
 Lockstein, the 243.
 Löse 476.
 Lodrone 326.
 Lofer 261. 262.
 Löffelspitze, the 271.
 Lohberg 167.
 Lohhof 73.
 Lohr 38.
 Loibl, the 389.
 Loisach, the 119. 122.
 Loitsch 386.
 Lököshaza 463.
 Lomnitz 436.
 Lomnitzer Spitze, the
 475.
 Longarone 347.
 Lónyabánya 470.
 Loosdorf 214.
 Loosen 438.
 Loppio, Lake of 320.
 Lorch (Swabia) 34.
 Lorena, the 280.
 Lorenzen 340.
 St. Lorenzen (Tyrol) 337.
 — (Carinthia) 388. 390.
 S. Loretto 113.
 Lorina, Val 321.
 Sz. Lőrincz 454.
 Losenstein 377.
 Loser, the 226.
 Losoncz 470.
 Lovere 329.

- Lovero 295.
 Lövv 454.
 Löwen 438.
 Löwenstein 33.
 Luzzo 346.
 Lubereck 217.
 Lubohna 474.
 S. Lucano, Val 348.
 Luchsburg, the 163.
 S. Lucia 294. 318. 348.
 Lucknerhütte, the 358.
 Lucsivna 474.
 Ludas 468.
 Ludesch 282.
 Ludwigsburg 9.
 Ludwigs-Canal, the 46.
 Ludwigshafen 23.
 Ludwigshall 32.
 Lueg, Pass 253.
 —, ruin 306.
 Lugauer Spitze, the 378.
 S. Lugano 333.
 Luhe 67.
 Luisenburg, the 163.
 Lukawetz 433.
 Lundenburg 435.
 Lünensee, the 283.
 Lungau, the 393.
 Lunghega 338.
 Luschariberg, the 400.
 Luschnitz, the 436.
 Lusenspitze, the 166.
 Lussin-piccolo 403.
 Lustheim 243.
 Lustnau 17.
 Luttach 340.
 St. Luziensteig, the 282.
 Lwow 480.
 Machtlfing 126.
 Mád 465.
 Madatsch Glacier, the 291.
 Mädchenburg 441.
 Mádele-Gabel, the 114.
 Maderno 322.
 Madonna di Campiglio 324.
 Madonna di Tirano 295.
 Madritschjoch, the 289.
 Madruzz 319.
 Magasa 321.
 St. Magdalena 155. 341.
 Magerbach 285.
 Maggiore, Monte 320. 401.
 Magura, the 476.
 Magyar-Boly 466.
 Magyar-Nádás 467.
 Mahlknecht 336.
 Mahrbach 216.
 Mahrenberg 388.
 Mahrenwald 349.
 Main, the 43. 162 &c.
 Main, the Rother 43.
 —, the Weisser 43. 161.
 Mainau, island of 26.
 Mainberg 158.
 Mainbernheim 41.
 Mainleus 43.
 Mairalm, the 223.
 Mais 168.
 Maisach 66. 127.
 Maiselstein 112.
 Maissau 429.
 Maistadt 341.
 Malborghetto 400.
 Malcesine 321.
 Malé 327.
 Malero, the 295.
 Malga, Val di 325.
 Malhamspitze, the 356.
 Mallnitz 260.
 Mallnitzer Tauern, the 260.
 Malono 329.
 Mals 288.
 Maltathal, the 393.
 Maltein 393.
 Maly Drasky Vrh 391.
 Mandau, the 430.
 Mandling Pars 392.
 Mandron, Mte. 325.
 — Glacier, the 325.
 St. Mang, Abbey 115.
 Mangart, the 395. 400.
 Mangbach, the 282.
 Mangfall, the 135. 139.
 Mangolding 72.
 Mangoldstein, fortress 58.
 Mannhartalp, the 260.
 Marbach 10.
 Marburg 384.
 Marceana 346.
 March, the 435. 440 &c.
 Marchegg 451.
 Marchfeld, the 435.
 Marchtrenk 219.
 S. Marco 318.
 Marcegg 475.
 Mare, Valle della 328.
 Margarethen-Insel, the 444.
 St. Margarethenkapf 282.
 Margiczan 476.
 Margreid 316.
 St. Maria (Gröden) 339.
 — (Enneberg) 311.
 — (Münsterthal) 292.
 — (Stelvio) 292.
 Mariaberg, monast. 22.
 Mariabrunn 213.
 Maria-Brunneck. chap. 252.
 Maria Einsiedl, pilgrim. church 454.
 Maria Enzersdorf 208.
 Mariafried 458.
 Maria-Kulm, provostry 379. 421.
 Maria Loreto 389.
 Maria Luckau 342.
 Maria-Plain, pilgrim.-church 241.
 Maria-Rast, Chapel 270. 272. 388.
 Maria Saal, pilgrim.-church 392.
 Mariaschein 418.
 Mariaschellen 337.
 Maria-Schmelz 289.
 Maria-Taferl, pilgrim.-church 216.
 Mariathal 441.
 Maria-Theresiopel 466.
 Maria Trost 382.
 Maria Würth 389.
 Maria in der Wüsten 388.
 Mariazell 373.
 Marienbad 127.
 Marienberg, Abbey (Tyrol) 288.
 —, fortress (Würzburg) 40.
 Marksdorf 476.
 Markt, castle 60.
 Markt Bihart 41.
 Markt Eiersheim 41.
 Markt Schorgast 42.
 Markt Tüffer 384.
 Marktbreit 63.
 Markt 147.
 Marl-Glacier, the 299.
 — Thal, the 299.
 Marmarole, the 346.
 Marmaros Sziget 465.
 Margreid 310.
 Marmolata, the 335.
 Mareò 338.
 Marò, Plang da 338.
 Marone 329.
 Maros, the 463.
 Marquartstein 145.
 Marsbach, castle 152.
 Marteck, the 273.
 Martell 288.
 Martellthal, the 288.
 St. Martin (Passeyr) 315.
 — (Salzkammergut) 229.
 S. Martino di Castrozza 333.
 Martinsberg, Abbey 451.
 Martinswand, the 285.
 Marton-Vásár 452.
 Marxheim 58.
 Marxwiesen, the 358.
 Marz 454.
 Marzoll 247.
 Mas 348.
 Maschelap, the 361.

- Masi 330.
 Masuccio, Piz 295.
 Matarello 317.
 Materott, Malga 325.
 Mátra Mts., the 468.
 Matrei 306.
 Matreier-Kaiser Thörl, the 356.
 Matreier-Velber Tauern, the 352.
 Matscher Thal, the 302.
 Mattersberg 350.
 Mattersdorf 368. 453.
 Matzdorf 474.
 Matzen, castle 143.
 Matzleinsdorf 207.
 Mauer 41.
 Mauerbach, monast. 213.
 Maulbronn 1.
 Maultasch, castle 311.
 Maurach (Tyrol) 138. 301.
 —, château 21.
 Maurach, the (Oetzthal) 301.
 Maurerkeerskopf, the 354.
 Maurerthal, the 354.
 Maurer Thörl, the 354.
 Mauria Pass, the 346.
 Mautern 218. 379.
 Mauterndorf 393.
 Mauthen 342.
 Mauthhäusel, the 146.
 Mauthhausen 215. 429.
 Maxhofen 165.
 Maxklamm, the 130.
 Mayenfeld 282.
 Mayrhofen (Gastein) 254.
 — (Zillerthal) 270.
 Mazin 335.
 Mazza, Val 294.
 Mazzo 295.
 Meckenbeuern 16.
 Meckesheim 32. 41.
 Medure, Mte. 346.
 Medves Mts., the 470.
 Medyka 480.
 Meerange, the 476.
 Meerangen-Spitze, the 476.
 Meersburg 25.
 Megyer-Bel 450.
 Mehádia 462.
 Mehltheuer 42.
 Mehölup 419.
 Meidling 208.
 Meitingen 60.
 Mel, Val di 318.
 Meleck 261.
 Meleda 404.
 Meledro, the 327.
 Melk 214. 217.
 Mellau 280.
 Melnik 417.
 Memmingen 15.
 Mendelgebirge, the 310.
 Mengen 14.
 Mengsdorf, Valley of 475.
 Menicigolo, Mte. 324.
 Menning Alp, the 349.
 Menterschwaige 108.
 Meran 311.
 Merczdorf 163.
 Mergentheim 33.
 Mering 66.
 Merkenstein 367.
 Messkirch 23.
 Metten 168.
 Metzenarsch, the 121.
 Metzenleiten, the 243.
 Metzingen 16.
 Mezö Berény 463.
 — Keresztes 467.
 — Köved 468.
 — Nyárad 468.
 — Peterd 466.
 — Telegd 467.
 — Tur 463.
 Mezana 328.
 Mezz-Isola 329.
 Mezzodi, Mte. 345.
 Mezzo Lago 320.
 Mezzo-Lombardo 316. 326.
 — Tedesco 316. 326.
 St. Michael (on the Danube) 217.
 St. Michael (Carinthia) 379. 393.
 — (Styria) 390.
 — s. Eppan.
 Michaelsburg 337. 340.
 S. Michele 316. 326.
 — Tedesco 310.
 Michelsberg, the (near Hersbruck) 148.
 Michelsberg, the (on the Neckar) 31.
 Mieders 305.
 Mies (Silberstadt) 428.
 Mies, the 388. 426.
 Miesbach 139.
 Miettraching 165.
 St. Mihaly 454.
 Mikola 465.
 Milanovatz 460.
 Militärgränze, the 457.
 Militics 466.
 Miller, Corno di 325.
 Milleschauer, the 418.
 Millstädtler See, the 343.
 Milna 404.
 Milostin-Kuonowa 419.
 Milowetz 426.
 Mils 284.
 Miltenberg 38.
 Mincio, the 322.
 Mingolsheim 1.
 Minning 147.
 Miramar, château 399.
 Mirau, castle 433.
 Mirskofen 72.
 Mis Valley, the 334.
 Miskolcz 468.
 Mislitz 435.
 Missian 310.
 Mistelbach 435.
 Mistelgau 160.
 Misurina, Lago 346.
 Mittagkogel, the 305.
 Mittelberg 113. 280. 305.
 — Glacier, the 305.
 Mitteldorf 352.
 Mittelgebirge, the 416.
 Mittelsinn 38.
 Mittenwald 131.
 Mitterbach 374.
 Mitterbad 314.
 Mitterberg, Alp 112.
 Mitterbühl 165.
 Mitterdorf (Carniola) 394.
 —, castle (Semmering) 370.
 Mitterkarferner, the 302.
 Mitterkopf, the 275.
 Mitterndorf 379.
 Mittersee, the 288. 352.
 Mittersending 138.
 Mittersill 276.
 Mitterteich 67. 164.
 Mitterthal 341.
 Mitterthörl, the 361.
 Mittewald (Brenner) 307.
 — (Pusterthal) 342.
 Mixnitz 371.
 Mníchowitz 436.
 Mochenwangen 15.
 Modern 472.
 Mödshofen 66.
 Mödling 208.
 Moëna 334.
 Mögeldorf 147.
 Möglingen 35.
 Moha 452.
 Mohács 456.
 Mœhringen 19.
 Moistrana 395.
 Mokrin 463.
 Mokrupetz 425.
 Moldau, the 406. 417. 425 &c.
 Moldova 460.
 Mollignon s. Mahlkecht.
 Molk s. Melk.
 Moll, the 343. 359. 362.
 Mollbrücken 362.
 Mollwitz 438.
 Molnari 454.
 Moltenerbach, the 311.
 Molveno 323.

- Molveno, Lago di 323.
 Mönch, the 475.
 Mönchsberg, the 238.
 Mondadizza 295.
 Mondatsch, the 291.
 — Glacier, the 291.
 Mondin, Piz 287.
 Mondsee 235.
 —, the 234.
 Monfalcone 399.
 Monor 462.
 Montafun, the 283.
 Montagna 295. 321.
 Montan 288. 333.
 Monte Croce Pass, the 343.
 Monte, Val del 294. 328.
 Monthal 337.
 Monzoni, Val 334.
 Moór 452.
 Moos 315.
 Moosburg 73.
 Mooserboden, the 277.
 Moosham 72.
 Morava s. March.
 Morawa, the 459.
 Morawan 433.
 Morbegno 296.
 Mori 318.
 Morignone 294.
 —, Serra di 294.
 St. Moritz (Abrenthal) 340.
 Moritzing 311.
 Morizberg, the 147.
 Morter 288.
 Mörttschach 362.
 Mosbach 41.
 Mosberg, the 262.
 Moschganzen 452.
 Mosciska 480.
 Mösel 391.
 Mosony 451.
 Mössingen 20.
 Mostau 424.
 Motta, la 329.
 Mückenthürmchen, the 419.
 Muda 338.
 Muggendorf 56.
 Muggia 399.
 Müglitz 433.
 Mugoni, Sasso dei 334.
 Mühlacker 2.
 Mühlau 144. 264.
 Mühlbach (Gastein) 254.
 — (Pinzgau) 275.
 — (Pusterthal) 340.
 — Klause, the 340.
 Mühlbachthal, the 276.
 Mühlen 18.
 Mühlhausen (Swabia) 20.
 — (Bohemia) 417.
 Mühlhofen 24.
 Mühlhorn, the 144.
- Mühlsturzhorn, the 247.
 Mühlthal 122.
 Mulitzthal, the 352.
 Mulitzthörl, the 350.
 Mullen 239.
 Müllnerhorn, the 248.
 Mulwitz Glacier, the 352.
 353.
 Müncheberg 42.
 Munderkingen 14.
 Munich 73.
 Academy 105.
 *Allerheiligenkirche 80.
 Alte Hof, the 84.
 Anatomy Building 106.
 Antiquarium 97.
 Arcades 81.
 Art Union 81.
 *Auer Kirche 107.
 *Basilica 102.
 Bavaria 107.
 Bazaar, the 81.
 Blind Asylum 83.
 Botanical Garden 103.
 Bronze Foundry 102.
 Cabinet of Coins 105.
 — of Drawings 96.
 — of Engravings 96.
 — of Vases 96.
 *Cemetery 107.
 *Collection of Fossils 105.
 — of Minerals 105.
 — of Phys. and Opt. Instruments 105.
 Corn Hall 106.
 Court Chapel 80.
 Crystal Palace 104.
 English Chapel 82.
 *English Garden 108.
 Ethnograph. Museum 81.
 Exhibition Building 202.
 Feldherrnhalle 81.
 *Festsaalbau 79.
 Fischbrunnen 104.
 *Frauenkirche 104.
 *Glyptothek 99.
 Government Buildings 84.
 Hall of Fame 107.
 Herzog-Max-Burg 106.
 Hofbrauhaus 84.
 Hofgarten 81.
 Hospital, General 106.
 Industrial Exhibition 104.
 *Isar Gate 106.
 St. John 107.
 Karlsthor 105.
 *Königsbau 79.
 Leuchtenberg Palace 82.
- Munich:
 *Library 82.
 Ludwigsbrücke 107.
 *Ludwigskirche 83.
 *Ludwigsstrasse 81.
 Marienhilfkirche 107.
 Marian Column 104.
 Marien-Platz 104.
 Maternity Hospital 106.
 Maximilianeum 89.
 Maximiliansstrasse 84.
 Max-Josephs-Platz 78.
 Max-Joseph-School 83.
 St. Michael's Church 105.
 Mint, the 84.
 *National Museum 84.
 Nat. Hist. Collection 105.
 Obelisk 90.
 Observatory 108.
 Odeon 82.
 Omnibus Office 104.
 Palace, Royal 78.
 — of Duke Max 82.
 — of the Duke of Leuchtenberg 82.
 *Pinakothek, New 97.
 *—, Old 90.
 Police Office 104.
 Polytechnic School 99.
 Post-Office 84.
 Priests' Seminary 83.
 Promenaden-Platz 105.
 *Propylaea 102.
 Protest. Church 106.
 Rathhaus 104.
 Reiche Capelle 79.
 Residenz, Alte 78.
 Ruhmeshalle 107.
 *Schack's Collection 102.
 School of Art 81.
 Schwanthaler Museum 106.
 *Siegesthor 83.
 Stained Glass Institution 102.
 Statue of Derooy 84.
 — of Fraunhofer 84.
 — of Gärtner 107.
 — of Gluck 105.
 — of Goethe 106.
 — of Klenze 107.
 — of Kreitmayer 105.
 — of King Max Joseph 78.
 — of Elector Maxim. I. 90.
 — of Lewis I. 82.
 — of Orlando di Lasso 105.
 — of Rumford 84.

- Munich:**
 Statue of Schelling 84.
 — of Schiller 90.
 — of Westenrieder 105.
 Theatine Church 81.
 Theatres 74, 80.
 *Treasury 79.
 University 82.
 War Office 82.
 Winter Garden 79, 80.
 Wittelsbach Palace 90.
Münchengrätz 430.
Münster s. Mittelzell.
Münsterthal, the (Grisons) 292.
Mur, the 371, 380, 393, &c.
Mura Keresztur 453, 454.
Murány 469.
Muranza Valley, the 292.
Murau 393.
Mur-Insel, the 453.
Murwinkel, the 393.
Murnau 127.
Murz, the 338.
Mürz, the 370, 372.
Murzoll Glacier, the 302.
Mürzsteg 372.
Murzzuschlag 370.
Musspitze, the 352.
Mutta, Alp 324.
Muttekopf, the 281, 285.
Mutterberg Joch, the 306.
Mutterbergalp, the 306.
Mylan 42.
Myslowitz 438.
Mzsana 480.
Nab, the 59.
Nabburg 67.
Nabresina 387.
Nacla 387.
Nadas, the 467.
Naeswand, the 113.
Nagles 389.
Naglesspitze, the 291.
Nago 340.
Nagold 2.
Nagold, the 2.
Nagy Czeng 454.
 — Igmand 452.
 — Karoly 465.
 — Kikinda 463.
 — Körös 462.
 — Máros 442.
 — Marton 368, 453.
 — Szombat 472.
 — Várád 467.
Naidernach, the 122.
Naif, the 314.
Nakry-Netolitz 128.
Nals 311.
Nambino, Val 323, 324.
Nambrone, Val 324.
Nana 450.
Nandor-Féhrvar 459.
Nanhofen 66.
Nanos, the 387.
Napagedl 437.
Narbone, Val 324.
Narcane, Val 325.
Nardis, Cima di 325.
 —, Pisc di 324.
Nashorn Spitze, the 291.
Nassereit 119.
Nassfeld (Fusch) 360.
 — (Gastein) 258.
Nassfelder Tauern, the 260.
Nasskamp, the 369.
Nasswaldthal, the 369.
Natternberg, the 149.
Naturns 289.
Nauders 287.
Naudis, Cima di 323.
Nave S. Rocco 316.
Nebanitz 424.
Nebelhöhle, the 30.
Nebelhorn, the 115.
Neckar, the 7, 12, 32, &c.
Neckarelz 41.
Neckargemünd 32, 41.
Neckarhausen 18.
Neckarsulm 32.
Nelkarthailingen 16.
Neideck 56.
Neidenstein 41, 388.
Neisse 438.
Nenzing 282.
Nepomuk 428.
Neresheim 35.
Nersingen 66.
Nesmühl 442.
Nesselwang 115.
Nesselwängle 121.
Netzschkau 42, 67.
Neu-Aigen 429.
Neubau 427.
Neuberg 372.
Neubeuern 142.
Neuburg 58.
Neudorf 436, 451, 476.
Neudörf 453.
Neuenburg 11.
Neuenmarkt 43, 389.
Neuenstein 33.
Neufahrn 72.
Neuffen 28.
Neufra 19, 22.
Neuhaus, castle (on the Danube) 153.
 —, — (Ahrenthal) 340.
 — (Bavaria) 139, 148.
 —, Baths (Carinthia) 384.
 — (near Salzburg) 233.
Neuhäusel 450.
Neukirchen 275.
Neulengbach 213.
Neumark (Galicia) 479.
Neumarkt (on the Adige) 316, 332.
 — (Carinthia) 391.
 — (Salzburg) 152.
Neumarkt 389.
Neunhäuser, the 341.
Neunkirchen 369.
Neu-Oetting 146.
Neu-Pest 443.
Neu-Reichenau 169.
Neureuth, the 136.
Neusattel 423.
Neusatz 457.
Neuschloss 430.
Neu-Schwanstein 117.
Neusiedl 451.
Neusiedler-See, the 454.
Neusohl 470.
Neustadt an der Aisch 41.
 — an der Waldnab 57.
 — (Franconia) 157.
 —, Wienerisch 367.
Neustadt 172.
Neustift (near Brixen) 307.
 — (Stubay) 305.
Neustraschitz 419.
Neu-Szőny 452.
Neutra Mts., the 472.
Neu-Ulm 13, 66.
Neu-Waldeg 212.
Nezamisltz 435.
S. Niccolo 401.
S. Nicolai [on the Danube] 216.
St. Nicholas (Ultenthal) 314.
Nickelsdorf 343.
St. Nicolaus (Etschthal) 311.
S. Nicolo, monastery 294.
Nielsdorf 342.
Niederalp, the 372.
Niederbiegen 15.
Niedergrund 415.
Niederjoch, the 302.
Niederlindhart 72.
Niedernau 18.
Niederndorf 341.
Niedernsill 276.
Niederpöcking 124.
Nieder-Sonthofen 110.
Niederstetten 33.
Niedertal, the 302.
Niemes 430.
Niklaskopf, the 353.
Nikolsburg 435.
Nimburg 430.
Noce, the 326, 327.
Nockspitz, the 285.
Nockstein, the 233.

- Nöderkogel, the 302.
 Nollendorf 419.
 Non 249.
 Non, Val di 327.
 Nonnberg, monastery 239.
 —, the 151.
 Nonsberg, the 327.
 Nordendorf 60.
 Nordheim 31.
 Nördlingen 35.
 Novella, the 327.
 Nowirad 434.
 Nuremberg 47.
 St. Aegidius, Church of 54.
 Bridges 49.
 *Burg 53.
 Cemeteries 54.
 *Dürer's Statue 52.
 — House 52.
 Fortifications 49.
 *Frauenkirche 50.
 Gänsemännchen 50.
 Gemming Collections 53.
 *Germanic Museum 55.
 Gewerbe-Museum 53.
 Gymnasium 54.
 Landauer Monastery 54.
 *St. Lawrence 49.
 Library 54.
 St. Maurice 52.
 Maxim. Coll. 40.
 Nassau, Haus 50.
 Nat. Hist. Museum 53.
 Palm's House 52.
 Private Houses 54.
 Rail. Station 49.
 Rathhaus 50.
 Rosenau 55.
 Sachs's House 50.
 *St. Sebaldus 51.
 *Schöner Brunnen 50.
 Stadtwaage 52.
 Synagogue 50.
 Theatre 50.
 Towers 49.
 Tugendbrunnen 50.
 Vischer's House 50.
 Nuremberg Switzerland 148.
 Nürschan 426.
 Nürtingen 16.
 Nussdorf (Danube) 219, 429.
 — (Attersee) 234.
 Nusshart, the 162.
 Nuvalau, Mte. 346.
 Nuizers 282.
 Nyek-Ládháza 468.
 Nyek-Velence 452.
 Nyiregyháza 464.
 Nymphenburg, château 108.
 Oberaich 313.
 Ober-Ailsfeld 57.
 Ober-Ammergau 128.
 Oberau 127.
 Oberaudorf 142.
 Oberberg See, the 306.
 Oberberg-Thal, the 306.
 Oberbozen 308.
 Obercilli 384.
 Oberdachstetten 64.
 Oberdorf 110. 115.
 Oberdrauburg 342.
 Ober-Eichstadt 65.
 Ober-Frauenau 166.
 Ober-Göriach 395.
 Ober-Grainau 130.
 Obergünzburg 109.
 Oberhaid 158.
 Oberhaus, Feste 150.
 Oberhausen (Swabia) 30.
 Oberhof 369.
 Oberhofen 140. 235.
 Oberhollabrunn 432.
 Oberholzheim 15.
 Oberjoch, the 120.
 Ober-Kirchberg 15.
 Oberkotzau 42.
 Oberlaibach 386.
 Ober-Lana 311.
 Oberland 214.
 Oberlangenbach 43.
 Oberlenningen 28.
 Ober-Lienz 349.
 Obermädele Alp 114.
 Obermais 314.
 Ober-Mauer 352.
 Obermichl 153.
 Obermieming 120.
 Oberrach 133.
 Oberrnberg 147.
 Oberrnburg 38.
 Oberndorf 18.
 Obere Oedenwinkel-scharte 365.
 Ober-Feischlag 367.
 Oberperfass 269. 301.
 Oberrain, Baths 262.
 Oberreitnau 110.
 Ober-Risskopf, the 127.
 Oberruthsee, the 341.
 Ober-Schönna 314.
 Ober-Sebing 215.
 Obersee, the 244.
 Oberstaufen 110.
 Obertsdorf 113.
 Ober St. Veit 213.
 Ober-Sulzbach-Glacier 354.
 Ober-Sulzbachthal, the 275.
 Ober-Sulzbachthörl, the 354.
 Ober-Theres 158.
 Ober Tilliach 312.
 Obertraubling 72.
 Obertraun 226.
 Oberturkheim 9. 12.
 Ober-Vellach 362.
 Ober-Vernag 302. 303.
 Oberweiss 221.
 Oberweissbach 47. 261.
 Oberwerrn 155.
 Ober-Weyarn 139.
 Oberzeismering 121.
 Oberzell 39. 152.
 Obir, the 388.
 Obladis 286.
 Obrawa, the 435.
 Obsteig 119.
 Ochsenburg 214.
 Ochsenfurt 63.
 Ochsenhorn, the 262.
 Ochsenkopf, the 162.
 Ochsenplatten, the 363.
 Oder, the 437.
 Oderberg 437.
 Oedenburg 454.
 Oedenwies 168.
 Oedenwinkel Scharte, the 364. 365.
 — Glacier, the 357.
 Ofen, the 252.
 Oehringen 33.
 Oelgrubenjoch, the 287.
 Oelgrubenspitz, the 305.
 Oelsnitz 67.
 Oelsnitz, the 161.
 Oetscher, the 373.
 Oetting, Alt and Neu 146.
 Oettingen 36.
 Oetz 300.
 Oetzthal, the 300.
 Oetzthaler Ferner, the 304.
 Ofen 448.
 Offenbach 36.
 Offensee, the 223.
 Offingen 66.
 Oglio, the 328.
 O'Gradina 461.
 Ohlau 438.
 Ohlstadt 127.
 Ohnach 337.
 Ohre s. Eger.
 Ohrn, the 33.
 Okrischko 431.
 Olang 341.
 Olching 66.
 Olcza-Thal, the 391.
 Olmütz 437.
 Olsa, the 473.
 Oltre 399.
 Oppeln 438.
 Opponitz 214.
 Optschina 399.
 Orzdorf 463.

- Ordas 456.
 Orlove 474.
 Orosháza 466.
 Oroszlámos 463.
 Oroszlankő 475.
 Orovitza 460. 464.
 Orsera 401.
 Orsova 461.
 Ort, castle 223.
 Ortenburg 313.
 Ortler, the 298.
 Ortler Ferner, the Obere 299.
 Ospedale 347.
 Ospidaletto 331.
 Ospitale 345.
 Ossa, the 161.
 Ossana 328.
 Ossegg, Abbey 119.
 Osser, the 167.
 Ossiach 392.
 —, lake of 392.
 Osterburg 214.
 Osterburken 32. 41.
 Osterhofen 149.
 Ostermünchen 141.
 Ostersee, the 132.
 Ostrach, the 120.
 Ostrau, Mährisch- 437.
 St. Oswald 166.
 Oswęcim 477.
 Ottensheim 153.
 Ottensoos 147.
 Ottok 359.
 Ourinowes 436.
 Ovar 473.
 Owen 28.
 Oythal, the 114.
 Padauner Kogel, the 306.
 Padinger Alp, the 249.
 Padernione 319.
 Padon, Mte. 335.
 Padua 332.
 Paese freddo 294.
 Pahl 126.
 Paks 456.
 Pala, Cimon della 333.
 Palanka 457.
 Palfau 376.
 Palfrad 337.
 Palics 466.
 Palle di S. Martino 334.
 Palota 450.
 Palten, the 379.
 Paluzza 343.
 Panchia 333.
 St. Pancras 250. 314.
 Pancsova 459.
 Paneveggio 333. 348.
 Papa, Cima di 348.
 Pappenheim 64.
 Pardubitz 433.
 Parenzo 401.
 Parisháza 474.
 Parkany 442.
 Parndorf 451.
 Parona 318.
 Parsberg 139.
 Partenkirchen 128.
 Partenstein 38.
 Partnach, the 128.
 Partnachklamm, the 129.
 Pasing 66. 122.
 Passarowitz 459.
 Passau 149.
 Passer, the 312. 315.
 Passeyr, the 315.
 Pasterze, the 363.
 Pasterze Glacier, the 363.
 Pászty 470.
 Patennen 283.
 Paternion 343.
 Patersberg 268.
 Patsch 305.
 Patscher Kofl, the 269.
 St. Pauls (Tyrol) 310.
 Pawlowa 475.
 Payerbach 369.
 Paznaunthal, the 284.
 Pechlarn 216.
 Pécek 432.
 Pecka 433.
 Pecal 316.
 Pecs 454.
 Péczel 468.
 Pederowa 338.
 Pederspitze, the 298.
 Peggau 71.
 Pegnitz, the 41. 147. 148.
 Peischlag 357.
 Peischlag Thörl, the 358.
 Peissenberg, the 125.
 Peiting 115.
 Peji, Val di 328.
 Pejo 328.
 S. Pelegrino, Passo di 334. 348.
 Pelmo, Mte. 345. 346.
 Pelos 346.
 Pelsöcz 469.
 Pelugo 324.
 Pendolasco 295.
 Penia 335.
 Pens 310.
 Penser-Joch, the 310.
 Penzberg 132.
 Penzing 208. 213.
 Pera 335.
 Perach 147.
 Perarollo 347.
 Perchtholdsdorf 208.
 Perchting 126.
 Perdonig 310.
 Perfried 12.
 Pergine 330.
 Peri 318.
 Perjámos 463.
 Perneck 227.
 Pernegg 371.
 Peron 348.
 Persenbeug, castle 216.
 Pertisau, the 137.
 Pescantina 318.
 Peschiera 322.
 — d'Iseo 329.
 Pest 143.
 St. Peter (on the Ill) 282.
 — (on the Danube) 214.
 — im Holz 313.
 — auf dem Kofel 341.
 — (Karst) 387.
 — (near Meran) 313.
 Peteri 162.
 Petersberg, the 285.
 Petersbrunnen, the 360.
 Petershausen 65.
 Peterwardein 457.
 Peth, the 463.
 Petneu 283.
 Petronell 439.
 Petrowitz 477.
 Pettau 452.
 Pettighofen 233.
 Pettorina, Val 335.
 Petzen Mts., the 338.
 Peutelstein 345.
 Pez 323.
 Pez, Col 327.
 Pezzo 249.
 Pfaffengebirg, the 306.
 Pfaffenhofen 66.
 Pfaffenstein, the 378.
 Pfafflar-Thal, the 281.
 Pfahl, the 166.
 Pfahlgraben, the 58.
 Pfander, the 280.
 Pfandscharte, the 360.
 Pfandthal, the 360.
 Pfannberg, castle 371.
 Pfelder Thal, the 304.
 Pferra-Thal, the 356.
 Pfinz, the 2.
 Pfitscher Joch, the 271.
 Pfisch 118.
 Pfäumlösch 35.
 Pflaurenz 337.
 Pflerschthal, the 307.
 Pflügelhof, the 393.
 Pföding 58.
 Pforzen 109.
 Pforzheim 10.
 Pfossenthal, the 304.
 Preimt 67.
 Pfronten 115.
 Pfullendorf 24.
 Pfullingen 30.
 Pfunders 271.
 Pfunds 287.

- Philippsruhe, castle 37.
 Pian, Monte 345.
 Pians 284.
 Piave, the 346.
 Piazza, Cima di 293.
 Picheln 275.
 Pichelwang 233.
 Picolein 338.
 Piding 247.
 Piè di Castello 319.
 Piesendorf 276.
 Piesing 220.
 Piesting, the 367.
 Pietra, Castel la 334.
 Pietra Murata 319.
 S. Pietro 329.
 —, Val di 343.
 Pieve di Andraz 347.
 — di Buono 325.
 — di Cadore 346.
 — di Ledro 320.
 — di Livinalongo 347.
 — di Val Rendena 324.
 Pilis 462.
 Pirkau 418.
 Pilsen 428.
 Pilsen-See, the 126.
 Pinneser Alp, the 306.
 Pinnes-Joch, the 306.
 Pinzgau, the 275.
 Pinzgauer Platte, the 273.
 Pinzolo 324.
 Pinzwang 118.
 Pirano 401.
 Pirkenhammer 423.
 Pirna 415.
 Pischenza Thal, the 395.
 Pisek 428.
 Pisely 436.
 Pisogne 329.
 Pissò, Monte 323.
 Pistyán 472.
 Pitzthal, the 304.
 Pitzthaler Jöchl, the 305.
 Pizganna, Mte. 325.
 Pizzo, Mte. 348.
 Pizzocco, Mte. 322. 348.
 Plaiken 127.
 Plan 304. 428.
 Plana 436.
 Planca, Punta della 403.
 Planegg 124.
 Planggeros 304.
 Planitz Valley, the 395.
 Plantee, the 121.
 Plassen, the 228.
 Plassenburg, the 43.
 Plassenstein, the 228.
 Platteikogl, the 303.
 Platteinkogel, the 285.
 Plattenkogel, the 273.
 Platten-See, the 453.
 Plattenspitze, the 298.
 Plattkofl, the 334.
 Plattling 149.
 Plattsee, the 352.
 Plauen 42.
 Plech 148.
 Plecken, auf der 343.
 Pleinfeld 36.
 Pleinting 149.
 Pleiss, the Stickle 291.
 Pleisse, the 42.
 Pleisshorn, the 291.
 Pleissnitz 469.
 Pless 395.
 Plima, the 288.
 Plochingen 12.
 Plüderhausen 34.
 Plumser Joch, the 135.
 Pöchlarn 216.
 Pockach Alp 271.
 Pockhartsee, the 258.
 Pockhorn 359.
 Pöckstein 391.
 Poddestagno 345.
 Podgorze 478.
 Podhorn, the 428.
 Podiebrad 430.
 Podlěze 479.
 Podnart 394.
 Podspadi 476.
 Pohl 437.
 Poik, the 386.
 Pola 401.
 Polau Mts., the 435.
 Pollitz 430.
 Pöllat, the 117. 128.
 Pollain 388.
 Pollinick, the 343. 390.
 Polna 431.
 Polstrau 452.
 St. Pölten 213.
 Pöltschach 384.
 Polzenthall, the 430.
 Ponale, the 320.
 Pongau, the 253.
 Ponholz 67.
 Ponigl 384.
 Pontagna 328.
 Ponte del Diavolo 294.
 Ponte di Legno 328.
 Pontebba 400.
 Pontlatzer Brücke, the 286.
 Popegkopf, the 275.
 Popena, Val 344.
 Poppenhausen 155.
 Poppenreuth 47.
 Popper-See, the 175.
 Poprád 474.
 Pordoi, Mte. 335.
 — Pass, the 335.
 Poronin 476.
 Pörschach 389.
 Poschiavino, the 295.
 Poschiavo 295.
 Pösing 427.
 Possagno 332.
 Possenhofen 124.
 Pössnitz 384.
 Pöstlingberg, the 154.
 Pötschach 369.
 Pötschenjoch, the 229.
 Pottenbrunn 213.
 Pottenstein, castle 57.
 148.
 Poysdorf 435.
 Pozony s. Pressburg.
 Pözscha 415.
 Pozza 334.
 Prà Fiori, Pass 323.
 Prad 290.
 Prägarten 429.
 Prague 405.
 Altneuschule 413.
 Archiepisc. Palace 410.
 Artists' Union 408.
 Baumgarten 406.
 Belvedere 411.
 Burg 410.
 Capuchin Monastery 411.
 Carlsbrücke 408.
 Carlsplatz 412.
 Carolinenthal 413.
 Carolinum 408.
 *Cathedral 409.
 *Charles IV., Statue of 407.
 Collegium Clementinum 407.
 Czernin Palace 411.
 Deaf and Dumb Asylum 413.
 Francis I., Monum. of 408.
 Franz-Joseph-Brücke 408.
 Foundling Hospital 413.
 Hradschin 409.
 Jews' Quarter 413.
 Kaiser-Franz-Brücke 408.
 Kinsky Palace 407.
 Königshof 406.
 S. Loretto Chapel 411.
 Lunatic Asylum 413.
 Mariensäule 407.
 Military Hospital 413.
 *National Museum 412.
 Neustadt 412.
 St. Nicholas 409.
 Nostitz Palace 412.
 Picture Gallery 410.
 Public Hospital 413.
 Pulverthurm, the 406.

- Praguc:
 Radetzky Monument 409.
 Rathhaus 407.
 — of the Neustadt 413.
 Ring, the Grosser 406.
 Rossmarkt 412.
 Rossthor 416.
 Smichow 414.
 Sternberg Palace 410.
 *Strahow, Abbey 411.
 Teynkirche 406.
 University 407.
 Wallenstein's Palace 412.
 White Hill 414.
 Wysehrad 413.
 Zeltnergasse 406.
 Pragerhof 384.
 Prags, Alt- and Neu- 341.
 Prager Thal, the 341.
 Pragstein, castle 215.
 Pram-Haag 147.
 Pramthal, the 252.
 Pranzo 320.
 Praval 388.
 Prebühl, the 378.
 Predazzo 333.
 Predil Pass, the 400.
 Predmir 475.
 Preggratten 353.
 Prein, the 370.
 Prelungei Alp, the 338.
 Premstetten 383.
 Premstetten, castle 382.
 Preore 323.
 Prerau 437.
 Preromang 338.
 Presanella Alps, the 325.
 Presbaum 213.
 Prese, le 295.
 Presecker See, the 390.
 Preseglie 326.
 Pressath 160.
 Pressburg 440.
 Pressura, Monte 292.
 Prestranek 387.
 Prettau, the 275. 341.
 Prewald 387.
 Pribilina 476.
 Pribócz 471.
 Prielau, castle 260.
 Prien 144.
 Priesen 420.
 Priglevita Sz. Ivan 466.
 Primiero 334.
 Primolano 331.
 Prinzersdorf 214.
 Prissian 210.
 Prochkogl, the 305.
 Promontor 452. 455.
 Prosecco 387.
 Proseck 351.
 Protiwin 428.
 Provaglio 329.
 Pruchna 477.
 Pruskau 475.
 Prutz 286.
 Przemysl 479.
 Przeworsk 479.
 Puch 240.
 Puchov 475.
 Pufflatsch, the 336.
 Pulkau 432.
 Pullach 108.
 Pullna 420.
 Pulsnitz, the 430.
 Purbach 429.
 Pürglitz 419.
 Purkersdorf 213.
 Púspök-Ladány 466.
 Pusterer Tauern, the 272.
 Pusterthal, the 339.
 Pusztá Pó 463.
 Puttlach, the 57.
 Quakenschloss, the 56.
 Quarnero Bay, the 403.
 Quellspitze, the Innere 302.
 Raab 451. 455.
 —, the 383.
 Rabbi, the Baths of 327.
 Rabeneck, castle 57.
 Rabenecker Thal, the 56.
 Rabenmühl 223.
 Rabenstein, castle (Franconia) 57.
 — (Bavar. Forest) 166.
 — (Passeyr) 315. 352.
 — (on the Mur) 371.
 Rabland 289.
 Rachel, the 165.
 Rachelsee, the 165.
 Radbusa, the 426.
 Radeck, pasture 259.
 Radegund 382.
 Radlbach, the 388.
 Radmannsdorf 394.
 Radnitz 426.
 Radoina, the 395.
 Radolfszell 23.
 Radotin 425.
 Radschin, castle 42.
 Radstadt 392.
 Radstadter Tauern, the 302.
 Radymno 479.
 Racticon, the 283.
 Rafenstein, castle 310.
 Raffl Glacier 349.
 Ragoli 323.
 Ragusa 404.
 Raibler See, the 400.
 Raigern 435.
 Rain 60. 340.
 Rainerhorn, the 351. 353.
 Rainerhütte, the 277.
 Rainerkogel, the 382.
 Rainthal, the (Bavaria) 129.
 — (Tyrol) 340.
 Raitz 434.
 Rakamaz 461.
 Rakek 386.
 Rakonitz Valley 419.
 Rákös 468.
 Rama 460.
 Rametz 314.
 Ramingbach, the 377.
 Ramoljoch, the 304.
 Ramolkogel, the 304.
 Ramsau (near Berchtesgaden) 245.
 — (Ennsthal) 392.
 —, river 129.
 Ramsauer Gebirge 227.
 Ranalt 306.
 Ranariedl, castle 152.
 Rangsdorf 362.
 Rann 385.
 Rappenalpenthal, the 114. 281.
 Rappennau 32.
 Raschenberg, ruin 146.
 Rathen 415.
 Rathhausberg, the 256.
 Ratibor 437.
 Ratibon 68.
 Ratschach 395.
 Ratteis 304.
 Rattenberg 143.
 Rattendorf 390.
 Ratzdorf 472.
 Ratzes 337.
 Ratzitz 428.
 Raubling 142.
 Rauchkofl, the 342.
 Raudnitz 416.
 Rauhe-Alb, the 13.
 Rauheck, the 114.
 Rauhe Kulm, the 159.
 Rauhenneck, ruin 211.
 Raulenstein, ruin 211.
 Raulenzell 112.
 Rauhorn, the 120.
 Rauris 279.
 —, the 279.
 — Gold-mine, the 259. 279.
 Rauriser Tauern, the 361.
 Rauschenberg, the 146.
 Raut 121.
 Rauthal, the 338.
 Ravensburg 15.
 Raxalp, the 370.
 Recca, the 386. 399.
 Rechberg, the 27.
 Rechenau 140.

- Rechtenstein 14.
 Redasco, Piz 293.
 Redl 220.
 Rednitz, the 36. 41.
 Redwitz 43. 67. 161.
 Regelsbrunn 439.
 Regen 166.
 Regen, the 68. 116.
 Regensburg 68.
 Regensdorf 67.
 Reggen-Thörl, the 355.
 Regnitz, the 41. 44.
 Rehau 42.
 Reichebengebirge, the 256.
 Reichelsdorf 36.
 Reichenau (Semmering) 369.
 Reichenbach (Saxony) 42.
 — (Württemberg) 12.
 Reichenberg 40. 433.
 Reichenburg 385.
 Reichenhall 247.
 Reichenhard 428.
 Reichenschwand 148.
 Reichenspitze, the 273.
 Reichersbeuern 135.
 Reichertshausen 65.
 Reichertshofen 65.
 Reichertsried 165.
 Reicholzheim 34.
 Reich-Raming 377.
 Reichstadt 430.
 Reichstein Alp 141.
 Reifenberg 166.
 Reifenstein, castle 307.
 Reifling 378.
 Reindl Alp, the 142.
 Reindlmühl 223.
 Reissenburg, castle 66.
 Reisskoff, the 343. 390.
 Reitalpgebirge, the 216. 262.
 Reiterkogel, the 269.
 Reiterndorf 227.
 Reith 131.
 Reka s. Fiume.
 Rekawinkel 213.
 Rellsthal, the 283.
 Remsthal, the 34.
 Rendelstein, castle 310.
 Rendena, Val 321.
 Rennweg 393.
 Rentsch 419.
 Reschen 287.
 Reschen-Scheideck 287.
 Reschenstein, ruin 151.
 Reszég-Szaniszló 465.
 Rétfalu 453.
 Rettenbachthal, the 305.
 Rettenberg 112.
 Retz 432.
 Retzbach 39.
 Reut 56.
 Reut im Winkel 145.
 Reuth 42.
 Reutlingen 16.
 Reutte 118. 280.
 Rev 467.
 Rewnitz 425.
 Rezat, the Franconian 36. 64.
 —, the Swabian 36.
 Rezzo, Val di 295.
 Rhine, the Falls of the 20.
 Rhöngelbirge, the 257.
 Ribar 470.
 Ridnaun Thal, the 316.
 Ried (on the Eisack) 310.
 — (on the Inn) 147. 237.
 — (Zillerthal) 270.
 Riedau 152.
 Riedlingen 14.
 Riefenkopf, the 114.
 Riegersburg, castle 383.
 Riegsee, the 127.
 Rienz, the 337.
 Ries 151. 169.
 Ries, the 35.
 Riesach, the 392.
 Riesenburg, ruin (Bohemia) 419. 426.
 —, the (Franconia) 56.
 Riesenferner, the 340. 341.
 Riesloch, the 167.
 Rietheim 19.
 Riezlen 113. 280.
 Rif 250.
 Riffal, the 270.
 Riffian 315.
 Riffelscharte, the 259.
 Riffthor, the 277. 365.
 Rimbach 167.
 Rineck 38.
 Ring, the 376.
 Rinholdetz 419.
 Rinn 144.
 Riss, the 135.
 Risserbauer, the 129.
 Risted 168.
 Ritorto, Mte. 324.
 Ritschan 436.
 Ritten, the 308.
 Rittnerhorn, the 308.
 Riva 319.
 Rivoli 318.
 Roasco, the 295.
 Rocca 335.
 Rocca d'Anfo 326.
 Rocchetta, the 327.
 Rodach, the 43.
 Rodeneck 340.
 Roding 427.
 Roedtspitze, the 356.
 Rofen 303.
 Rofenkar-Glacier, the 302.
 Rofen-Thal, the 303.
 Rofensee, the 303.
 Rohitsch 384.
 Rohrbach 454.
 Rohrdorf 23.
 Röhrmoos 65.
 Rohrsee, the 132.
 Roitham 221.
 Rokitzan 426.
 Romariswandkopf, the 358.
 Romeno 311.
 Römerbad 384.
 Ronach 273.
 Rónaszék 465.
 Roncegno 330.
 Roncone 325.
 Roppen 285.
 Rosalien-Capelle, the 368.
 Rosana, the 284.
 Rosenau 214. 469.
 Rosenbach 64.
 Rosenberg 41. 43. 470. 474.
 Rosenberg, the 416. 418. 429.
 Rosengarten, the 309. 334.
 Rosenheim 141.
 Roseninsel, the 127.
 Rosenstein, château (near Stuttgart) 8.
 —, the (near Aalen) 35.
 Rosimboden, the 298.
 Rosim Ferner, the 297. 298.
 Rossatz 217.
 Rossberg 15.
 Rossberg, the Dettinger 29.
 Rosshaupten 115.
 Rossiten-Alp, the 241.
 Rösslau, the 163.
 Rosszähne, the 309.
 Rostok 417.
 Rosztoky 476.
 Rotenbuch 128.
 Roth 36.
 Roth am See 33.
 Rothach 135. 136.
 —, the Falls of the 136.
 Röthelstein 371.
 Rothenbach (near Nuremberg) 147.
 — (near Lindau) 110.
 — (Swabia) 11.
 Rothenberg, ruin 261.
 —, the (Gerlos) 272.
 —, — (near Canstatt) 9.
 Rothenbrunn 301.
 Rothenburg on the Tauber 63.

- Rothenfels, the 110.
 Rothenhaus 420.
 Rothenthurm 343.
 Rothe Sael, the 351.
 Rothestein, the 450.
 Rothe Wand, the 280.
 309. 334.
 Rothholz 269.
 Röthswand, the 244.
 Rothwand, the 140.
 Rothwein 388.
 Rothweinbach, the 395.
 Rottenacker 14.
 Rottenburg 18.
 Rottendorf 41. 155.
 Rottenkogel, the 351.
 Rottenmann 379.
 Rottmannshöhe, the 124.
 Rottweil 19.
 Roveredo 317.
 Rovigno 401.
 Rubi 112.
 Ruderatshofen 109.
 Rudo, Vallon di 338.
 Rudolphstein, the 163.
 Rudolphsturm, the 238.
 Rudowa, the 477.
 Ruffré 311.
 Ruhmannsfelden 168.
 Ruhpolding 145.
 Rumaschlung 338.
 Rumburg 430.
 Rumpenheim 36.
 Runding 168.
 Runklstein, castle 310.
 Rupprechtstegen 148.
 Rusel, the 165.
 Rusin 419.
 Russbach 229.
 Rust 454.
 Ruthnerhorn, the 340.
 Ruttkä 471. 474.
 Rutzbach, the 305.
 Rzeszow 479.
 Saalach, the 247. 248.
 Saale, the Franconian
 38. 156.
 Saaleck 157.
 Saalfelden 261.
 Saap 466.
 Saaz 419.
 Sabbia, Val 326.
 Sabbio 326.
 Sallioncella 404.
 Sacharang 145.
 Sachenbach 131.
 Sachsenburg 343.
 Sachsenfeld 455.
 Sachsensee, the 133.
 Sadowa-Wisznia 480.
 Saent-Joch, the 289. 327.
 Ság 463.
 Sagor 385.
 Sagrado 400.
 Sagrone 334.
 Saidschitz 420.
 Saifnitz 400.
 Sailespitz, the 264.
 Sailing s. Säuling.
 Saitz 435.
 Sajó, the 468.
 Salaberg, castle 214.
 Saldenburg 169.
 Saldenhofen 388.
 Sale Marazzino 329.
 Salem 24.
 Salesl 416.
 Saletalp, the 244.
 Saline, Mte. 328.
 Saljó-Tarján 470.
 Salloch 385.
 Salmshöhe, the 365.
 Salö 322.
 Salona 404.
 Salt 288.
 Saltaria Gorge, the 336.
 Saltaus 315.
 Salurn 316.
 Salve s. Hohe Salve.
 Salvore 401.
 Salza, the Styr. 374. 375.
 Salzach, the 275. &c.
 Salzburg 235.
 Salzburg, ruin 157.
 Salzgau, the 2.
 Salzkammergut, the 220.
 Saminathal, the 282.
 Samson 466.
 Sand, am 315.
 Sandau 430.
 Sandbach 149.
 Sandsee, castle 36.
 Sanmoarhütte, the 302.
 Sann, the 384. 385.
 Santo, Monte 400.
 Saone 323.
 Sappada 347.
 Sarblingstein 216.
 Sarca, Val 323.
 Sarche, Le 319.
 Sardagna 317.
 Sarengrad 457.
 Sarkad 466.
 Sarling 216.
 Sarnico 329.
 Sarnthal, the 310.
 Sarntheim 310.
 Sar-Rét 452.
 Sárvár 452.
 Sarstein, the 226.
 Sassella 296.
 Sasso 347.
 Satkau 419.
 Sattelbachthal, the 209.
 Sattelbogen, the 28.
 Sattleck, the 252.
 Sau s. Save.
 Sau-Alpe, the 388.
 Sauerbrunnen 453.
 Sauerlach 138.
 Sauldorf 23.
 Sauleck, the 393.
 Saulgau 15.
 Saulgrub 128.
 Säuling, the 117.
 Sausbach, the 169.
 Sausenstein 216.
 Sautens 300.
 Sava 385.
 Save, the 385. 394.
 Savitza, the 394.
 Sazawa, the 431. 433. 436.
 Sbanwald, the 419.
 Scala, Mte. della 293.
 Scántod 453.
 Scanupia, Mte. 330.
 Scardona 403.
 Scempz 450.
 Scesaplana, the 283.
 Schabs 340.
 Schachenalp, the 130.
 Schachenbad, the 111.
 Schachenstein, ruin 375.
 Schachtenbach 166.
 Schadendorf 454.
 Schadona-Pass, the 282.
 Schafberg, the (near Pas-
 sau) 151.
 — (Salzburg) 232.
 Schafbühl, the 357.
 Schaffhausen 20.
 Schalders, Bad 307.
 Schalding 149.
 Schallaburg 214.
 Schandau 415.
 Schanzgraben Kogel 214.
 Scharding 152.
 Schareck, the 259.
 Scharfeneck, ruin (Frau-
 conia) 47.
 —, — (Swabia) 13.
 —, — (near Vienna) 211.
 Scharling 234.
 Scharnhausen 9.
 Scharnitz 131.
 Scharreben, the 168.
 Scharzberg, the 126.
 Schattenberg, the 114.
 Schattenburg, castle 282.
 Schattwald 120.
 Schauerfeld 391.
 Schaufelspitz, the 306.
 Schaumburg, ruin (on the
 Danube) 153.
 Scheer 14.
 Scheffau 262.
 Schefflenz 41.
 Scheichenspitz, the 392.

- Scheifling 391.
 Scheiterboden, the 372.
 Schelklingen 14. 15.
 Schelleberg (Brenner) 307.
 Schellenberg (near Salzburg) 242.
 — (near Donauwörth) 58.
 Schemmerberg 15.
 Schemnitz 471.
 Schenkowitz 472.
 Schildenstein, the 137.
 Schillingsloch, the 29.
 Schinder, the 137.
 Schindler, the 271.
 Schlachters 110.
 Schlackenwerth 420.
 Schladming 392.
 Schlagendorf, Gross- 474.
 Schlagendorfer Spitze, the 475.
 Schlaitner Alp 355.
 Schlanders 288.
 Schlappiner Joch, the 283.
 Schlatenkees, the 353.
 Schlatt 22.
 Schlattstall 28.
 Schleching 145.
 Schleglmühl 369.
 Schlehdorf 132.
 Schleierfall, the (near Hilstadt) 228.
 —, — (Nassfeld) 258.
 Schleissheim 108.
 Schlern, the 336.
 Schlernalp, the 337.
 Schlieferspitz, the 275.
 Schlierachbach, the 139.
 Schlierbach 41.
 Schliersee 139.
 Schlitters 270.
 Schlosberg, the (near Teplitz) 418.
 — (Gratz) 380.
 — (near Bregenz) 280.
 — (near Reutte) 118.
 Schluderbach 344.
 Schluderns 288.
 Schlüsselspitze, the 353.
 Schmachtenberg, fortress 158.
 Schmeks 474.
 Schmelz 122. 130.
 Schmidenstein, the 241.
 Schmiedinger Glacier 277.
 Schmirn 272.
 Schmirner Thal, the 272. 306.
 Schmittener Höhe, the 260.
 Schmutter, the 59. 66.
 Schnaitz 34.
 Schnaizleuth 261.
 Schnalse, the 304.
 Schnan 283.
 Schnebige Nock, the 340.
 Schneealp, the 369.
 Schneeberg, the (Fichtelgeb.) 162.
 — (Ridnaunthal) 316.
 — (Semmering) 369.
 Schneefernerkopf, the 119.
 Schneewinkelkopf, the 365.
 Schneibstein, the 245.
 Schneptau 280.
 Schober, the 235.
 Schöckel, the 371. 382.
 Schöllang 112.
 Schönacher Kees, the 273.
 Schönau (Bohemia) 418.
 — (Franconia) 158.
 — (on the Danube) 439.
 — (Passeyr) 315.
 — (near Vöslau) 367.
 Schönbach, the 273.
 Schönbach (Bav. Forest) 169.
 Schönbach (Brenner) 305.
 Schönbornsbrunnen, the 157.
 Schönbrunn (Moravia) 437.
 — (château near Vienna) 207.
 Schönbühl, castle (Remsthal) 34.
 Schönbühl, château (Danube) 217.
 Schondorf 127.
 Schöneck, the 298.
 Schönfeld 416.
 Schönfeldspitz, the 244.
 Schongau 109.
 Schöngesing 127.
 Schöngabern 432.
 Schönhof, the 57.
 Schönleithen 58.
 Schönnä, castle 314.
 Schönteiner Thal, the 369.
 Schönteinhöhle, the 56.
 Schöntaufspitze, the Hintere 289. 298.
 Schonungen 158.
 Schopernau 280.
 Schorenberg, ruin 38.
 Schörfling 233.
 Schorndorf 34.
 Schösswend 352.
 Schottwien 370.
 Schrainbach, the 244.
 Schramberg 18.
 Schratzenberg, château 391.
 Schreck-See, the 141.
 Schreckenstein 416.
 Schrems 429.
 Schreyer, the 376.
 Schröcken, the 280.
 Schroffen-Pass, the 114.
 Schrötterhorn, the 297.
 Schrozberg 33.
 Schruns 283.
 Schukuru, the 461.
 Schussenried 15.
 Schützen 454.
 Schütt, island 441.
 Schüttbach, the 343.
 Schwabach 36.
 Schwaben 146.
 Schwabenberg, the 449.
 Schwabmünchen 109.
 Schwackenreuth 23.
 Schwallenbach 217.
 Schwanberg 382.
 Schwanberg-Alps, the 382.
 Schwandorf 67. 148. 427.
 Schwanek 108.
 Schwangau 115.
 Schwansee, the 116.
 Schwanenstadt 220.
 Schwarz, the 435.
 Schwarzach (Pongau) 253.
 — (Vorarlberg) 281.
 Schwarzach, the (Gerlos) 273.
 Schwarzau, the 369.
 Schwarzawa, the 435.
 Schwarzbach Falls, the 251.
 Schwarzbach-Thörl, the 350. 355.
 Schwarzbachwacht, the 246.
 Schwarzenbergklamm, the 262.
 Schwarzebach 42.
 Schwarzenau 429.
 Schwarzenbach 160.
 Schwarzenberg 280.
 Schwarzenstein, the 340.
 Schwarzenstein-Alp, the 271.
 Schwarzensteingrund, the 271.
 Schwarzanskarkopf, the 121.
 Schwarzkopf, the 278.
 Schwarzlak-Capelle 142.
 Schwarz 143.
 Schwechat 451.
 Schwechat, the 211.
 Schweinfurt 155.
 Schweizer-Thor, Pass 283.
 Schwemme, the 271.
 Schwenningen 19.
 Sebastiansweiler 20.
 Seben, monastery 308.

- Sebenico 403.
 Sebenstein, castle 369.
 Sebi 145.
 Sechs Egerten-Ferner, the 305.
 Seekach 41.
 Seekau, castle 383. 390.
 Sedlitz 415. 420.
 Sedziszow 479.
 Seeau, the (Königssee) 245.
 Seeburg, castle (Bohemia) 425.
 Seebuck 144.
 Seeburg 29. 389.
 Seefeld 131.
 Seefeldern 24.
 Seegraben, the 277.
 Seegut, château 10.
 Seehaus 315.
 Seekirchen 220.
 —, Lake of 220.
 Seekof, the 341.
 Seekopf, the 372.
 Secon 144.
 Seeshaupt 124.
 Seespitze, the 135.
 Seestein, the 169.
 Seetraun, the 145.
 Seewalchen 234.
 Seewiesen 375.
 Segenthau 463.
 Seghe, Val delle 323.
 Seibersdorf 477.
 Seiss 337.
 Seissenbach, the 376.
 Seissenbergklamm, the 247.
 Seisser Alp, the 336.
 Seitenwinkelthal, the 279. 361.
 Seiterjochl, the 305.
 Selb 42.
 Seligenstadt 155.
 Sella Pass, the (Fassa) 339.
 Sellye 450.
 Selmezbánya 471.
 Selrain 301.
 Selrain Thal, the 301.
 Selva 330. 403.
 Selva, Val 324. 327.
 Selzthal 379.
 Semedella 399.
 Semendria 459.
 Semlin 458.
 Semmering 370.
 — Railway, the 369.
 Senale 327.
 Senden 15.
 Sents, the 281.
 Sermione, peninsula 321.
 Sernio 295.
 Serravalle 318. 349.
 Servola 399.
 Sess 462.
 Sessana 387.
 Sette Comuni, the 331.
 Sextenthal, the 341.
 Seybothenreuth 160.
 Sforzellina-Pass, the 294.
 Siebeneich 311.
 Siebenellen 166.
 Siegeldorf 41.
 Siegenfeld 209.
 Siegmundscapelle, the 374.
 Siegmundsried, castle 287.
 Siegsdorf 145.
 Sierndorf 432.
 Sievering 212.
 Sigishofen 112.
 St. Sigismund 301.
 Sigmaringen 22.
 St. Sigmund 340.
 Sigmundsburg, ruin 119.
 Sigmundsherberg 432.
 Sigmundskron, castle 310.
 Silberleithen, the 119.
 Sill, the 264. 305. 306. etc.
 Sillein 473.
 Sillian 342.
 Siluwka 434.
 Silz 285.
 Simbach 147.
 Simlaun, the 303.
 Simmering 435. 451.
 Simmsee, the 144.
 Simony-Spitz, the 356.
 Singen 20.
 Singerin, the 369.
 Sinn, the 157.
 Sin/heim 32.
 Sio Fök 453.
 Siriuskogel, the 225.
 Siroka, the Javorina 476.
 Siror 331.
 Sissek 385. 458.
 Sivano 329.
 Skalitz 434.
 Skalka 474.
 Skarbin, the 388.
 Skela-Gladova 461.
 Skutsch 431.
 Slankamen 458.
 Slatina, the 470.
 Slawjin, the 417.
 Slivenza, the 386.
 Slotwina 479.
 Smichow 414.
 Sobieslau 436.
 Sobretta, Mte. 294.
 Söflingen 14.
 Soinsee, the 140.
 Solagna 331.
 Sölden 301.
 Söldener Jöchl, the 305.
 Söldenköpl, the 245.
 Sole, Val di 327.
 Solitude, the 9.
 Söll 262.
 Solnhofen 65.
 Solstein, the 264. 285.
 Somlo-Vásárhely 452.
 Somma-Campagna 322.
 Sommerau 167.
 Sondalo 294.
 Sondergrund, the 272.
 Sondrio 295.
 Sonnen 168.
 Sonnenberg 415.
 Sonnenblick, the 259.
 Sonnenburg, monastery 340.
 Sonnenjoch, the 138.
 Sonnenspitz, the 119. 284.
 Sonnenwelleck, the 278. 359.
 Sonnenwendstein, the 370.
 Sonnstein, the 222. 223.
 Sonntaghorn, the 144. 262.
 Sonnwendjoch, the Hintere 141.
 —, Vordere 143. 270.
 Sonthofen 112.
 Sonthofer See, the 170.
 Sophien Cavern 57.
 Soprony 454.
 Soraga 334.
 Sorapiss, the 345. 346.
 Sostó 464.
 Sotto, Valle di 295.
 Sottoguda, Ravine of 335.
 Spaichingen 19.
 Spalato 403.
 Spalt 36.
 Sparchen 142.
 Spatzenhäusen 127.
 Sperrbachsteg, the 114.
 Spessa 338.
 Spessa, Cima 326.
 Spessart, the 38.
 Spieglerthal, the 302.
 Spiegelberg, ruin (Moravia) 434.
 Spielfeld, castle 383.
 Spielmann, the 278. 359.
 Spielmannsau, the 113.
 Spillern 432.
 Spinale, Mte. 321.
 Spinges 340.
 Spinnerinn am Kreuz, the 208.
 Spital 343. 393.
 Spitz 217.
 Spitzingalp, the 139.
 Spitzing-See, the 139.
 Spitzkofl, the 342.
 Spondalunga 293.

- Spönding 288. 290.
 Spormaggiore 323.
 Sporminore 323.
 Sporreggio, the 323.
 Sprechenstein, castle 307.
 Spritzbach Waterfall, the 361.
 Spronser Joch, the 304.
 Staab 426.
 Staatz 435.
 Staben 289. 304.
 Stadlau 435.
 Stadolina 328.
 Stadt am Hof 71.
 Staffelbach 158.
 Staffelberg, the 43.
 Staffelsee, the 127.
 Staffelstein 43.
 Stafflach 306.
 Stahlraut 213.
 Stainz 382.
 Stall 362.
 Stallenthal, the 143.
 Stalleralpenthal, the 341. 350.
 Stallhofen 362.
 Staltach 132.
 Stambach 42.
 Stampfelgletscher, the 271.
 Stams, monastery 285.
 Staniska 357.
 Stankau 426.
 Stanz, the 361.
 Stanzach 281.
 Stanzerjoch, the 138.
 Stanzerthal, the 284.
 Stanzingerhof 240.
 Starhemberg 367.
 Starnberg 122.
 —, the Lake of 122.
 Starzel, the 18. 22.
 Starzeln 22.
 Staubbach, the 246.
 Stauffach, the 262.
 Stauf, ruin (near Linz on the Danube) 153.
 — (near Regensburg) 71.
 Staufen (Swabia) 12.
 —, the 250.
 Staufenneck, ruin 13. 247.
 Staufenwand, the 146.
 Staziona 330.
 Steckelberg, ruin 38.
 S. Stefano 347.
 Steg (on the Lech) 281.
 — (Salzkammergut) 226.
 Stegen 127.
 Steigerwald, the 63.
 Stein (on the Danube) 218.
 — (Chiemsee) 144.
 —, Pass 392.
 — (Pusterthal) 343..
- Stein (Pfitscher Thal) 271.
 Steinach (Brenner) 306.
 — (Carinthia) 379.
 — (on the Main) 63.
 Steinamanger 454.
 Steinbach 115. 213.
 Steinbach (Attersee) 234.
 Steinbach Valley 475.
 Steinberg, on the Main 40.
 —, the Loferer 262.
 Steinbruch 441. 462.
 Steinbrück 385.
 Steineberg, the 110.
 Steinerhof 371.
 Steingaden 115.
 Steinhaus 340.
 Steinhäusen 43.
 Steinheim 37.
 Steinjochl, the 281.
 Steinkasthal, the 350. 352.
 Steinslach, the 20.
 Stein Pass, the 261.
 Stelvio Pass, the 292.
 Stenico 323.
 Stepberg 58.
 Stephanau 433.
 Stephanshütte 476.
 Stephanskirchen 144.
 Stephanspösching 149.
 Sterbfritz 38.
 Sterbohol 415.
 Stern 338. 415.
 Sternberg 433.
 Stern Pass, the 261.
 Sterzing 307.
 Steyer 377.
 —, castle 377.
 Steyerdorf 377. 464.
 Steyeregg 215.
 Stiahlaw 428.
 Stiegenwand, the 357.
 Stilfs 290.
 Stillfer Joch s. Stelvio.
 Stillach, the 112. 114.
 Stillup-Thal, the 270.
 Stock 145.
 Stockach 23. 281.
 Stockenboi 343.
 Stockenweiler 110.
 Stockeralp, the 139.
 Stockerau 432.
 Stocker Scharle, the 365.
 Stockheim 43.
 Store 384.
 Storo 320. 326.
 Stöten 115.
 Stou, the 394.
 Straczena 469.
 Strakonitz 428.
 Strass 269.
 Strassengel, pilgrim-church 371.
 Strassenhaus 282.
- Strassgang 382.
 Strasskirchen 149.
 Strassnitz 437.
 Strass-Somerein 451.
 Strassruderung 141.
 Strasswalchen 220.
 Straubing 148.
 Straussnitz 430.
 Strehan, castle 379.
 Streden, Alp 355.
 Streitberg 56.
 Strelitz 434.
 Strembo 324.
 Strengen 284.
 Stretsno 473.
 Strigno 331.
 Strobl 230.
 Stromberg, the 2.
 Strub Pass, the 262.
 Strudel, the (Danube) 216.
 Struden 215.
 Strupberg, the 230.
 Stubachthal, the 276. 357.
 Stubaythal, the 305.
 Stuben (Arlberg) 283.
 — (Bavaria) 137.
 Stubnya-Fürdő 471.
 Student, the 373.
 Stüdlhutte, the 358.
 Stuhlgebirge, the 244.
 Stuhlweissenburg 452.
 Stuiben, the 112. 114. 301.
 Stuibenbach, the 300.
 Stuibenfall, the 121.
 Stupnay 433.
 Stuttenock, the 340.
 Stuttgart 3.
 Suchenthal 436.
 Sudeten Mts., the 433.
 Sudomieritz 436.
 Sugana, Val 330.
 Sugatag 465.
 Suldén 297.
 Suldén-Glacier, the 297.
 Suldenspitze, the 297.
 Suldenthal, the 296.
 Sulm, the (Styria) 383.
 Sulz 18. 125.
 Sulzano 329.
 Sulzbach 148.
 Sulzbach Alps, the 384.
 Sulzberg, the 327.
 Sulzberg, the 113.
 Sulzdorf 33.
 Sulzthal, the 306.
 Summerrau 429.
 Sünching 72.
 Süssen 13.
 Sutorina, the 404.
 Swabian Alb, the 27.
 Swietla 431.
 Swinka, the 469.
 Sýrnia 457.

- Szadellő 469.
 Szájol 463. 466.
 Szakálháza 463.
 Szalatnya 470.
 Szalk 456.
 Szalonta 466.
 Szamos, the 465. 467.
 Szandecz 479.
 Szántó 470.
 Szarvas 466.
 Szathmár 465.
 Szatymaz 462.
 Szegedin 462.
 Szegszard 456.
 Székes Fehérvár 452.
 Szered 472.
 Szerencs 465.
 Szigeth, Marm. 465.
 Szigetvár 454.
 Szigligeth 453.
 Szikszó 468.
 Szilicze 469.
 Szlatina 465.
 Szliác 470.
 Szmrescin Lake 475.
 Szobb 450.
 Szoboszló 464.
 Szolnok 466.
 Szombathely 454.
 Szonta 466.
 Szörögh 463.
 Szuljov Valley 475.
 Tabaretta Gorge, the 299.
 — Scharte, the 291.
 — Spitze, the 297.
 Tabor 436.
 Tachtalia 460.
 Tagliamento, the 343.
 Tai Cadore 346.
 Taimering 72.
 Talfer, the 309.
 Tállya 465.
 Tamsweg 393.
 Tannberg, the 220.
 Tannen 134.
 Tännengebörge, the 230.
 253.
 Tanner Alp 140.
 Tänzenberg, castle 392.
 Tapolitza 468.
 Tarandsberg 289.
 Tarcza, the 469. 470.
 Tarczal 465.
 Tarenz 120.
 Tarnok 452.
 Tarnow 479.
 Tarnowitz 438.
 Tartsch 288.
 Tartcher Alm, the 291.
 Tarvis 400.
 Taschach-Glacier, the 302. 305.
 Tatra Mts., the 474.
 Taubenberg, the 139.
 Taubensee, the 246.
 Tauber, the 33.
 Tauberbischofsheim 34.
 Tauern, the 121.
 Tauernache, the 393.
 Tauernkogel, the 352.
 Tauernmoos-See, the 357.
 Taufers (Etschthal) 292.
 — (Ahrenthal) 340.
 Taufersthal, the 340.
 Taufkarjoch, the 305.
 Taufkirchen 152.
 Taulen 346.
 Tauss 426.
 Tavodo 323.
 Taxenbach 278.
 Taxis, château 35.
 Teck, ruin 28.
 Tegernsee 135.
 —, the 135.
 Teglio 295.
 Teinach 2. 388.
 —, baths 2.
 Teischnitz Glacier, the 358.
 Teisendorf 145.
 Telfs 285.
 Telvana 331.
 Temes, the 459. 463.
 Temesvár 463.
 Temetvény 472.
 Tenno 319. 320.
 Tepel, the 422.
 Tepl, Abbey 428.
 Tepla 474.
 Teplitz (Eohemia) 117.
 — (Hungary) 473.
 — (Styria) 384.
 Teplitza 173.
 Terglou, the 394.
 Terian-zko Lake 475.
 Terlago 319.
 Terlan 311.
 Ternberg 377.
 Ternitz 369.
 Teres 327.
 Tersa'o, château 408.
 Teschen 473.
 Teschnitz 419.
 Tesero 333.
 Tesino, the 321.
 —, Val 331.
 Tétény 452. 456.
 Tetschen 429.
 Tettwang 16.
 Teufelsgesass, the 130.
 Teufel-graben, the 138.
 Teufelshörner, the 244.
 Teufelsmauer, the (near Schwallenbach) 217.
 Teufelsmühle, the 357.
 Teufelssteg, the 272.
 Tezze, le 331.
 Thal 342.
 Thalham 139.
 Thalhausen 19.
 Thalheim 391.
 Thalheim, monastery 220.
 Thalhof, the 369.
 Thalkirchen 146.
 Thalleispitz, the 302.
 Thalmühle 20.
 Thamburg 280.
 Thanheim 121.
 Thannberg, the 220.
 Thaya, the 431. 432.
 Thayingen 20.
 Theben 440.
 Theiss, the 458. 465.
 Theres 158.
 Theresienfeld 367.
 Theresienstadt 416.
 Thierberg, the 141. 142.
 Thiergarten 23.
 Thiergartenberg, the 29.
 Thiersee, the 141.
 Thomasreuth 220.
 Thoneller, the 119.
 Thorhelm, the 273.
 Thörl-Gletscher, the 277.
 Thorlen, the 119. 130.
 Thörlthal, the 375.
 Thorstein, the 229.
 Three Holy Springs, the 291.
 Thumsee, the 250. 261.
 Thuringen 282.
 Thurmberg, the 2.
 Thurn Pass, the 263.
 Thurnau 168.
 Thurocz 471.
 Tiarno 320.
 Tiefenbach 113.
 Tignale 321.
 Tihany 453.
 Tillysburg, the 215.
 Timau 343.
 Timavo, the 399.
 Timbler Joch, the 316.
 Timmelkam 220.
 Tione 323.
 Tirano 295.
 Tirschenreuth 67.
 Tirschnitz 67. 424.
 Tischelalp, the 361.
 Tischlkahr Glaciers, the 255.
 Tisens 310. 327.
 Tisza Lucz 465.
 Titel 458.
 Tittling 169.
 Tlumatschau 437.
 Tobelbad 382.
 Toblach 341.

- Toblacher Feld, the 341.
344.
Toblino 319.
Todesca, Alp 324.
Todte Gebirge, the 226.
Todten Weibl, the 372.
Tofana, Mte. 345. 346.
Tognazzo, Cima di 334.
Tognola Alp, the 334.
Tokaj 464.
Tolcsva 465.
Töll, the 289.
Tolmein 400.
Tolmezzo 343.
Tolna 456.
Töltschach, castle 392.
Tölz 134.
Tonadigo 334.
Tonale Pass, the 328.
Toos 56.
Töplitz-See, the 226.
Topschidere 459.
Torbole 320. 321.
Torna 469.
Tornocz 450.
Török Sz. Miklós 468.
Torrener Joch, the 245.
Torri 321.
Tosa, Cima di 323.
Toscolano 322.
Tösens 287.
Tót Megyer 450.
Tovo 295.
Trabitz 160.
Trafoi 291.
Trafoi-Bach, the 290.
Traisen, the 213. 218.
Traismauer 218.
Trajan, inscription of 461.
Tramer Scharte, the 259.
Trametsried 165.
Tramin 310. 316.
Transylvania 467.
Trasenga, the 327.
Tratta, Monte 320.
Tratten 390.
Tratzberg, castle 143.
Trau 404.
Traubing 126.
Trauchgau 115.
Trauf, the 22.
Traun, the 145. 215. 226.
—, the Bayr. 146.
—, the Falls of the 221.
Trauner Alp, the 278. 360.
Traunkirchen 223.
Traunsee, the 223.
Traunstein 145.
—, the 221.
Trausnitz, castle 73.
Trautenau 430.
Trautenfels 379.
Trautmannsdorf 314. 451.
Trautson, château 306.
Travignolo, Val 333.
Trebegast 158.
Trebitsch 431.
Tre Croci, Passo 346.
Tre Sassi, Passo 338. 347.
Tre Signori, Corno dei 272. 294. 328.
Treibach 391.
Tremelone, island 321.
Tremosine 322.
Trenkelbach 225.
Trenta 395.
Trento 316.
Trentschin 473.
— Tepla 473.
Tre Ponti 346.
Tresenda 295. 329.
Tresero, Piz 293.
Tressenstein, the 226.
Trettach, the 113.
Trettachspitze, the 111.
Treuchtlingen 64.
Treuen 67.
Treviso 332.
Tricula 460.
Trieb, the 67.
Trieben 379.
Triebitz 433.
Triefenstein, castle 38.
Trient 316.
Triesdorf 64.
Triestach-Spitz, the 359.
Trieste 396.
Triffail 385.
Trigesimo 343.
Trimberg 157.
Trinitas 455.
Trins 306.
Trippachspitz, the 271.
Trisana, the 284.
Tristenbach-Alp, the 271.
Tristenspizze, the 270.
Trnava, the 472.
Trnowan 419.
Trocznaw 429.
Trodena s. Truden.
Trojerthal, the 350. 355.
Trompia, Val 326.
Troppau 437.
Trosslingen 19.
Trostburg, the 308.
Truden 333.
Trzebinia 477.
Trzinietz 473.
Tschau 400.
Tschengelserspitz, the 287.
Tscherms 314.
Tschipit Alp 336.
Tschürgant, the 285.
Tubbingen Kogel, the 213.
Tubingen 17.
Tüchersfeld 57.
Tueno 327.
Tuffen, Bad 384.
Tulln 218. 429.
Tulmino 400.
Tupa, the 475.
Tura 468.
Turán 474.
Tursec 471.
Turkische Zeltstadt, the 354.
Turmitz 416.
Turnau 430. 433.
Turnu Severin 461.
Tuttlingen 19.
Tutzing 124.
Tweng 393.
Tychi Pass, the 476.
Tyrnau 472.
Tyrnstein s. Dürrenstein.
Tyrol, Schloss 313.
—, Dorf 313.
Uderns 270.
Udine 343.
Udwitz 420.
Uebergossene Alm 253.
Ueberkingen 13.
Ueberlingen 24.
Uebersee 145.
Uhersko 433.
Uj-Féhérto 464.
Ujhely 465.
Uihingen 12.
Ujlak 457.
Uj-Palanka 460.
Üllö 462.
Ulm 13.
Ulmerfeld 214.
St. Ulrich 339.
Ulrichsbrücke 118.
Ulrichsbrunn 382.
Ultenthal, the 314.
Umago 401.
Umbal-Glacier, the 355.
Umbalthal, the 355.
Umbal-Thörl, the Vorder- und Hintere 355.
Umbrail-Pass, the 292.
Umbrail, Piz 292.
Umbrina, Val 294.
Umhausen 301.
Umlowitz 428.
Ummendorf 15.
Und, monastery 218.
Unhoscht 419.
Unken 262.
Unlingen 14.
Unnutz, the 137.
Unser Frau (Schmalserthal) 303.
— im Walde 327.

- Unterach 234.
 Unterau 307.
 Unter-Berschowitz 417.
 Unterböbingen 35.
 Unterboihingen 16.
 Unter-Drauburg 388.
 Unterhausen 30.
 Unterlana 311.
 Untere Oedenwinkel-
 scharte 364.
 Unter-Peissenberg 125.
 Unter-Sandau 427.
 Untersberg, the 241.
 Unterschüpf 41.
 Unterstein, château 243.
 Unter-Steinach 43.
 Unter-Stuben 471.
 Untersulzbachthal, the
 275.
 Untertauern 393.
 Untertürkheim 9. 12.
 Unter-Vintl 340.
 Unter-Wessen 145.
 Unz, the 386.
 Unzmarkt 391.
 Urach 28.
 Urfeld 133. 134.
 Urgbach, the 286.
 Uri-See, the 118.
 Urkundspitz, the 305.
 Urschlauthal, the 260.
 Ursprung, the 141.
 Ursula Mts., the 388.
 Urtheilstein, the 211.
 Uslava, the 426. 428.
 Úszög 455.
 Uttendorf 276.
 Uttenheim 340.
 Utting 127.

 Vacz s. Waitzen.
 Vaduz 282.
 Vagatin, the 394.
 Vág-Ujhely 472.
 Vahrner Bad, the 307.
 Vaihingen 2.
 Vajolet Gorge, the 335.
 St. Valentin 214.
 — auf der Heide 288.
 — im Prettau 341.
 Valentino Valley, the
 324. 343.
 Valfredda, Sasso di 335.
 Valkány 463.
 Valle 346.
 Vallesina, the 346.
 Vallula-Spitze, the 283.
 Valparola Alp, the 338.
 Valsar Thal, the 340.
 Val Tellina, the 294.
 Vámos-Györk 468.
 Vámos-Percs 465.
 Vaudans 283.

 Vanitscharte, the 358.
 Varignano 320.
 Varin 473.
 Város-Löd 452.
 Varrone, the 320.
 VASVÁR 454.
 Vazec 474.
 Vehla, the 22.
 St. Veit 350. 391.
 Veitsberg, the 44. 141.
 Veitsburg, the 16.
 Veitschalp, the 372.
 Veitshöchheim 39.
 St. Veitskapf 282.
 Velber Tauern, the 352.
 Velden (near Klagenfurt),
 389.
 — (on the Pegnitz) 148.
 Veldenstein 148.
 Veldes 394.
 Velenczer See 452.
 Velka Kappa, the 388.
 Velka Valley, the 475.
 Vellach 388.
 Vellern 357.
 Velm 451.
 Venas 346.
 Venediger s. Gross-Vene-
 diger.
 Venerocolo, Mte. 325.
 Venezia, Cima di 289.
 —, Val di 289.
 Venice 332.
 Venigia Pass. the 333.
 348.
 Vent 302.
 Vep 452.
 Veringen 22.
 Veringendorf 22.
 Vermiglio, Val 328.
 Vermunt Thal, the 283.
 Verona 318. 322.
 Verruca, hill 317.
 Versecz 463.
 Vertainspitze, the 298.
 Verwaltersteig, the 259.
 Vestino, Val 321.
 Vestone 326.
 Veszerowa 461.
 Veszprim 452.
 Veterani cavern 461.
 Vezza 328.
 Vezzano 319.
 Videm 385.
 Video, Mte. 291.
 Viecht, Abbey 143.
 Viechtenstein, castle 152.
 Vieberg 232.
 Viehofen 214.
 Vienna 171.
 Abgeordnetenhaus 203.
 Academy of Art 197.
 *Albertina 185.

 Vienna:
 Albrechts - Brunnen
 185.
 *Altlerchenfeld Church
 205.
 *Ambras Collection 195.
 St. Anna 198.
 Archiepiscopal Palace
 179.
 *Arsenal 196.
 —, Civic 200.
 Aspern Bridge 189.
 Augarten 207.
 Augustine Church 181.
 Austrian Museum 188.
 Ballhausplatz 202.
 Bank 202.
 St. Barbara 205.
 Baths 174.
 Brandstätte 179.
 Belvedere 189.
 Burg 180.
 Burger-Spital 178. 179.
 Burghthor 181.
 *Cabinet of Coins and
 Antiquities 184.
 Capuchin Church 199.
 Carlskirche 186.
 Cemeteris 207.
 Chemical Laboratory
 203.
 *Collection of Antiqui-
 ties (Belv.) 194.
 Commercial Academy
 187.
 Concerts 174.
 Credit-Anstalt 200.
 Criminal Court 202.
 Custom House 189.
 Czernin's Collection
 202.
 Elizabeth Bridge 186.
 St. Elizabeth's Ch. 205.
 Egyptian Collection
 194.
 English Church 175.
 Exchange 202. 205.
 Exhibition 206.
 Foreign Office 202.
 Franz-Joseph's Quai
 205.
 Freiung, the 201.
 Garrison Church 200.
 Geolog. Institution 188.
 Graben 180.
 Greek Church 205.
 Gymnasium, Acad. 187.
 Harrach's Collection
 201.
 Hauptwache 180.
 Heilandskirche 203.
 Heinrichshof, the 186.
 Hof, the 200.

- Vienna :**
 Hofburg 180.
 Hofgarten, the 182.
 Hohe Markt, the 199.
 Horticult. Society 188.
 Hospital, General 203.
 Invalidenhaus 188.
 Jews' Quarter 199.
 St. John 205.
 St. John the Baptist 198.
 Josephinum 203.
 Kohlmarkt 180.
 Künstlerhaus 187.
 Kunstverein 199.
 Landhaus 202.
 *Lazaristenkirche 205.
 *Library, Imp. 182.
 *Liechtenstein Gallery 204.
 Lunatic Asylum 203.
 Maltese Church 198.
 *Maria Stiegen 200.
 Mariensäule 200.
 Markets 175.
 Mehlmarkt 199.
 St. Michael's 180.
 Military Geogr. Institute 203.
 *Mineral Cabinet 183.
 Minorite Church 202.
 Musical Society 187.
 *Nat. Hist. Cabinet 183.
 Oberstallmeister-Amt 180.
 Opera House, new 186.
 Palace of Archd. Albert 185.
 — — Lewis Victor 187.
 — — William 188.
 — of Prince Schwarzenberg 187.
 — — Liechtenstein 202.
 — — of the Duke of Coburg 188.
 Palace Gardens 182.
 St. Peter's 199.
 *Picture Gallery (Belv.) 189.
 Police Office 173. 199.
 Polytechn. Institution 186.
 *Prater 206.
 Printing Office, Imp. 206.
 Protestant Churches 199.
 Protestant School 186.
 Rathaus 199.
 Reichs-Kanzlei-Palast 180.
 *Ring Strasse, the 185.
- Vienna :**
 Salvator Church 200.
 Schönborn's Collection 201.
 Schottenkirche 201.
 Shops 174.
 Stables, Imp. 185.
 *Stadtspark 187.
 *Statue of Archduke Charles 181.
 * — of Prince Eugene 181.
 — of Emp. Francis 180.
 * — of Emp. Joseph II. 181.
 — of Ressel 186.
 — of Schubert 188.
 — of Schwarzenburg 187.
 *St. Stephen's Church 178.
 Stock im Eisen 179.
 Synagogue 205.
 Technolog. Museum 186.
 Telegraph Office 200.
 Theatres 173.
 *Treasury 183.
 Trinity Colonn 180.
 University 205.
 Veterinary Institution 188.
 Volksgarten 181.
 Votive Church 205.
 Waffen Museum 196.
 War-Office 200.
 Weisgarber Church 205.
 Vierzeihenheiligen 43.
 St. Vigil 338.
 St. Vigilio, promontory 321.
 Vigo (Val Sarca) 324.
 — (Fassa) 334.
 Vigolo 319.
 Viktring 389.
 Világos 463.
 Villa Grande 347.
 — Piccola 347.
 Villach 389.
 Villacher Alp, the 389.
 Villany 455.
 Villgraten-Joch, the 342.
 350.
 — Thal, the 342.
 Villingen 19.
 Vilpian 311.
 Vils, the (Danube) 149.
 —, — (Lech) 118. 120.
 Vilsalper See, the 121.
 Vilshofen 149.
 Vilsrein 120.
 Viltragen Glacier 351.
- Vinga 463.
 Vintschgau, the 288.
 Viola, Val 293.
 Vios, Mte. 328.
 Virgen 352.
 Virgilshurg, château 391.
 Visiaun 327.
 St. Vismarje 393.
 Vistula, the 477.
 Vizsoka, the 475.
 Vitelli, Val 293.
 S. Vito 346.
 Vizvár 454.
 Vlegyásza, the 467.
 Vobarno 326.
 Vöckla, the 220.
 Vöcklabruck 220.
 Vöcklamarkt 220.
 Vögalalp, the 360.
 Vohburg 58.
 Voehringen 15.
 Volciano 326.
 Volckermarkt 383.
 Volkersdorf 215.
 Vollmerz 38.
 Völs 337.
 Volsbach 160.
 Volta 322.
 Voralpe, the 214.
 Vorarlberg 279.
 Vorderbrühl 209.
 Vorder Graseck 129.
 Vorder-Hindelang 120.
 Vorder-Hütten 263.
 Vordernberg 378.
 Vorderriss 135.
 Vorder-Schwangau, ruin 117.
 Vorder Thiersee 141.
 Vorra 148.
 Vöslau 367.
 Vuková 457.
- Waag, the 472.
 Wachau, the 217.
 Wachsenstein, the 130.
 Wackerstein 58.
 Wagegg, ruin 109.
 Wagrain 392.
 Wagram 435.
 Währing 207.
 Waiblingen 34.
 Waibstadt 41.
 Waidbruck 308.
 Waidhofen 214.
 Waidring 262.
 Waischenfeld 57.
 Waitzen 443.
 Wajnor 472.
 St. Walburga 314.
 Walchen 220. 276.
 Walcher Alp 278.
 Walchensee 133.

- Walchensee, the 133.
Walchsee 145.
Wald (Arlberg) 283.
— (Bavaria) 145.
— (Pinzgau) 275.
— (Styria) 379.
Waldbachstrub, the 228.
Waldburg, castle (Franconia) 158.
—, — (Swabia) 16.
Waldenburg 33.
Waldhausen 34.
Waldnab, the 67.
Waldrastenspitz, the 264.
285.
Waldsassen 67.
Waldsee 15.
Waldstein, castle 433.
Waldstein, the 163.
Walhalla, the 71.
Walhallastrassa 67.
Wallenburger Alp 140.
Wallendorf 476.
Wallern 152.
Waller-See, the 220.
Wallerstein 36.
Wallgau 133.
Wallgau, the 202.
Wallhausen 33.
Wallhorn Thal, the 352.
Wallnerhütte, the 363.
Wallner-Insel, the 244.
Walsee 215.
Walserberg, the 247.
Walser Schänzle, the 113.
— Thal, the 113. 282.
Walten 355.
Waltenhofen 110.
Waltenthal, the 355.
Wangen 9. 310.
Wanneck, the 119.
Wänzel Alps, the 391.
Warasdin 453.
Warmensteinach 162.
Warnsdorf 430.
Wart, ruin 310.
Wartberg, the 32. 450.
Wartenburg, castle 220.
Wartenstein, castle 369.
Warth 281.
Warthausen 15.
Wasach 113.
Waschenbeuern 35.
Wasseralfingen 35.
Wasseralfingen 35.
Wasserfall Alp, the 277.
Wassertrüdingen 36.
Watschöd 140.
Watzmann, the 246.
Waxegg, Alp 271.
Waxenstein, the 130.
Wechselalp, the 136.
Wegscheid 134. 168. 372.
374.
Wegszendrö 459.
Wehlen 415.
Wehrstein 18.
Weiberteue, ruin 32.
Weichselbacher Thal, the 278.
Weichselboden 376.
Weiden 67.
Weidling 212.
Weidlingau 213.
Weidritz, the 441.
Weierhof 275.
Weigolshausen 155.
Weißenstephan 73.
Weiherburg 269.
Weikersheim 33.
Weil 9.
Weil die Stadt 2.
Weilburg, the 211.
Weilheim 125.
Weingarten (Swabia) 15.
Weinsberg 32.
Weinzettelwand, the 370.
Weipert 420.
Weiskirchen 382.
Weissach, the 136.
Weissbach 115. 146.
—, the 138. 247.
Weissbriach 343.
Weisse Berg, the 414.
Weisse Knott, the 291.
Weissenbach on the Lech 121. 281.
— (Carinthia) 343. 378.
— (near Ischl) 224.
— (Attersee) 234.
Weissenack, castle 383.
Weissenfels 395.
Weissenfels Lakes, the 395.
Weissenkirchen 217.
Weissensee, the 119. 343.
— Thal, the 343.
Weissenstadt 163.
Weissenstein, castle 166.
350.
Weisshorn, the 333.
Weisskamm, the 302.
Weisskirchen 437. 464.
Weisskugel, the 302.
Weissmainstein, the 162.
Weiss-See, the 357.
Weisse Wand, the 349.
Weisswasser 430.
— Valley 475.
Weitenburg 18.
Weitenack 217.
Weitenstein 388.
Weihsbyka 419.
Weleslawin 419.
Welfenstein 307.
Welitz Glacier, the 355.
Welitzspitze, the 356.
Wellenburg 109.
Wels 152. 219.
Welsberg 341.
Welschnovon 334.
Welschingen 20.
Weltenburg, Abbey 59.
Weltrus 417.
Wendelstein, the 140.
Wengen 338.
Wengenalp, the 115.
Wens 304.
Werdaun 42.
Werdenfels, ruin 129.
Werfen 253.
Werfenstein, ruin 216.
Wernberg 67. 389.
Werneck 155.
Wernfeld 38.
Wernstein 151.
Wernwag, château 23.
Wertach, the 60. 66. 109.
Werth, the (Danube) 216.
Wertheim 31.
Wesendorf 217.
Wesenstein, ruin 152.
Wesenurfahr 152.
Wessely 436.
Westenhofen 139.
Westererengen 109.
Westerham 141.
Westerhof, the 136.
Westheim 66.
Wetteisheim 64.
Wetterkreuz, church 218.
Wetterau, the 37.
Wetterschroffen, the 119.
Wetterstein, the 119. 128.
130.
Wetzdorf 429.
Wetzelach 352.
Weyer 377.
Weyenburg 349.
Weyregg 234.
White Hill, the 414.
Widderstein, the 280.
Wielandstein, the 28.
Wieliczka 479.
Wielinger Scharte 364.
— Glacier 277.
Wien, the 186. 207.
Wienerisch-Neustadt 367.
Wiener Wald, the 213.
218.
Wiesau 67.
Wiesbachhorn, the 277.
278. 364.
Wiesberg, ruin 284.
Wieselburg 451.
Wiesen 453.
Wiesent, the 47. 56.
Wiesloch 1.

- Wikawa 430.
 Wildalpen 376.
 Wildbad 11. 64.
 Wildberg 2.
 Wildbichl 145.
 Wilde Gerlos, the 273.
 Wilde Kogel, the 222.
 Wildenranna 168.
 Wildenroth 127.
 Wildenschwert 433.
 Wildenstein, castle (on the Danube) 23.
 Wildenstein, ruin (near Ischl) 225.
 Wilde Pfaff, the 306.
 Wildflecken 157.
 Wildhaus, castle 388.
 Wildon, ruin 383.
 Wildspitze, the 302.
 Wilferdingen 2.
 Wilfereut 162.
 Wilfleinsdorf 471.
 Wilhelma, the 8.
 Wilhelmsbad 36.
 Wilhelmsburg, the 13.
 Wilhelmsgluck, mine 24.
 Wilhelmshall 19.
 Wilhering, Abbey 153.
 Willsbach 33.
 Wilpoldsried 109.
 Wiltau, or
 Wilten, Abbey 267.
 Wilzhofen 125.
 Wimbach - Klamm, the 245.
 Wimmach, the 273.
 Wimmer 223.
 Wimmergrund, the 273.
 Wimpfen 32.
 Windau, the 263.
 Windbachkohlkopf, the
 Windbachthal, the 275.
 355. 356.
 Windberg, the 369.
 Windischgrätz 388.
 Windisch-Kappel 388.
 Windisch-Matrei 350.
 Windsfeld 64.
 Winkel 232.
 Winklern 359.
 Winnachthal, the 306.
 Winterbach 34.
 Winterhausen 63.
 Winterschneidbach 64.
 Wipphthal, the 307.
 Wirbel, the (Danube) 216.
 Wischan 435.
 Wissak Vrh, the 394.
 Wissegrad, ruin 442.
 Wittighausen 40.
 Wittingau 436.
 Wochein, the 394.
 Wochu, Mte. 394.
 Wodnian 428.
 Wölchingen 41.
 Wolfegg 15.
 St. Wolfgang 231. 340.
 St. Wolfgang-Bad 278.
 — — See, the 230.
 Wolframitz 435.
 Wolfrathshausen 134.
 Wolfsberg 383.
 Wolfsegg 220.
 Wolfstein 169.
 Wolfsthal 441.
 Wolinka, the 428.
 Wolken 430.
 Wolkenstein 339. 379.
 Wolkersdorf 435.
 Wolnzach 65.
 Wonnethberg, the 287.
 Wörgl 142.
 Worms s. Bormio.
 Wormser Joch, the 292.
 Wörnitz, the 58.
 Wörösmart 465.
 Wörth (Salzburg) 361.
 Wörth-See, the 126.
 Wörther-See, the 389.
 Wostratzin 426.
 Wottawa, the 428.
 Wottitz 436.
 Wotwowitz 419.
 Wuchern 388.
 Wunsiedel 163.
 Wurf-Alp, the 357.
 Würm, the (Bavaria) 122.
 Würm, the (Wurttemb.) 10.
 Wurmlingen 19.
 Wurmlinger Capelle, the 18.
 Würm-See, the 122.
 Würzburg 39.
 Wurzen 395.
 —, Lake of 395.
 Wurzmies 420.
 Ybbs, the 214.
 Zaberbach, the 273.
 Zabie Staw 475.
 Zabierzow 477.
 Zafried Ferner, the 289.
 Zagzyva, the 468. 470.
 Zákány 454.
 Zakolan 419.
 Zakopana 476.
 Zála, the 454.
 Zambor 464.
 Zams 284.
 Zamsertal, the 271.
 Zapfendorf 44.
 Zara 403.
 Zargenkopf, the 377.
 Zartlesdorf 429.
 Zaucht 437.
 Zavelstein 2. 11.
 Zayer, the 394.
 Zbirow 126.
 Zditz 426.
 Zeburu, the Grosse 299.
 —, Passo 294.
 —, Valle del 294.
 Zefferet Valley 277.
 Zegestov 470.
 Zeiger, the 115.
 Zeil 158.
 Zeinesjoch, the 283.
 Zell, Bayrisch 140.
 — am Moos 235.
 — am See 260.
 — (Zillertal) 270.
 Zellerhörnte, the 22.
 Zellerndorf 432.
 Zeller-See (Pinzgau) 260.
 Zellnitz 388.
 Zeltweg 391.
 Zemmbach, the 270. 272.
 St. Zeno, monast. 249.
 Zenoburg, castle 314.
 Ziano 333.
 Zieditz 424.
 Ziegelau 240.
 Zieglitzthal, the 259.
 Zill 251.
 Ziller, the 269.
 Zillergrund, the 271.
 Zillertal, the 269.
 Zimmers s. Cembra.
 Zinkendorf 454.
 Zips 474.
 Zirknitz, the 259.
 Zirknitzer See, the 386.
 Zirknitzfall, the 359.
 Zirl 132. 285.
 Zirmkogel, the 302.
 Ziskaberg, the 415.
 Zistelalp, the 240.
 Zittau 430. 433.
 Zizelau 215.
 Zizenhausen 23.
 Znaim 431.
 Znyó Váralja 471.
 Zollfeld, the 392.
 Zolyom 470.
 Zombor 466.
 Zopet-Spitze, the 353.
 Zopetnitzthal, the 353.
 Zöptau 433.
 Zorneding 141.
 Zrnagora, the 404.
 Zsdjár Pass, the 475.
 Zsébély 463.
 Zsolcza 465. 468.
 Zsolna 473.
 Zucco, Mte. 347.
 Zuckerhütel, the 306.

Zucld 323.	Zusameck 66.	Zwingsteg, the 113.
Zufallspitz, the 298.	Zwiesel 166.	Zwischen-Sulzbach -
Zuffenhausen 2.	—, the 259.	Thörl, the 354.
Zugspitze, the 130.	Zwieselalp, the 229.	Zwischenwasser 338. 391.
Zunigspitze, the 351.	Zwieselberg, the 118. 166.	Zwischenwässern 394.
Zurndorf 451.	Zwieselstein 302.	Zwittau 433.
Zusam, the 66.	Zwing, the 278.	Zwittawa, the 433.

MAP OF THE
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

showing the
RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION
& the most important roads.

(FREDERICK ROBERTS)

Scale of Miles. 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000



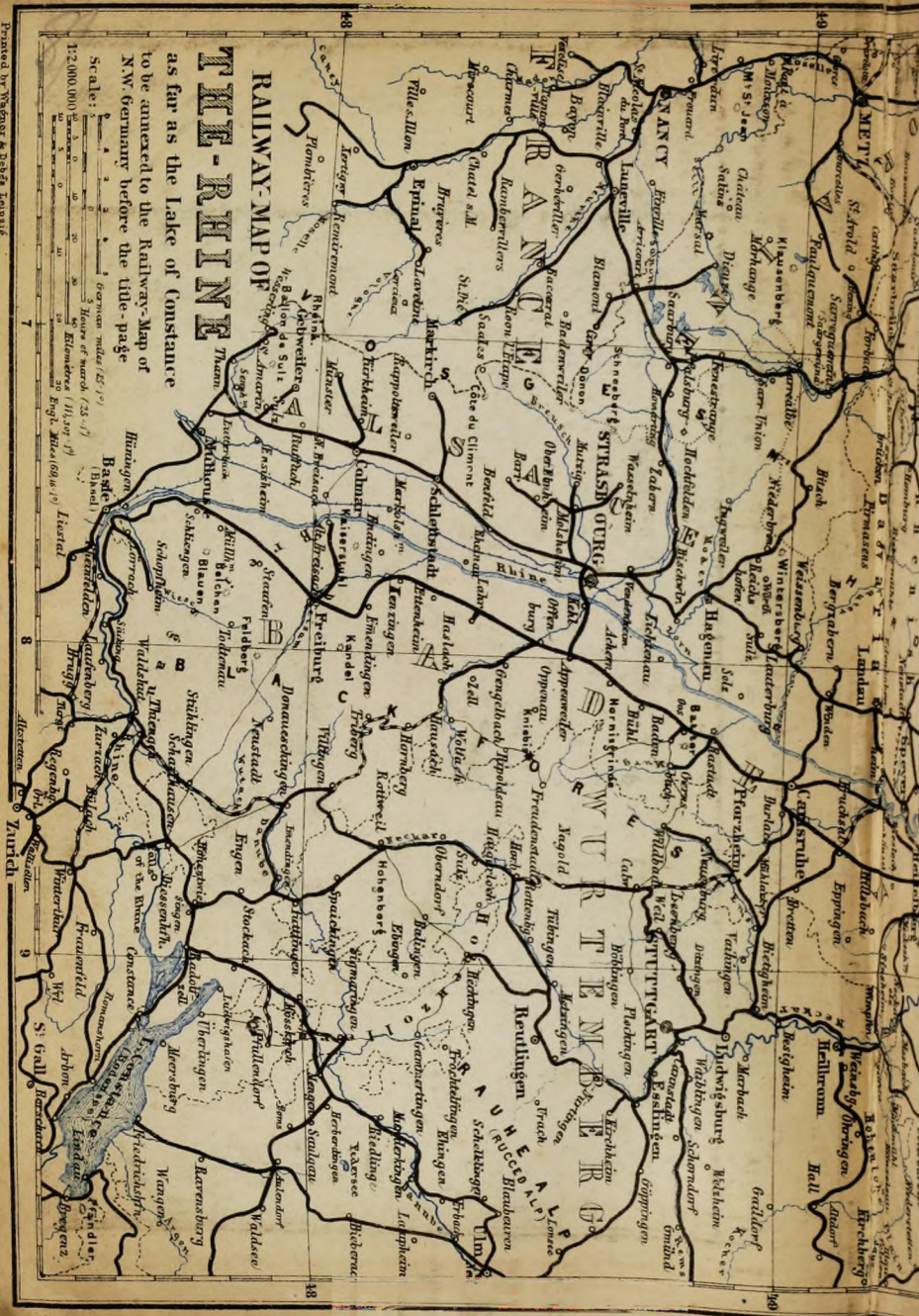
MAP OF THE
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

showing the
RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION
in the most important roads

(EASTERN SHEET)

Scale of Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Scale of Kilometers 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100





RAILWAY-MAP OF THE RHINE

as far as the Lake of Constance
to be annexed to the Railway-Map of
N.W. Germany before the title-page

Scale: 1:12,000,000
German miles (11.25)
English miles (11.25)
Scale of miles (11.25)



